

# Republican and Progressive Conventions at Chicago

## Republican Ticket:

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, for president.  
CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, for vice president.

## Progressive Ticket:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for president.  
JOHN M. PARKER, for vice president.

Charles Evans Hughes of New York was nominated for president on the third ballot by the republican national convention at Chicago, June 10. His vote was practically unanimous. He received 949 1/2, Col. Theodore Roosevelt received 18 1/2, DuPont 5, Weeks 3, and Lodge 7.

The Roosevelt proposal to select his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, as a compromise candidate was never taken seriously by the republicans.

Lodge's name was not even formally placed in nomination before the republican convention.

The Roosevelt message, however, caused consternation for a time, coming as it did like a bombshell wholly unexpected.

The report of the "peace" conference committees showing that the progressive "peace committee" had agreed to put the name of Hughes before that convention hardly caused a stir, nor did the news that came a few minutes later that the report had been tabled by the progressives.

The republican convention opened at the Coliseum at 11 a. m., June 7. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was elected temporary chairman, and he delivered a speech setting forth conservative republican principles.

The progressive convention opened at the auditorium at exactly the same time the republicans started their meeting. Temporary Chairman Raymond Robins delivered the progressive policy speech.

With the hope of agreeing on a presidential candidate whom both parties might support, the progressives and the republicans appointed a joint conference committee Thursday, June 8, and this committee met at the Chicago club. Shortly after midnight it was announced that no progress had been made toward fusion of the two parties. The conference committee met again the following night without result.

On Friday, June 9, the republican convention took two ballots, on which Hughes led but failed to get the necessary vote.

Saturday morning, June 10, Roosevelt, in a message addressed to both parties, suggested Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as a compromise candidate. The conference committee decided to suggest Hughes to the progressives. Neither suggestion received any attention. The progressive convention nominated Roosevelt at 12:31 and the republicans nominated Hughes two minutes later.

Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated on the first ballot as the vice presidential candidate of the republican party. John W. Parker of Louisiana was nominated for vice president by the progressive party.

The statement of Charles E. Hughes, in accepting the republican nomination, Roosevelt's appeal for Lodge as compromise candidate of the republicans and progressives, Roosevelt's appeal to the progressive and republican conventions, and Roosevelt's declination of the progressive nomination, are printed below:

## HUGHES ACCEPTS AND STATES POLICIES

A Washington dispatch, dated June 10, says: Justice Charles E.

Hughes this afternoon sent this telegram to Chairman Harding of the republican national convention in Chicago:

"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 emergency transcending merely partisan consideration.

"You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I can not fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea.

"I neither impugn nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that 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 both 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 presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

"Belated reports have not availed to recognize the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; 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 neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, or whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"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 economical as well. Our severest test will come after the 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 best interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and strength must be rooted in even handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discrimination 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 enterprise, here or abroad, but

rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

"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 efforts in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

## ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES

An Oyster Bay, N. Y., dispatch, dated June 8, says: Theodore Roosevelt today issued an appeal to the progressive and republican conventions at Chicago to forget their past differences and join "for the safety and honor of our country to enforce the policy of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness." He was ready, he said, to go to Chicago and address the republican convention if the convention desired.

The appeal was contained in a message to former Senator William P. Jackson of Maryland, republican national committeeman, in reply to the latter's invitation to the colonel to come to Chicago.

### Text of Answer

The answer of Colonel Roosevelt is as follows:

"The Hon. William P. Jackson, Republican Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.: In answer to your telegram I can only say that the matter lies with the republican convention and that if the convention desires me to address it I shall be glad to do so.

"I very earnestly hope that the republicans and progressives assembled at Chicago will keep steadily in mind the gravity of this crisis, not only for America but for the world, and the need that their action in dignity, foresight and patriotism shall rise level to the crisis. I hope that their aim will not be merely to nominate a man who can be elected next November but a man of such powerful character, steadfast conviction and proved ability that if elected he will again place this nation where it belongs by making it true to itself, and therefore true to all mankind.

"President Wilson, however amiable his intentions, has rendered to this people the most evil service that can be rendered to a great democracy by its chosen leader.

"He has dulled the nation's conscience and relaxed the spring of lofty national motive by teaching our people to accept high-sounding words as the offset and atonement for shabby deeds and to use words which mean nothing at all or to draw all meaning from those which have a meaning. It will be no easy task to arouse the austere self-respect which has been lulled to slumber by these means. To this task we should bend our united energies in the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, the spirit of genuine democratic leadership, the spirit which sets the standard to which the nation ought to rise, and then with confident hope appeal to the souls of the people, so that they may in fact support the standard thus raised.

"The differences that have divided not merely republicans and progressives but good Americans of all shades of political belief from one another in the past sink into nothing when compared with the issues now demanding decision, for these issues are vital to the national life. They are the issues of a unified Americanism and of national preparedness. If we are not all of us Americans and nothing else, scorning to divide along lines of section, of creed or of nation-

al origin, then the nation itself will crumble into dust.

"If we are not thoroughly prepared, if we have not developed a strength which respects the rights of others, but which is also ready to enforce from others respect for its own rights then sooner or later we shall have to submit to the will of an alien conqueror.

"These questions are not in the realms of abstract thought. They must be taken out of the world of cloudy promise and vague phrasing into the world of performance and of fact. They are today in concrete form before you and your fellows for decision. For two years in the face of the awful world cataclysm this nation has stood supine and helpless and has not in the smallest degree prepared itself to ward off the danger. No promise, no excuse now made by those responsible for this inaction is entitled to serious consideration. It is for you and your associates to show the people that they have a worthy alternative to which to turn.

"The professional German-Americans, acting through various agencies, including so-called German-American alliances, are at this moment serving notice on the members of your convention that your action must be taken with a view to the interests, not of the United States, but of Germany and of that section of the German-American vote which is anti-American to the core. I believe with all my heart that the action of these sinister professional German-Americans will be repudiated with angry contempt by the great mass of our fellow citizens who are in whole or in part of German blood—and who, as I well know, are unsurpassed in rugged and whole-souled Americanism by any other citizens of our land.

"This can be done in effective manner only if such action is taken as to enable republicans, progressives, democrats who are true to the principles of Andrew Jackson and independents—in short, all loyal Americans—to join in the effort to reach the goal we all have in view.

"Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differed with us join in this same spirit toward those who have?'

"As far as my own soul is known to me, it is in the same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to republicans and progressives assembled at Chicago.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## COL. ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE WITH LODGE STANDARD BEARER

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 11.]

Col. Roosevelt's telegram as read to the republican and progressive conventions yesterday follows:

"To the Conferees of the Progressive Party:

"Gentlemen: I understand that this morning you are to have your last conference with the conferees of the republican national convention, that they have repeatedly asked you to present for their consideration a second choice, but that your committee has not seen its way clear to do this.

"For months I have thought of this matter, and for the last few weeks it has been the chief thing of which I have thought, as I feel with all my