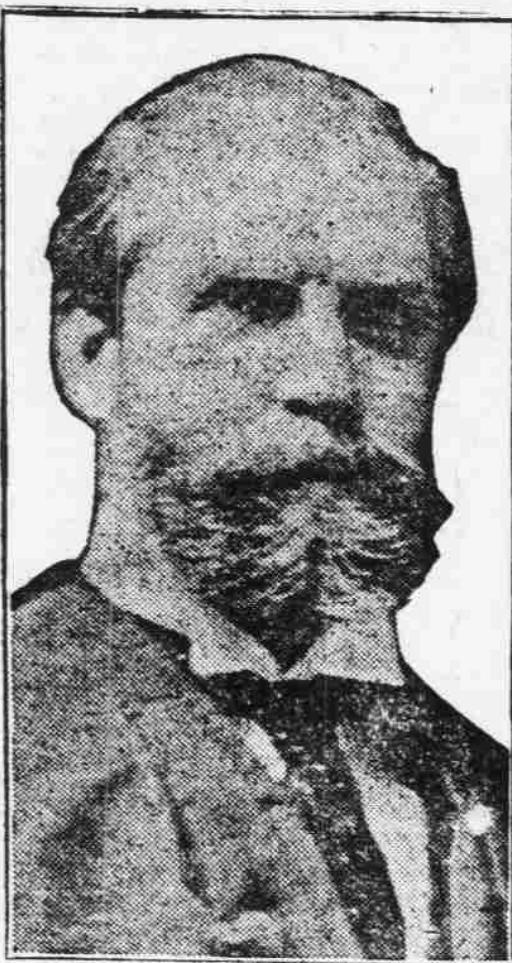


C. E. HUGHES NOMINATED ON THIRD BALLOT; ACCEPTS

Way Was Cleared for Hughes When Other Candidates Withdrew. Fairbanks is Named as Candidate for Vice-President. Hughes Issues Clear-Cut Statement.

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED BY PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Roosevelt Tentatively Refuses, Awaiting More Explicit Declaration of Views on Vital Issues by Hughes Before Final Decision.—Progressives Name John M. Parker of Louisiana For Vice President.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Chicago.—Charles E. Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt, both of New York, were nominated for President by the Republican and Progressive conventions at 12:49 and 12:47 o'clock Saturday, respectively, the Roosevelt nomination beating the Hughes nomination by exactly two minutes. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated for Vice President on the Republican ticket and John M. Parker of Louisiana on the Progressive. The Hughes nomination was made on the third ballot of the convention, the Roosevelt nomination by acclamation.

Colonel Roosevelt sent a tentative declination of the nomination, with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on the issues of Americanism and preparedness, and that if Hughes turned out to be pacifistic, pussy-footed, or pro-German he would accept and make the race as the Progressive candidate.

Justice Hughes broke all records by accepting the nomination by telegraph without waiting for a formal notification by the regularly appointed committee, and declared his position not only on the issues regarded by Colonel Roosevelt as the test issues, but also on the other principal questions raised by the Republican platform. For a long time a third telegram, this one from Mr. Fairbanks declining the Vice Presidential nomination, was anticipated, because he already had sent a private one to that effect, but, instead, he accepted over the telephone.

The nominating ballot showed this count: Hughes 949 1-2; Roosevelt 18 1-2; Lodge 7; Du Pont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 3; absent 1. Total 987.

Although Frank H. Hitchcock let it be known that the Hughes men wanted Burton for second place, Ohio withdrew Burton's name, leaving the field to Mr. Fairbanks and former Secretary Burkett of Nebraska. The ballot for Vice President showed this count: Fairbanks 863; Burkett 108; Borah 8; Burton 1; Johnson 1, absent, scattering and not voting 6. Total 987.

Leaders Seen Satisfied. At 2:01 p. m. the convention adjourned. There were expressions of harmony from all the leaders and among the delegates. The delegations which on the final ballot had cast votes for others than Mr. Hughes made statements declaring their loyalty to the nominees.

"Six months ago," said Chairman Hill of the National Committee, "I said a nominee would be born in the convention, and he was."

"I am very much pleased, of course," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It means a reunited Republican party and victory in November."

The nomination of Mr. Hughes was made possible so soon by an overnight break up of the allied favorite sons' combination which early in the morning released its delegates, practically all of whom were known to favor Mr. Hughes when freed from their instructions.

494 and the remainder was only a formality.

In rapid succession as the vote went on Du Pont was withdrawn by Delaware and his solid block was cast for Hughes; Illinois withdrew Sherman; Ohio withdrew Burton; Iowa withdrew Cummins; New York withdrew Root; Massachusetts withdrew Weeks. Practically all of these new votes were cast for Hughes, only a few remaining in compliment to the favorite sons who brought them.

Candidates Pledge Support. Then one after the other, Senator Weeks and Senator Lodge took the platform pledged loyalty to the nominee and asked all their supporters to do likewise. Similar announcements were made from all the favorite sons delegation.

Burton Goes to Fairbanks. With the end of the balloting for the presidential nomination and the official announcement of the balloting for Vice President began. There were some surprise when Governor Willis of Ohio withdrew Burton's name and cast the whole block of Ohio votes for Fairbanks.

After Chairman Harding had officially announced the nomination of Fairbanks, the usual resolutions were passed. Chairman Hill called a meeting of the new National committee for organization, and the convention adjourned.

Notable Convention. The convention was notable in political history for many things. A man who had steadfastly refused to seek the nomination had been chosen; it was the first Republican 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 it was wholly and decidedly "unbossed," it moved with a precision and quietness which had not been equaled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES THAT HE IS OUT OF POLITICS.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt reiterated that he is out of politics.

"I want to tell you newspaper men," he said, "that it's no use for you to come here to see me. I will have nothing to say. I will answer no questions, so please don't ask me. I am out of politics."

If the former President has any plans for the immediate future other than to continue his literary work, he has not made them public.

A flood of telegrams has been received. It was announced that most of them approved his action in declining to become a candidate upon the Progressive ticket.

While Colonel Roosevelt would not discuss the question his intimates considered it altogether unlikely that he would reconsider his conditional refusal to head a third ticket. He has not yet made it clear whether or not he will support the candidacy of Mr. Hughes.

First Ballot.

Alabama—Sherman 1, Burton 1, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Borah 1, Hughes 8.

Arkansas—Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 3, Root 3, Weeks 3, Cummins 1, Hughes 1.

California—Hughes 9, Root 8, Burton 1, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 3, Sherman 2, Colorado—Roosevelt 6, Root 5, Fairbanks 1.

Florida—Hughes 8, Georgia—Roosevelt 1, Burton 2, Dupont 3, Hughes 5, Weeks 6.

Idaho—Hughes 4, Roosevelt 4, Illinois—Sherman 56, Roosevelt 2, Indiana—Fairbanks 30.

Iowa—Cummins 26, Kansas—Weeks 3, Root 2, Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Hughes 10.

Kentucky—Fairbanks 15, Hughes 10, Roosevelt 1, Louisiana—Weeks 3, Sherman 1, Root 1, Burton 1-2, Fairbanks 1-2, Hughes 4.

Maine—Root 1, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 3, Hughes 6, Maryland—Hughes 7, Weeks 5, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.

Massachusetts—Hughes 4, Roosevelt 4, Weeks 28, Michigan—Henry Ford 30.

Minnesota—Cummins 24, Mississippi—Burton 1, Weeks 1-2, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 3-2, Hughes 4.

Missouri—Fairbanks 6, Weeks 8, Frank 6, Willis 3, Hughes 18, absent 1.

Montana—Cummins 8, Nebraska—Cummins 14, Ford 2, Nevada—Root 2, Hughes 4.

New Hampshire—Weeks 8, New Jersey—Hughes 12, Root 12, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1, New Mexico—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, Weeks 2.

New York—Hughes 42, Root 43, Roosevelt 2, NORTH CAROLINA—Weeks 3, Root 2, Hughes 6, Roosevelt 9, Burton 1.

North Dakota—LaFollette 10, Ohio—Burton 48, Oklahoma—Burton 2, Cummins 1, Fairbanks 2, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 2, Root 1, Sherman 1, Weeks 6, Oregon—Hughes 10.

Pennsylvania—Brumbaugh 29, Knox 36, Roosevelt 8, Hughes 2, absent 1, Rhode Island—Hughes 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Roosevelt 1, Fairbanks 2, Weeks 3, Burton 2, Root 1, Hughes 2.

South Dakota—Cummins 10, Tennessee—Hughes 9, Weeks 3-2, Burton 1, Dupont 1, Roosevelt 5, Fairbanks 1, Half vote off. Absent one-half.

Texas—Root 1, Fairbanks 1, Burton 1, Weeks 1, Hughes 1, Sherman 1, Roosevelt 1, Cummins 1, Borah 1, Dupont 1, McCall 1, Frank B. Willis 1, Taft 14.

Utah—Hughes 4, Root 3, Roosevelt 1, Vermont—Hughes 8, Virginia—Fairbanks 1, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1-2, Root 3, Weeks 3, Hughes 5-2.

Washington—Root 8, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 1, West Virginia—Burton 7, Weeks 5, Dupont 2, Fairbanks 1, Hughes 1.

Wisconsin—LaFollette 15, Hughes 11, Sherman 1, Weeks 6, Oregon—Hughes 10.

Pennsylvania—Brumbaugh 29, Knox 36, Roosevelt 8, Hughes 2, absent 1, Rhode Island—Hughes 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Roosevelt 1, Fairbanks 2, Weeks 3, Burton 2, Root 1, Hughes 2.

Root 1, Sherman 1, Weeks 5, Oregon—Hughes 10, Pennsylvania passed while count is being completed.

Rhode Island—Hughes 10, SOUTH CAROLINA—Hughes 4, Fairbanks 3, Weeks 3, Burton 1, South Dakota—Cummins 10.

Tennessee—Hughes 8, Weeks 4-2, Root 1-2, Roosevelt 5, Burton 1, Dupont 1, Fairchilds 1.

Texas—Fairbanks 5, Root 3, Weeks 3, Burton 3, Hughes 3, Sherman 2, Roosevelt 2, Cummins 1, Dupont 2, McCall 1, Willis 1.

Utah—Root 2, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 5, Vermont—Hughes 8, Virginia—Roosevelt 1-2, Root 5, Hughes 8-2.

Washington—Weeks 7, Hughes 5, Fairbanks 2, West Virginia—Burton 7, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 1, Root 1, Hughes 4.

Wisconsin—LaFollette 15, Pennsylvania—Knox 36, Roosevelt 23, John Wanamaker 5, Hughes 8, Dupont 2, Root 1, not voting 1.

Wyoming—Hughes 6, Alaska—Weeks 1, Hughes 1, Hawaii—Weeks 1, Hughes 1.

Philippines—Root 1, Fairbanks 1, Total—Hughes 328 1-2, Root 98 1-2, Burton 76 1-2, Weeks 79, Dupont 13, Sherman 65, Fairbanks 88 1-2, Cummins 85, Roosevelt 81, LaFollette 25, Brumbaugh none, Knox 36, Harding 1, Wanamaker 5, Wood 1, McCall 1, Willis 1. Not voting 2. Total 987.

Third Ballot. Alabama—Hughes 16, Arizona—Hughes 5, Roosevelt 1, Arkansas—Hughes 15, California—Hughes 26.

Colorado—Hughes 9, Roosevelt 3, Stevenson, of Colorado, moved nomination of Hughes by acclamation.

Delegate Stevenson, speaking for the delegates who have been supporting Colonel Roosevelt, withdrew his name from further consideration.

Connecticut—Hughes 14, DuPont's name was withdrawn and Deleware cast for Hughes.

Delaware—Hughes 6, Florida—Hughes 8, Georgia—Hughes 17, Idaho—Hughes 8, Illinois—Hughes 53.

Governor Willis, of Ohio, withdraws Burton. Hayes, of Indiana, withdraws Fairbanks and cast delegation for Hughes.

Indiana—Hughes 30, Iowa—Hughes 30, Kansas—Hughes 20, Kentucky—Hughes 26, Louisiana—Hughes 12, Maine—Hughes 12, Maryland—Hughes 15; Roosevelt 1.

Massachusetts—Weeks 1; Roosevelt 3; Hughes 32, Michigan—Hughes 30, Minnesota—Hughes 24, Mississippi—Hughes 8 1-2; Roosevelt 3 1-2.

Missouri—Hughes 34; Weeks 2, Montana—Hughes 7; Roosevelt 1, Nebraska—Hughes 16, Nevada—Hughes 6, New Hampshire—Hughes 8, New Jersey—Hughes 27; Roosevelt 1.

New Mexico—Roosevelt 1; Hughes 5, New York—Hughes 87, NORTH CAROLINA—Hughes 14; Lodge 7.

North Dakota—Hughes 10, Ohio—Hughes 48, Oklahoma—Hughes 19; Roosevelt 1, Oregon—Hughes 10, Pennsylvania—Hughes 72; Roosevelt 3; absent 1.

Rhode Island—Hughes 10, SOUTH CAROLINA—Hughes 6; Dupont 5, South Dakota—Hughes 10, Tennessee—Hughes 18; Roosevelt 3.

RUSSIANS TAKE MORE PRISONERS

CZAR'S ARMY TAKES TOTAL OF 108,000 OF ENEMY DURING ONE WEEK.

ALSO GUNS AND MUCH BOOTY

General Techtshyn's Force Alone Took 18,000 Austrians.—Turks Attacks in Caucasus Repulsed With Enormous Losses.

Petrograd, via London.—Continuing their offensive movement adds, overwhelmed the Austrian troops, took prisoner 409 officers and 35,000 men, says the official statement issued here. The Russians also captured 20 guns and an enormous quantity of booty.

The army of General Techtshyn alone, operated in the direction of Czernowitz, Bukovina, the statements adds, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,000 prisoners.

Since the present offensive was started one week ago, the Russians have taken about 108,000 prisoners. "Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina, have obtained fresh successes. The enemy armies continue to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone.

"The fierce attacks of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands and upon thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimation of which is as yet impossible.

"For instance, in a single sector on the enemy front we captured 21 searchlights, 20 convoys, 29 field kitchens, 47 trains of machine guns, 12,000 pods of barbed wire, (a pod is equivalent to 36 pounds), 1,000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 cubes of concrete, 10,000 pounds of coal, enormous depots of ammunition and quantities of arms and other material.

"In another sector we captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, 300 boxes of machine gun cartridges, 200 boxes of hand grenades, 1,000 rifles, four machine guns, two range finders and a Norton portable pump for the extraction of drinking water.

"The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the enemy for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our coup.

"The Turks in the Caucasus region repeated attacks on our positions in the Platana region but were repulsed with heavy losses, abandoning in front of our trenches hundreds of dead. In the direction of Gummesnan we have occupied first line enemy trenches. In the direction of Diarbekr, we are advancing and have taken prisoners and captured boxes of ammunition."

MEXICAN BANDITS RAID TWO RANCHES AND ESCAPE

Troops of U. S. Cavalry Go to Scene Which Was Near Laredo.—Take Two Prisoners.

Laredo, Tex.—Fifteen Mexican bandits attacked four employes on the T. A. Coleman ranch at San Manuel, 40 miles northeast of Laredo, drove the ranchmen from the corral and escaped with 83 horses.

The same party, it is reported, raided the Johnson and Coleman ranch in the same vicinity and captured two American cowboys, George Conover and Arthur Myers, who were taken as prisoners into Mexico. Conover and Myers were released after being taken a short distance by the Mexicans and reached Laredo unharmed.

A troop of cavalry has been sent to the scene. George R. Alexander, foreman of the Coleman ranch, with three men left the ranch at daybreak taking the horses to a pasture. When 12 miles from the Rio Grande, they were suddenly attacked from the rear by Mexicans who evidently had been following them. The ranchers were compelled to take to the brush abandoning the horses, with which the bandits made off.

Alexander rode to Minera and reported the incident to army officers here by telephone. Arrangements for the result immediately were begun. The steamer's crew.

ENTIRE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS FOLLOWING CLASH

London.—The Italian cabinet headed by Premier Salandra, resigned. This action of the ministry resulted from the failure of the Italian chamber of deputies to pass a vote of confidence in the government after the presentation of the budget of the ministry of the interior. A Rome dispatch received here by wireless telegraphy said the ministerial crisis would soon be ended.

Cover the Apple Pie. If you are doubtful of the apples in your open-top pies cooking tender, just invert another pie pan over the pie and the steam will serve to cook them thoroughly.—February Mother's Magazine.

Always Good Investment. If you have a little extra money to spend and a desire to spend it, invest it in something to make the fireside more attractive—a toasting fork, a new set of andirons, a comfortable fireside chair.

RUSSIANS MAKE DECIDED GAINS

DRIVE ENEMY BACK FIFTEEN MILES IN FIVE DAYS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING.

CRUMPLE OPPONENTS' LINE

From Kovel-Sarny Railway to Bukovina Austrians Left and German Right Turned in Lutsk Sector by Gunfire Sweeping Barrier.

Petrograd, via London.—Five days of furious offensive by the forces of General Brusiloff has crumpled their opponents' lines from the Kovel-Sarny Railway line to Bukovina, driving them back an average of 15 miles.

In the Lutsk sector the Russians appear to have completely broken through, turning the left flank of the Austrian armies and the right flank of the German forces and capturing Lutsk, the center of a number of radiating roads and railways. At several points the attacking Russians have crossed the Ikwa and Styry Rivers and further south they are approaching the Stripa River.

The victories are attributable largely to the avalanche of gunfire which swept away dozens of lines of entanglements and opened the way for the troops, who swept through in irresistible numbers. In some places the Russian barrier fire cut off large Austrian units, which surrendered. This accounts for the large number of prisoners officially reported captured.

The operation began in the vicinity of Olyka, where skirmishing has been frequent lately. Both sides appeared to have been feeling for a weak spot in their opponents' line. The Russian advance from this point, which is 25 miles from Lutsk, was accomplished in two and one-half days. During the long period of inactivity the Austrians constructed strong fortifications in this section. The topography of the country also formed strong natural defenses.

Military observers regard the operation as an extraordinarily brilliant achievement and emphasize the able leadership of General Brusiloff, who conducted the Carpathian campaign and made a record for prisoners, guns and munitions captured.

Lutsk is an important link, strengthening the connection between the southwestern region and the northern section, and the possession of it by the Russians is regarded as a valuable step toward the recapturing of lost territory. The possession of Lutsk is a direct menace to Lemberg, upon which place the Austrians now are massing their forces.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST AMERICANS

Citizens of United States Leaving Border in Large Numbers—Uneasiness at Washington.

Washington.—Anti-American demonstrations in northern Mexico continue, according to official advices, particularly in the States of Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon, and consular agents have reported that any eventualities might be possible. Americans are leaving for the border in steadily increasing numbers and border agents have been instructed to urge those seeking to return to Mexico not to do so for the present. Officials here showed considerable uneasiness.

A mass meeting was held at Saltillo at which many speeches resenting the presence of American troops in Mexico were made. Similar meetings have been held or are contemplated at other points. The only violence against American property reported was at Chihuahua City and Monterey, where there are no consular agents. It is said that while General Carranza's forces were trying to overawe the demonstrators, their control was not to be depended on entirely in some districts. Army officials have no fears for the safety of the American expedition.

GERARD REPUDIATES INTERVIEW ON PEACE

Berlin, via wireless.—The American Ambassador James W. Gerard, has repudiated an interview recently attributed to him on the subject of President Wilson's peace efforts the Overseas News Agency says.

The ambassador also is quoted as asserting that the Count Friedrich von Westarp, a conservative leader in the Reichstag, desired Mr. Gerard to have a spurious interview published recently but that the ambassador declined.

U. S. WARNS AGAINST GOING INTO MEXICO

El Paso, Texas.—United States customs officials here warned Americans that owing to conditions in Mexico it is expedient to attempt to visit the interior of that country. These warnings were issued, it was said, on instructions from Washington.

Reports that customs inspectors had been instructed to permit no Americans to cross the frontier are groundless.

TO UNVEIL STATUE OF VANCE JUNE 27

CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE STATUARY HALL IN WASHINGTON.

ALL TAR HEELS ARE INVITED

Committee Sends Out General Invitation to All North Carolinians to Be Present.

Raleigh.—The statue of Zeublon B. Vance, presented by the State of North Carolina to the United States, will be unveiled in Statuary Hall, in Washington, June 22. An invitation, addressed to the people of North Carolina, to attend the unveiling ceremony, has been issued and signed by the committee.

The statute governing the placing of statues in Statuary Hall allows to each state the privilege of selecting the two sons which each one deems most worthy of this memorial. Some states have had an embarrassment of riches from which to select; some have had an embarrassing poverty, and ludicrous choices have been made in both instances. But in the case of North Carolina, though there have been many who might flatterly be assigned to this post of eminence in the halls of time, there was never any doubt and there is no division of opinion as to Vance's right to a place there. If his name had been submitted to the popular vote, the answer would likely have been unanimous. Whatever the secret of his grip on men, his absolute sincerity, his thorough whole-souled humanness, his lack of cant and hypocrisy, his personal courage and his genuine love for his fellowmen must have had much to do with it.

The following invitation "To the People of North Carolina" has been issued:

"On the 22d day of June, 1916, in Statuary Hall, the Capitol, Washington, D. C., there will be unveiled and presented to the people of the United States a statue of the late Senator Zebulon Baird Vance.

This is being done by direction of Governor Craig and the Council of State, under a joint resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, 1907, and pursuant to the Act of Congress dedicating this hall to the purpose of thus honoring the memory of the good and great men of the nation and giving to each state the right to place therein two of her distinguished citizens, illustrious for civic and military virtues.

You are cordially invited to be present.

W. A. HOKE,
MRS. M. V. MOORE,
MISS LAURA CARTER,
CLEMENT MANLY,
JOHN HENRY MARTIN,
Committee.

Inspect Beaufort School Children. Washington.—The county commissioners and the Board of Education each made an appropriation of \$250 for the purpose of having every school child in Beaufort county undergo an inspection by the state board of health at the start of the next term. It is believed that this appropriation will become an annual event and that a yearly inspection of the children will be made in the future.

The board of health officials will visit each school in the county. He will make a personal inspection of every child, paying particular attention to eyes and teeth.

Weaver vs. Justice in Truth. Raleigh.—Official notices went to Zeb Vance Weaver and Judge M. H. Justice from the state board of elections that it will be necessary for them to try out a second primary in order to settle the contest for the nomination for Congress.

Vote in Seventh District. Raleigh.—The vote in the Seventh Congressional District was Robinson 6,316; Spence, 3,600; Varner, 2,528; T. B. Finley, 1,533.

Pou Bill Passes House. Washington.—The House passed a bill introduced by Congressman Pou authorizing payment of \$225,000 to mail carriers of the south who served from January to May, 1860. Approximately \$15,000 will be distributed in North Carolina among carriers or their heirs.

Congressman Pou, chairman of the Claims Committee, has been gathering the data on these claims for several years. No contest came from the Treasury Department, where the books showed the claims credited.

Street Paving at Kinston. Kinston.—Kinston's assessment street paving program, under which this city has paved more streets in a year's time than any town in the country of similar size, will be brought to an end this summer in order that the expense may be totalled up and the bonds disposed of in the fall. The cost so far has been almost \$400,000, it is estimated, of which about half has fallen upon individuals who petitioned for paving. The municipal authorities served notice that they will receive no petitions after June 19.