

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.—Progressive Name, John M. Parker of Louisiana For Vice President.

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.

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 Conference Committee scheme failed because the Republicans would name no candidate. At the last minute, after every effort to induce them to do so had proved ineffective, Colonel Roosevelt himself proposed union on Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. The two Conference Committees so reported, but the Progressive Convention laid the telegram on the table and the Republicans paid no attention to it.

The nominating ballot showed this count:

Hughes 943 1-2; Roosevelt 13 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 Hillie 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."

When the convention began business shortly before noon the withdrawal of the favorite sons was announced one after another and the votes began flopping into the Hughes



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Greeted By Yells.

Each addition to the Hughes column was greeted by yells of exultation from the rapidly accumulating Hughes delegates and steadily state by state the votes piled up until New Jersey carried it past the required 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.

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 equalled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.

First Ballot.

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

Arizona—Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.

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.

Connecticut—Hughes 5, Root 5, Burton 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

Delaware—Dupont 5, Roosevelt 1.

Florida—Hughes 8.

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

Idaho—Hughes 4, Roosevelt 4.

Illinois—Sherman 85, 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 1-2, Fairbanks 1 1-2, Hughes 4.

Roosevelt 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1. New Mexico—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, Weeks 2.

New York—Hughes 42, Root 42, Roosevelt 2.

NORTH CAROLINA—Weeks 3, Root 2, Hughes 6, Roosevelt 9, Burton 1.

North Dakota—LaFollette 10.

Ohio—Burton 43.

Oklahoma—Burton 2, Cummins 1, Fairbanks 2, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 2, Root 1, Sherman 1, Weeks 6.

Oregon—Hughes 19.

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 1-2, 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 1-2, Root 3, Weeks 3, Hughes 5 1-2.

Washington—Root 8, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 1.

West Virginia—Burton 7, Weeks 5, Dupont 2, Fairbanks 1, Hughes 1.

Wisconsin—LaFollette 15, Hughes 11.

Wyoming—Hughes 6.

Alabama—Burton 1, Weeks 4, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 9.

Arizona—Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.

Arkansas—Burton 4, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 3, Root 2, Sherman 2, Cummins 1.

California—Hughes 11, Root 12, Fairbanks 1, Sherman 1. Not voting 1.

Colorado—Root 5, Roosevelt 6, Fairbanks 1.

Connecticut—Hughes 5, Roosevelt 5, Burton 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

Delaware—Dupont 5, Roosevelt 1.

Florida—Hughes 8.

Georgia—Hughes 6, Burton 2, Fairbanks 2, Dupont 3, Weeks 4.

Idaho—Hughes 4, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.

Illinois—Roosevelt 2, Sherman 56.

Indiana—Fairbanks 30.

Iowa—Cummins 26.

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

Kentucky—Fairbanks 14, Hughes 11, Roosevelt 1.

Louisiana—Hughes 6, Sherman 1, Weeks 1, Root 1, Burton 1 1-2, Fairbanks 1 1-2.

Maine—Hughes 8, Root 1, Roosevelt 3.

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

Massachusetts—Hughes 12, Roosevelt 5, McCall 1, Weeks 19.

Michigan—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 23, Minnesota—Cummins 24.

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

Missouri—Hughes 22, Fairbanks 12, Weeks 2.

Montana—Cummins 8.

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

New Hampshire—Weeks 2, Root 3, Hughes 3.

New Jersey—Hughes 16, Root 3, Fairbanks 4, Roosevelt 22, Weeks 1, Wood 1, Harding 1.

New Mexico—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, Weeks 2.

New York—Hughes 43, Root 42, Roosevelt 2.

NORTH CAROLINA—Weeks 3, Root 2, Hughes 6, Roosevelt 9, Burton 1.

North Dakota—LaFollette 10.

Ohio—Burton 43.

Oklahoma—Burton 2, Cummins 1, Fairbanks 2, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 2, Root 1, Sherman 1, Weeks 6.

Oregon—Hughes 19.

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 1-2, 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 1-2, Root 3, Weeks 3, Hughes 5 1-2.

Washington—Root 8, Hughes 5, Roosevelt 1.

West Virginia—Burton 7, Weeks 5, Dupont 2, Fairbanks 1, Hughes 1.

Wisconsin—LaFollette 15, Hughes 11.

Wyoming—Hughes 6.

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 Delaware cast for Hughes.

Delaware—Hughes 6.

Florida—Hughes 8.

Georgia—Hughes 17.

Idaho—Hughes 8.

Illinois—Hughes 58.

Governor Willis, of Ohio, withdraws Burton.

Hayes, of Indiana, withdraws Fairbanks and cast delegation for Hughes.

Indiana—Hughes 39.

Wadsworth, of New York, withdraws Root.

Iowa withdraws Cummins and votes for Hughes.

Iowa—Hughes 26.

Kansas—Hughes 20.

BORDER SITUATION GROWS ALARMING

DISPATCH 1,500 ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO FILL GAPS IN BORDER PATROL.

MORE ANTI-AMERICAN TALK

Government Authorities at Washington Make No Attempt to Disguise Uneasiness.—Much Lawlessness Around Laredo.

Washington.—Coincident with continuing reports from consuls all over Mexico telling of the rapid spread of the anti-American feeling, the war department ordered 1,500 additional regular troops to the border.

Administration officials are making no attempt to disguise their uneasiness and it was officially admitted that there was growing alarm over what the agitation may produce and the possibility of an attack on General Pershing's expedition. No case of attack on the persons of American residents in Mexico has been reported although there have been one or two attacks on vacant consulates and other American property.

Part of the increasing apprehension here is due to the renewed raids in the Laredo region. Several reports dealing with the situation there have been received. Officials declined to reveal details; but seemed inclined to believe a serious purpose was being the bandit raid on the Coleman ranch. Three raiders were killed and three captured, one report said, adding that they attempted to burn a railroad bridge near Laredo but failed.

The war forces sent to join General Funston's border patrol, Secretary Baker said, was to fill in gaps in the guard such as that near Laredo. It will be composed of 10 companies of coast artillery and a battalion of engineers. The artillerymen will be withdrawn from fortifications between Portland, Me., and Sandy Hook, and the engineers go from barracks in this city. The secretary said there was no present intention of calling out additional guard regiments for border duty.

The coast artillery ordered to the border includes two companies from Portland, Me.; two from Boston, two from Narragansett Bay, two from Long Island; one from eastern New York and one from Sandy Hook. Approximately 1,000 men will compose this provisional infantry regiment. The engineer battalion, about 500 strong, is composed of companies A, B, C and D.

MANNING ORDERS NATIONAL GUARD TO BE PREPARED

South Carolina Executive Asks Troops to Get Ready in Case Service is Needed on Border.

Columbia.—Orders to get ready for mobilization, in case orders come for service on the Mexican border, were issued to the South Carolina National Guard here by Gov. Richard I. Manning just before his departure for St. Louis. The governor, who was just back from Washington, would not say why he promulgated the get-ready orders further than he wanted the companies warned of what might happen. He said he was issuing the orders because there might be a call for the troops any day.

In unofficial circles the belief was expressed that the orders for the South Carolina militia to go to the Mexican border will be issued in Washington immediately after the St. Louis convention. The liveliest interest was taken in the governor's orders for the militia to get ready for mobilization in all military circles.

Adj. Gen. W. W. Moore was in conference with Governor Manning just prior to the latter's departure on the Carolina Special for the Democratic convention.

The South Carolina militia is composed of two regiments of infantry, four companies of naval militia, five companies of coast artillery, and one troop of cavalry, in all a little over 2,000 men.

114,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN RUSSIAN DRIVE

Petrograd, via London.—The number of Austrians captured by the Russians in the new offensive movement has been increased to more than 114,000. In many sectors of the front the official statement says the Russians are still pursuing defeated Austrians. The statement says Russian troops approached the outskirts of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, and that they attacked the bridgehead at Zalesky.

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 Zebulon B. Vance, presented by the State of North Carolina to the United States, will be unveiled in Statuary Hall, in Washington, June 27. 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 fitly 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 official 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, 1,583.

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 \$16,000 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.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Massachusetts—Weeks 1; Roosevelt 3; Hughes 32.

Michigan—Hughes 30.

Minnesota—Hughes 24.

Mississippi—Hughes 3 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.