

ROOSEVELT MAY NOMINATE HUGHES AND DEFY ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt the Favorite in Betting at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 7.—Theodore Roosevelt was made the favorite for the Republican presidential nomination by Chicago bookmakers today. They quoted his chances at even money.

One freak bet was recorded. A Western cattle man put up \$750 against \$3000 that Roosevelt would be the nominee of both the Progressives and Republicans and elected over Wilson.

Supreme Court Justice Hughes was made second choice at 6 to 5; Elihu Root, 5 to 1; Senator Burton, of Ohio, 6 to 1; Senators Cummins, of Iowa, and Weeks, of Massachusetts, 7 to 1.

No bets were recorded on Henry Ford or Senator La Follette. "Name your own price and then it's a go," said the bookmakers. So far the betting has been light.

At an open session of the Resolutions Committee, the chief of the platform is already drafted, but the free and untrammelled right to talk is sacred at conventions, and there were plenty of individuals with coughed words ready to exercise it. The right—and then, the throat. Probably this session of forensic fervor will last until late tonight. Then the Resolutions Committee will appear, a subcommittee, which will do the real heavy work of building the platform and do it through an all-night vigil, and tomorrow will have it ready to submit to the convention.

CHEERS FOR HARDING. "Are there any other nominations?" he asked. "No," shouted a delegate and a cheer followed. The selection of Chairman Harding was made by acclamation.

The national chairman then named as a committee to escort Chairman Harding to the platform the following: Former Senator Crane, of Massachusetts; Senator Borah, of Idaho, and William B. McKinley, of Illinois.

It then developed that Borah had not yet arrived, but that he would be there. They proceeded to the Ohio section and brought Senator Harding to the platform. "Ladies and gentlemen of the convention," said Harding, "I am honored to present your temporary chairman, Senator Harding."

As the Ohio Senator stepped to the front, he greeted the cheering and hand-clapping which lasted for about one minute. "WILL OF RIGHTEOUS MAJORITY." The Senator held a printed copy of his "keynote utterance" in his hand and carefully followed his text. The Ohio Senator was in excellent voice and his speech was heard in all parts of the hall.

His appeal to unite for harmony and "make friends to the country" was cheered for half a minute. Senator Harding's appeal for preparedness for national defense met with a round of applause. When he reached his appeal for party solidarity, his every word was caught by the delegates. They listened most intently to what he said. His slogan that party success and party capacity for service to the nation must lie in the willing pledge of all to work with enthusiasm and loyalty, which showed that his view was that of the majority.

"We ought to have a navy that fears none in the world," he declared, "and we ought to have a navy that fears none in the world." The delegates to their feet and waved their hats as they cheered for nearly a minute.

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NO "STEAM ROLLER" RULES. On motion of Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, the convention agreed that until the rules of the convention are framed by the Rules Committee, the rules of the convention of 1912 shall govern the proceedings. Thus the convention avoided the objectionable "steam roller" rules under which the Roosevelt Progressives were run in the 1912 convention. The plan was designed as an olive branch to the Progressives.

The list of the credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions committee as agreed upon at the conference of the various State delegations in the last two days, was then presented.

To get this list a roll call of the States was necessary. As each State was called, the chairman of the delegation arose and announced the names that had been agreed upon.

Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason was given a warm greeting by his New York associates and he came forward to call the lengthy roll.

While the roll call was in progress many of the delegates and alternates commenced singing and it became a confusion of voices. It was hard for the speaker to catch the names as they were announced.

"HUGHES WILL RUN"—WHITMAN. During the interval Governor Whitman, of New York, had several conferences with other State leaders. Then he said: "I am now satisfied that the Progressives will accept to accept Justice Hughes for the nomination. The statement of Temporary Chairman Robins early today has just reached us and it indicates that the men who want to win are going to control. Mr. Hughes will certainly be nominated by this convention and the Progressive leaders are now beginning to realize this."

Governor Whitman said that most of New York's votes would be for Hughes on the first ballot, and virtually all of them would be given to the Justice on the second.

Announcement of the meeting place of the various committees was then made, and at 1:30, on motion of State Senator Elton R. Brown, the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Going back to schedule again, the convention met to elect a speaker and talk for perhaps three hours. There was a two-hour stoppage of the organized talk, so to speak—that is, the convention was to adjourn until tomorrow morning when the verbal volleys were to be formally resumed.

PERKINS PHONES COLONEL: Then Calls Outlook Bright. CHICAGO, June 7.—Following a telephone conversation with Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins made the following statement prior to the opening of the convention:

I am very well satisfied with the situation as it stands. I believe that the atmosphere exists and that a proper campaign has been conducted for best results in both conventions.

Perkins declined to say what he had discussed with Colonel Roosevelt.

mined to preserve the Progressive party's individuality, was prepared to oppose this motion and if the step became necessary for the preservation of the separate entity of the Progressive party, to rush through the nomination of Roosevelt and then put up a separate ticket to accept him or name a third ticket. The conservative Bull Moose set all lines carefully to delay nomination until Friday or Saturday.

Robins' keynote speech, perfection of temporary organization and assignment of committees were the only events on the Progressive program today.

His advisers in State politics were assigned seats near him, so that if any belated change of heart came, he could be seen in the right in the Pennsylvania delegation. The Progressives, however, will be on hand.

United States Senator George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, was seated next to him. Senator Perkins, next to him were State Chairman William B. Crane and W. Harry

Cravens began trooping toward the Auditorium early. Among the delegates and alternates were half a hundred women. They were expected to play an important role in the convention.

The delegates to the Auditorium were seated. In the front row were seated the following: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William B. Crane, Mrs. W. Harry

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and other relatives of the Colonel.

Every State chairman in the Progressive party ranks was "talking on the line" when the delegates began to assemble for the convention. They were acting under positive orders to prevent an explosion. There was no attempt to disguise the fact that the rank and file of the Bull Moose had run wild.

"We want Teddy!" was the battlecry that had no variation; a vocal cheering that had no second thought.

Only the threat of a campaign without an angel, of a fight without a checkbook, of feeding time with no nose-bag checked the declared determination of the Progressive privates to proceed in utter disregard for the main show at the Coliseum.

The story of the sudden roping of mad Moose came to light today.

Hands and banners, badges and bangles all combined to make the way very unusual situation. The while the Old Guard played checkers in silent seclusion, the Progressives marched and counter-marched, shouted and cheered. They had cornered the convention market on enthusiasm and were boosting the stock of their candidate in full war paint.

When the William Johnson-Victor Murdock radical element motor fuel had begun to take effect word came from George W. Perkins to throw in the low speed clutch and to take the bumps under brakes. Not a brake was applied.

Then the National Committee of the Progressives came together in secret session. With them met the chairman of the State delegations to pay the way to the convention, the signet ring of the national chairman, addressed the session.

He said Mr. Perkins had a potent and hitherto unused charm which was being applied to the situation. The charm had certain merit, known, but which he did not describe. Mr. Perkins was sure that it would work in the end, that the recalcitrant element would be brought to heel and place the Colonel at the head of the ticket.

What was the nature of this new influence? The State chairman wanted to know. NOT FOR THE LAYMEN.

As William Nelson Cromwell once said to stockholders of the Pacific road, the directing genius moved in a higher atmosphere to which few might hope to live, and it was not necessary to say what charms, what confutations and what mighty magic were at work.

But, said Mr. Perkins' spokesman, the regulars would have to "come across."

"Our delegates will not listen to any candidate except Theodore Roosevelt," declared the State leaders.

"The national chairman and the National Committee also have but one choice," said the spokesman.

Then he urged, by what affection they bore the cause, that the State chairmen go forth into the byways and hedges and check the delegates, and if they find any irrevocable action. He urged that the Moose action should not nominate until the Republicans had time to shake down the favorite sons, and show their real intentions.

Any other course, he pointed out, would turn the wrath of the delegates in the regular convention upon the small force of Roosevelt delegates sitting in seclusion.

Further extension of the initiative and referendum.

Advocacy of more liberal changes in the National Constitution.

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"Mr. Robins said:

"To our brothers in spirit especially in the Republican party, let us speak plainly in 1912 many old ties were broken. Men who had been comrades were willing to suffer defeat rather than submit to what they felt were intolerable wrongs."

"Henceforth from the wrongs of brother to brother must be sunk to meet a common enemy. In this day and age there are no more names of Republican or Democrat or Progressive should divide those who are brothers in loyalty to the principles of Americanism."

"In other lands and alien thinking here at home. We believe that the need and opportunity of the time is such that personal prejudices should be surrendered to serve the nation's good."

"But we would solemnly warn all those of an easy and accommodating political spirit. We would warn them that if they make unworthy compromise to gain a meaningless and selfish political victory, we would rather face possible defeat fighting for our principles than accept a compromise through moral treason to those high principles and heroic souls that combined to make us the second party of this nation in 1912."

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"But modern warfare is not merely a matter of armament and men. If we are to make our preparedness a peace insurance, it must be in the hands of the people. The vast resources of the nation so that in sudden need, without a costly period of industrial chaos, the equipment, the munitions, the food supply and transportation for large armies will be immediately at the service of the Government."

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