

HUGHES NOMINATED

THIRD BALLOT VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS FOR JUSTICE

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, Named Running Mate to Seer of Oyster Bay, Who Tells Convention He Cannot Take Leadership Against Republican Nominee Before Knowing Letter's Attitude on Big Issues; If Hughes' Principles Are Satisfactory, Roosevelt Will Not Make Race.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS IS CHOSEN TO MAKE G. O. P. VICE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

Chicago, June 10.—The republican national convention today nominated Charles Evans Hughes of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as the candidates of their party for president and vice president.

Almost at the same moment Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the national progressive convention and later in the day John M. Parker of Louisiana was named as his running mate.

The republican nomination required a ballot, the third of the convention, while the progressive nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt's provisional declination to accept the progressive nomination is believed by the politically wise to leave the door ajar, if not wide open, for eventual withdrawal of the third ticket, in the event Mr. Hughes' position on what the progressives feel to be the vital issues of the campaign meets their approval. To this extent at least, the leaders in both parties feel that the efforts of harmony, even if not directly fruitful of result, may yet be realized.

HUGHES IS NAMED ON THIRD BALLOT.

Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York and until today justice of the supreme court of the United States, was today nominated for the presidency by the republican national convention.

Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, elected vice president with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was chosen for second place on the republican ticket.

Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention, were by acclamation made unanimous.

Lodge Gets Seven Votes. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts presented by Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes, Colonel Roosevelt himself received eighteen and one-half, scattered over twelve states.

The nominating ballot showed the count: Hughes, 940 1-2; Roosevelt, 18 1-2; Lodge, 7; Du Pont, 5; LaFollette, 3; Weeks, 2; absent 1. Total, 987.

Despite the fact that Frank H. Hitchcock, leader of the Hughes supporters let it be known while the presidential balloting was in progress that the Hughes men wanted Burton for second place, Ohio withdrew Burton's name leaving the field to Mr. Fairbanks and former Senator Barkley of Nebraska.

Ballot for Running Mate. Fairbanks, 501; Burdett, 198; Burton, 1; Johnson, 1; Ames, 1; absent 1. Total, 698.

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Root, Massachusetts withdrew Weeks. Then Senator Weeks and Senator Lodge pledged loyalty to the nominee.

The final analysis of the nominating ballot showed that Hughes had drawn his vote from every state in the union and every territory; that Roosevelt's had been scattered over twelve states; that Du Pont's five had come from South Carolina; Lodge's seven from North Carolina, and the final three for Senator Weeks had come from Massachusetts and Missouri.

Hughes Breaks Silence. Although the convention when it nominated Mr. Hughes had no word that he would accept and no statement of his position, one came along after the convention had adjourned.

The former justice had kept to his determination to utter no word in his own behalf, to make no new announcement of his position on issues, and to say nothing which might be construed as becoming a candidate while he wore the robe of a justice in the world's greatest court.

Before the ballot was taken today Senator Smoot of Utah announced the report of the latest meeting of the republican conferees with the conferees of the progressive convention, disclosing that the republicans had presented the name of Mr. Hughes for their consideration as a candidate on which both conventions could unite.

He also read a reply of the progressive conferees which merely was an acknowledgment of receipt of the proposal. Then he read Colonel Roosevelt's telegram to the progressive convention which had been brought to the Coliseum by John McGrath, the colonel's secretary, suggesting Senator Lodge.

Roosevelt Proposes Lodge. Before he had finished the reading word came and was announced in the Coliseum that the progressive convention itself had not only tabled the republican proposal of Mr. Hughes, but had tabled Colonel Roosevelt's own proposal of Senator Lodge as well.

There was a gallery demonstration, not so prolonged as yesterday's at the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's proposition, but the delegation section by its silence plainly showed its indifference and if any of the republican managers entertained the least fear of a stampede to Colonel Roosevelt it was dissipated at once by every outward indication that about the only message from Colonel Roosevelt that could have roused the delegations to any degree of enthusiasm would have been his acceptance of Hughes.

With that the roll call of states began and there never was a moment's doubt of the result from the time the clerk began.

Senator Weeks, who came to the convention with the greatest number of instructed delegates and who was of all the favorite sons considered a foremost possibility, was received with tumultuous applause when he made a statement releasing his delegates.

Senator Lodge, known to all men in politics as a close personal friend of the colonel's past a reception, approaching an ovation when he made his speech regarding Hughes.

Ohio for Fairbanks. With the end for the balloting for the presidential nomination after the official announcement by Chairman Harding, the balloting for vice president began. In view of Mr. Hitchcock's withdrawal of Burton the former manager there it there was some surprise when it was announced that Fairbanks was chosen.

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lian convention since 1888 which had been forced to take more than one ballot to agree upon a candidate, and it had been marked by a lack of riotous demonstration and nervous enthusiasm which hitherto had been a feature of such gatherings.

It did not touch any of the existing records for sustained demonstrations, but despite the fact that in political vernacular it was wholly and decidedly "unbossed" it moved with a precision and quietness which has not been equalled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.

HUGHES' SILENCE BROKEN AT LAST.

Washington, June 10.—Following is the telegram to Chairman Harding: "Mr. Chairman and delegates: "I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that I am to the success of the country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

Scores Foreign Policy. "I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

Wants Best Diplomacy. "Our desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of the national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose for a patriotism that is simple and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance. I believe in making prompt provision to secure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads. We are devoted to the cause of humanity, peace, which we present all wise and practical measures for the best settlement of international disputes.

No Danger of Militarism. "In case of our having made there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression; we are not for territory; we are not for arms. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands; the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even handed justice. In preventing as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek

the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad; but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements. We must take up the serious problems of transportation of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

Upholds Civil Service. "I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government, the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot within the limits of this statement, speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully endorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national needs and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and am ready to devote myself, unreservedly, to the campaign. (Signed) "CHARLES E. HUGHES."

THE GERMANS AT VERDUN.

—El Paso Times. The Teuton forces under the Crown Prince are reported to have captured Fort Vaux, a short distance to the northeast of the coveted Verdun. This adds another link in the slow and patient advance and another step toward the interior of the French republic, which the Berlin ministry are said to be heading for. Paris is one objective, with its ports in the distance; Calais to the north another point in view, with its close proximity to the home of its hated enemy, the English. The German force have been making advances in the Verdun battle. They have paid dearly for it, but it cannot be denied they have made gains.

It is said the German general staff figured the duration of the Verdun campaign at five months. It will be recalled that, in the Reichstag, the imperial chancellor declared that the operations against the fortress were developing in accordance with an accurately pre-determined plan which provided for all possibilities. The words of the Prussian war minister will also be recalled. In the early part of last April he said: "These are not, as our enemies are pretending to believe, the last exertions of an exhausted nation, but the hammer blows of a strong, invincible people which command sufficient reserves in men and all other means for the continuation of the hammer blows."

It slowly develops that the campaign against Verdun is proceeding with the accuracy of clockwork and the force of hammer blows. The French tell us their lines have been straightened out for the purposes of a better defense. This can mean nothing else than a slight advance for the invaders. Fort Douaumont has been stormed; Malancourt has been captured; Fort Vaux has fallen. During the fighting since the terrific offensive was launched last February, it has been the object of the Germans to clear away everything before them. If reports are to be depended on, they have kept their word. Gradually they have pushed their columns to the west bank of the Meuse, from the line of Forges-Maincourt to within firing range of Le Mont Homme and Cote du Poivre. The new offensive is now directed against the northwestern outer bastions of Verdun, as well as against the railway which leads from Metz to Verdun, and which is today the only great line of supply and the only lateral line of escape for the French army. The lines of defense stretch from Houleuvres on the northwest to the shape of a crescent to the north and around to Combes on the southeast, with Verdun lying almost equidistant from the two points of the crescent. With Fort Vaux in the hands of the enemy, the path of the Germans has been cleared of another obstacle in their advance to Verdun, which lies only some three miles to the south.

The city of Verdun itself, in spite of its high, encircling walls and citadel covering an immense subterranean town, has no longer any military significance according to the French war ministry. It is said to owe its importance to the belt of detached forts, which, spreading over a circuit of thirty miles, was intended to render stationary an entire army to insure the investment of the city in view of a regular siege. From a view of the disposition of the troops, it begins to resemble once more the epicure of the Kaiser. Verdun is the nut.

Will it be cracked and the way cleared for another march toward Paris? Christian & Co., INSURANCE.



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Indignity Offered Lieut. Roberts at Alvarado Hotel is Regretted; Offense Will Not Be Repeated.

—Special correspondence to Albuquerque Journal. Columbus, N. M., June 9.—Adjutant General H. T. Herring has received a communication from the manager of the Harvey house system with regard to the case of Lieut. Gene Roberts, who was refused admission to the dining room of the Alvarado hotel in Albuquerque while in uniform, and wore the regulation sweater coat instead of a coat, and for that reason the attendant at the Albuquerque Harvey house refused to permit him to eat in the dining room. General Herring took the matter up with the manager of the Harvey house system, and received the following letter in reply: "Gen. Harry T. Herring, Columbus, N. M. "Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 27th and to confirm the telegram which I sent you yesterday reading as follows: "Your letter of May 27th received very much regret occurrence and will issue appropriate instructions immediately."

"I have read the statement of Lieutenant Roberts enclosed in your letter and am distressed over the circumstances. I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to forward this letter to Lieutenant Roberts as an expression of our sincere regrets.

"I am attaching a copy of general letter being sent out today to all our houses on this subject, which I hope will obviate any further cause for criticism.

"Yours very truly, "FORD HARVEY."

The letter of Mr. Harvey speaks of which was sent to all house managers, is as follows: "All managers: referring to the rule now in effect requiring gentlemen to wear their coats while in the dining room: An exception should be made in the case of soldiers or sailors, who may be traveling either in full or fatigue uniform. In other words, a

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soldier or sailor of the state militia or federal army will be served in our dining rooms in the uniforms in which they are traveling. This will not change the present rule requiring private citizens to wear coats in the dining rooms.

"Please see that these instructions are fully understood by all employees interested. "Yours truly, "H. L. BENJAMIN."

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