

JUSTICE HUGHES, C. H. FAIRBANKS

Nominated for President and Vice-President By the Republican Convention.

NAMED ON THIRD BALLOT

Progressives Choose Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

HUGHES RESIGNS AS JUSTICE

Justice Hughes Makes Strong Statement, Resigns and Gets Prompt Acceptance From Wilson.

The Republican National Convention nominated Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for President, and Charles Warren Fairbanks for Vice-President.

At the same time the Progressives named Theodore Roosevelt for President. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was nominated for Vice-President at a later session.

Justice Hughes promptly sent a telegram of acceptance to Chicago. As promptly he resigned from the Supreme Court bench. A few minutes after his resignation had been received at the White House President Wilson accepted it.

Hughes' telegram to the convention scored Wilson and his Administration for its Mexican and other foreign policies and was written as campaign material.

The Republicans made short work of the day's session. The favorite son got out of the way quickly, and it was soon apparent that Hughes would win during the day. On the third ballot Hughes received 949 1/2 votes, Roosevelt only 18 1/2, Dupont 5, Weeks 3 and Lodge 1. Maryland voted 15 for Hughes and 1 for Roosevelt.

The Hughes nomination was made unanimous.

Fairbanks got 863 votes for Vice-President, Burkett 108 and the others scattering. Fairbanks' nomination was then made unanimous.

Theodore Roosevelt capped the climax of the exciting political day by announcing that he could not accept the Progressive nomination "at this time." He suggested that if Justice Hughes' statements were unsatisfactory to the Progressives that the national committee of that party confer with him at a later time.

Justice Hughes declined to comment on the Roosevelt statement that he would not run "at this time."

Hughes and Fairbanks Named.

Chicago—Charles Evans Hughes, former Governor of New York, and until Saturday Associate Justice of the United States of the Supreme Court of the United States, was 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.

Seven Votes To Lodge.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, presented by Colonel Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes, scattered over 12 States.

The nomination ballot showed this count: Hughes, 949 1/2; Roosevelt, 18 1/2; Lodge, 7; Dupont, 5; Weeks, 3; absent, 1.

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 Burkett of Nebraska.

The ballot for Vice-President showed this count: Fairbanks, 863; Burkett, 108; Borah, 8; Burton, 1; absent, scattering and not voting, 6. Total, 957.

Mr. Hughes will be notified of his nomination officially at a date to be fixed later by a committee headed by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, chairman of the convention.

Mr. Fairbanks will be notified by a committee headed by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho.

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 Charles D. Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, "I said the nominee would be born in the convention. And he was."

Noted For Many Features.

The convention was notable in political history for many things. A man who steadfastly had refused to seek

HAMPSHIRE STRUCK A MINE.

London—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine. It was officially announced. All hope has been abandoned for all save the 12 men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft, the statement says.

Cause of Cruiser's Destruction Is Officially Determined.

London—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine. It was officially announced. All hope has been abandoned for all save the 12 men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft, the statement says.

the nomination had been chosen; it left a new milestone in the path of both the Republican and Progressive parties; it was the first Republican convention since 1858 which had been forced to take more than one ballot to agree upon a candidate and it has been marked by a lack of riotous demonstration and nervous enthusiasm which hitherto has been a feature of such gatherings.

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

Three For Vice-President. John Wanamaker placed Fairbanks in nomination. Nebraska sent Howard H. Aldridge to nominate Senator Elmer Burkett. Albert Abraham, of Oregon, nominated William Brant Webster.

The delegates considered the nomination of Fairbanks so certain that after giving their ballots to the heads of delegations they began piling out of the hall and almost drowned out the voting with the noise.

The official count gave Fairbanks 863, Burkett 108 and the others scattered.

On motion of Representative Cole, of Ohio, the Fairbanks nomination then was made unanimous.

The Day's Events.

The deciding moves which led up to the final action in both conventions were:

Announcement of the withdrawal of Sherman in favor of Hughes and the release of the delegates pledged to Weeks and other "favorite sons."

Third session of the harmony conference, at which the Republicans proposed the name of Hughes as their choice for a compromise candidate.

Progressive Convention assembled hurriedly, with most members clamoring for the immediate nomination of Roosevelt.

Perkins halted precipitate action by announcing the conference's report to the Progressives and at the same time reading Roosevelt's withdrawal from the race and his proposal that Lodge be nominated as the compromise candidate, which was greeted with shouts of "No, no!"

When the Republicans went ahead and it was obvious that Hughes would win on the next ballot the Progressives let go and nominated by acclamation.

MONUMENT TO COST \$100,000.

Hans Schuler Will Be Sculptor Of Shaft To Buchanan.

Washington.—The House passed the Lintbeum bill, granting a site and empowering Gen. Lawrence Riggs, of Baltimore, surviving executor of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, to erect a \$100,000 monument to President Buchanan in the city of Washington. Mrs. Johnson was a niece of the late President. The memorial will be placed in the southeast corner of Meridian Park.

JOHN R. McLEAN IS DEAD.

Newspaper Owner and Millionaire Expires in Washington.

Washington.—John Roll McLean, owner of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, millionaire business man and for years a power in the Democratic party of the Middle West, died at Friendship, his country home in the suburbs of Washington, after a long illness. Jaundice, with complications, caused his death.

BRANDEIS TAKES OATH.

Wife, Daughter and Brother Attend Public Swearing In.

Washington.—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, took his seat as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, the sixty-second citizen to rise to that high distinction. The ceremonies lifting the new justice from among the rank of attorneys to a seat on the first court of the nation were precisely those by which his predecessors of the last generation were likewise elevated.

59 DIE IN TORNADES.

More Than 100 Others Injured In Series Of Storms.

Little Rock, Ark.—Fifty-nine persons have been reported dead and more than 100 injured in a series of tornadoes that swept Arkansas. All means of communication are crippled, and it is feared the list of dead and injured will be increased by later reports. North Arkansas appears to have suffered most severely.

TELEGRAPH TICKS

The torpedo-boat destroyer Terry, with 35 men aboard, rounded at the entrance to the harbor of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, and has been beached in the inner harbor.

The Chamber of Commerce will urge an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into the whole subject of wages and hours of railroad employees. Large oil producers will explain the rise in the price of gasoline at a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission.

Navy Department experiments indicate that steam-driven seaplanes may solve the motor problem of air navigation.

The program for the thirty-first annual meeting of the National Editorial Association, which will open in New York Monday, June 19, was announced.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, prominent as a surgeon and former president of the New Jersey Medical Society, died in a hospital in Jersey City from a bullet wound he inflicted upon himself.

School and college work in all its phases will be discussed at the annual meeting of the National Education Association, which will open in New York July 3.

Orders for 20 aeroplanes have been placed during the past week by the War Department, according to information made public by the Aero Club of America.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING GROWS

Incendiaries in Mexico Nursing a Spirit of Resentment.

DURANGO RIOTING DENIED

Consular Agents Warn Others To Stay On This Side—Reply To Carranza Delayed—Villa Raiders Hanged.

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 although the manifestations thus far have been confined mostly to speech-making consular agents have reported that the temper of the people appears such that any eventually might be possible.

Americans are leaving for the border in steadily increasing numbers. Under previous instructions State Department agents in Mexico are giving every possible aid. In addition border agents have been instructed to urge those seeking to return to Mexico to stay on the American side of the border for the present.

While no overt act is anticipated in any region under the well-established control of Carranza troops, there appear to be areas where the de facto government's hold over the people is not strong.

Speeches Stir Up Populace.

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.

Statements from Americans reaching the border and also from consular agents in Mexico have indicated that while General Carranza's forces were trying to overawe the demonstrators their control was not to be depended on entirely in some districts.

No Fear For Expedition.

Army officials have no fears for the safety of the American expedition. It is so closely concentrated as to be fully able to defend itself in any emergency and also to lend efficient protection to a wide stretch of the border.

The spread of the anti-American agitation may delay the sending of a reply to General Carranza's note demanding recall of the American troops. Creation of an international commission to discuss all difficulties known to have been suggested, under existing treaties, and it is understood the proposal still is before President Wilson. The new disturbing elements resulting from denunciations against the United States may affect his decision.

Two Villa Raiders Hanged.

Deming, N. M.—Francisco Alvarez and Juan Sanchez, two Villa followers captured during the raid on Columbus, N. M., March 9, were hanged here. They were executed singly. Two companies of New Mexico State Militia guarded the interior and approaches to the county jail during the hangings. There was no attempt at disorder.

SMALL WHEAT CROP PREDICTED.

Fruits As a Whole Promising, But Peach Outlook Poor.

Washington.—Present indications point to a wheat crop 300,000,000 bushels smaller this year than that of last year. Department of Agriculture forecasts indicated a winter wheat crop of 469,000,000 bushels, 30,000,000 bushels less than forecast from May 1 conditions, due largely to insects in Kansas and Oklahoma, and a spring wheat crop of 246,000,000 bushels, due to decrease of 8 per cent in the acreage from last year and to the late wet spring.

Crop conditions on June 1 indicated less production than last year of small grain crops, but they promise to be about the same as the average production for the last five years.

Fruit crops as a whole are good. The apple crop prospect is promising, especially in the Eastern States, but the peach crop outlook is rather poor.

Indications are that the oats crop will be about 300,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, being particularly poor in most Southern States and in Oklahoma and Central Kansas, where the green bug has injured it.

5 MILES OF TROOPS REVIEWED.

El Paso, Texas.—A column of United States troops five miles long was reviewed here by Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the district border patrol. Military authorities said the spectacle was for the purpose of convincing residents of this section that the soldiers are prepared to protect the city and its environs in any emergency. In the throng that viewed the parade were hundreds of Mexicans who came across the river from Juarez.

WHITE RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Wilson Names John F. Costello, Of Washington.

Washington.—President Wilson nominated John F. Costello as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Mr. Costello, who is Democratic National Committeeman from the District, will be the first white man to become Recorder here since President Cleveland inaugurated the custom of appointing negroes for the place.

JUNE BRIDE YESTERDAY



LUTSK TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

The Austrians Forced to Quit Strong Position.

11,000 ARE PRISONERS

Russian Military Critic Says All Five Austrian Armies Are On the Eve Of Retreat Before the Czar's Fast-Moving Troops.

Petrograd (via London).—The capture of Lutsk in Volhynia, and also of a series of powerfully organized Austrian positions is announced in an official communication given out here.

In addition to the Austrians previously captured in the offensive movement recently inaugurated, the statement says there were captured in Thursday's fighting 53 officers and 11,000 men. A large amount of war material was taken.

According to details supplementing the official reports of the Russian success, the artillery preparation by which the Russians cleared the path for the infantry surpassed in intensity all previous efforts of their gunners.

Lemberg in Danger.

Guns of all sizes contributed to the rain of shells. Some of the batteries emitted a continual roar. Whole fields of wire were swept away with astonishing rapidity.

The retreat of certain Austrian detachments was completely cut off by a curtain of shrapnel, through which it was impossible for any living thing to pass. They surrendered by the wholesale.

A well-informed military critic says: "All five of the Austrian armies are on the eve of retreat and Lemberg is in great strategic danger. A breach 100 miles wide has been blown in the Austrian front, involving the left wing of General Linsinger's army group, which consisted of from 15 to 20 divisions."

On the same authority it is asserted that "a strategic breach 100 miles wide has been blown in the Austrian front, involving the armies of General Count von Bothmer and General von Boehm-Ermolli and part of that of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand."

Still Pushing On.

The communication says: "On Tuesday we developed our offensive in the direction of Rovno and Kovel, and, keeping on the heels of the overthrown enemy and following a battle in the region of Lutsk, we occupied that town. In many places we have seized not only the lines of the Rivers Ikwa and Styr, but have crossed them and continued our offensive."

"In Galicia, on the Lower Stripa, our infantry, supported by artillery fire, captured by an energetic advance a number of powerful enemy organized positions on the front of Traiboukhovskiy-Jarlovetz and have arrived quite near the line of the Stripa River."

"In addition to the 40,000 prisoners previously taken we took in the course of Thursday's fighting 53 officers and about 11,000 men."

REPLY TO CARRANZA BEGUN.

But Draft Not Advanced Enough For Submission To Cabinet.

Washington.—Although Secretary Lansing has begun drafting a reply to General Carranza's demand for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, its preparation had not progressed far enough for submission at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, and Mexico was not discussed.

ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK FAILS.

Two Men Shot In Legs By Pursuer and Captured.

Sapulpa, Okla.—Two men, who made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Sapulpa State Bank were caught after being shot in the legs by a pursuer. They were taken to jail at Tulsa, through fear of mob violence.

DAUGHTER MAY CLEAR UP CRIME

Knocked Senseless When Wealthy Parents Were Murdered.

Wills Point, Texas.—The police awaited the return to consciousness of Mrs. H. J. Moran, who was beaten senseless here at the same time her father and mother, Captain and Mrs. I. P. Goodnight, a wealthy couple, were murdered. The authorities hope she will clear up the mystery surrounding the murder for which her husband is under arrest.

KAISER CLAIMS MASTERY OF SEAS

Declares Great Britain's Supremacy Destroyed.

NEW CHAPTER IN HISTORY

Superior British Armada, Surrounded With Halo, Beaten By Germans In Manner That Electrified World.

Berlin (via London).—In the complete account of the Emperor's speech to the sailors of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven, which was published here Wednesday, the Emperor is quoted as saying that the great naval battle off Jutland has destroyed Great Britain's supremacy on the sea.

"When the great war came," the Emperor said, "envious enemies suddenly attacked the Fatherland. The army, by desperate fighting against superior foes, slowly conquered them one after another. But the fleet waited in vain for a real fight. In numerous individual encounters the navy clearly demonstrated its heroic spirit, but was forced to wait month after month for a general battle."

"Repeated efforts were made to bring the enemy out, but they proved fruitless until the day finally came last week when the gigantic fleet of Albion, ruler of the seas since Trafalgar, was fought 100 years ago, appeared in the open surrounded with a nimbus. Instantly our feet engaged this superior British armada, and with what result? The English fleet was beaten. The first big blow was dealt the English fleet, whose tyrannical supremacy was shattered."

"The news electrified the world and caused unprecedented jubilation everywhere that German hearts beat. Your success in the North Sea fight means that you have added a new chapter to the history of the world. God Almighty stole your arms and gave you clear eyes to accomplish this."

"I, standing here today as your supreme war lord, thank you from the bottom of my heart. As the representative of the Fatherland I thank you and in the name of my army I bring you its greetings because you have done your duty unselfishly and only with the one thought that the enemy must be beaten."

"At a time when the enemy is slowly being crushed before Verdun and when our allies have driven the Italians from mountain to mountain you add new glories to our cause. The world was prepared for everything, but not for the victory of the German fleet over the English. The storm which you have made will cause fear to creep into the bones of the enemy. What you have done you did for the Fatherland, that in the future it may have freedom of the seas for its commerce. Therefore I ask you to join me in three cheers for our dearly beloved Fatherland."

DR. H. W. WILEY'S SISTER DEAD.

Devised Nursing Bottle Outfit When Mother Was Ill.

Washington.—Dr. Elizabeth Wiley Corbett, sometimes called the "foster mother of the pure-food law," because she brought up her brother, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, is dead here at the age of 82 years. She was 11 years old when her brother was born. Her mother being ill, she improvised a nursing bottle from a flask and a quill, and with this fed the future leader of the pure-food movement.

YUAN SHI KAI DIES AT PEKING.

Rumors That President Committed Suicide Denied.

Peking.—Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning in the palace surrounded by his wives and older children. Rumors that he had committed suicide are denied stoutly by high officials, uremia being given as the cause of death.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOT PUT DOWN.

Mob Makes Demonstration Against United States Consulate.

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—An anti-American riot, incited by a mass-meeting to protest against the continued presence of American troops in Mexican territory, was put down here by the military, after a demonstration had been made against the American Consulate and stones hurled at the foreign club, in the belief that it was an American institution.

EARL KITCHENER AND STAFF LOST

With Cruiser Hampshire on Way to Confer With Czar.

WARSHIP SUNK OFF ORKNEYS

England Mourns Loss Of War Chief. Blow Regarded As Worst Received Since Conflict Began.

Kitchener's Life and Career.

Born in County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1850.

Graduated at Woolwich Military Academy in 1871, and was made lieutenant in Royal Engineers. Served a few weeks in French Army during Franco-Prussian War. From 1874-78 was engaged in survey of Palestine.

Organized courts and was assistant to Governor of Cyprus, 1878-82.

Commanded Egyptian Cavalry, 1882-84, and served with Nile expedition dispatched for relief of Gordon at Khartoum.

Governor of Suakin, 1886-88. Made Sirdar in command of Egyptian Army, 1890.

Commanded Khartoum expedition which suppressed the Mahdist uprising.

Chief of staff of forces in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899-1900.

Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1900-1902.

Commander-in-Chief of India, 1902-1909.

Member of the Committee of Imperial Defense, 1910.

Consul-General and actual ruler of Egypt from 1911 to 1914.

Created an earl in June, 1914. Secretary of War and supreme commander of the British Armies since August, 1914.

London.—The news that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and his staff, who were proceeding to Russia aboard the cruiser Hampshire, were lost off the Orkney Islands was the most stunning blow Great Britain has received since the war began.

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former counselor of the British Embassy at Petrograd and former Minister at Sofia; Col. O. A. Fitzgerald, private military secretary to the War Minister; Brigadier-General Ellershaw, Sir Hay Frederick Donaldson, technical adviser to the Minister of Munitions; Lieut. R. D. McPherson, aide; F. S. Robertson and Detective McLaughlin. Officers and men aboard the Hampshire numbered between 400 and 500. The casualties probably will total 500.

On Way To See Czar.

The War Minister and his staff were proceeding to Russia at the special invitation of the Czar of Russia on a special mission to discuss important questions connected with the military and financial conduct of the war.

It is understood on high authority that Earl Kitchener's visit to Russia was kept profoundly secret. It was practically impossible for the Germans to have learned either that he was going or on what route the ship was traveling.

That the Hampshire was torpedoed by German design therefore is generally discounted. It is believed in the highest circles that the ship either struck a mine or was torpedoed in a chance encounter with a German submarine.

England Shocked.

This is the second shock the country has sustained within a week. The other was when the newspaper opened Friday evening with the first intelligence of the naval battle in the North Sea in the form of a list of the ships lost, with virtually no intimation that there was any compensation in the way of enemy losses.

The bulletin telling of the death of Kitchener gave the country even a greater shock.

GERARD MAKES DENIAL.

Asked To Have Spurious Talk Published, But Refused.

Berlin.—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 Count Friedrich von Tatten, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, desired Mr. Gerard to have a spurious interview published some time ago, but that the Ambassador declined.

VIRGINIAN HEADS TRAVELERS.

Savannah, Ga., Selected For Next Year's Convention.

Lafayette, Ind.—Dan W. Sale, of Virginia, was elected national president of the Travelers' Protective Association of America at the closing session of the national convention of that organization here. H. B. Ramey, of Champagne, Ill., was elected first vice president. Savannah, Ga., was selected for the 1917 convention.

GEN. GOETHALS MAY RETIRE.

Governor Of Canal Zone Confers With Secretary Baker.

Washington.—Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, conferred with Secretary Baker and is understood to have reiterated his desire to retire to private life. Secretary Baker declined to discuss that nature of the conference. He probably will present the General's request to President Wilson within a few days.

STATE CAPITAL

Harrisburg—Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart issued orders supplementary to those of May 2 announcing the places and dates for the annual encampments of the various organizations of the National Guard. The dates are provisional, but will not be changed unless something unforeseen occurs. The dates and places follow:

First Brigade, Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 2, July 8-15, place to be selected by commander of brigade and approved by Governor Brumbaugh, probably near Philadelphia.

Second Brigade and Field Battalion Signal Troops, August 5-12, North Girard.

Third Brigade and Battery A, July 22-29, Tobyhanna.

Fourth Brigade and Battery C, August 5-12, Mount Gretna.

Batteries B, D and E, Artillery, Field Hospital No. 1, and Ambulance Company No. 1, July 22-29, near Pittsburgh.

Companies A and B, engineers, July 5-16, Delvoir Tract, Va.

Battery D, artillery, practice march on date to be selected by commander. First Cavalry, July 22-29, Mount Gretna.

Larger Profits Shown.

As convincing proofs of the value of cow-testing associations, the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College announced increased profits, reduced expenses and better herds in the Montour Valley Association, which is but six months old.

Assistance given one of the nineteen members enabled him to obtain an increased selling price of more than \$30 a month for his milk. By using a balanced ration, another member made a saving in his feed bill of \$20 a month. Another member sold three Guernsey heifers for \$100 each because of the records of the dams. Records of increased milk production since the organization of the association show that the best cow produced more than eight thousand pounds of milk in six months, two others have exceeded seven thousand pounds and five reached six thousand pounds. The best cow made a profit of \$145 and the poorest showed a loss