

HUGHES INDORSED BY MOOSE COMMITTEE

National Body Adopts' Suggestion of Roosevelt, 32 to 6, With 9 Members Not Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Progressive Party as a separate political organization died tonight. Its demise was far from peaceful. Members of the Progressive National Committee, at an acrimonious meeting, indulged in a discussion in which the word "war" and other disagreeable epithets were freely used. Finally, after a day spent in wrangling, the committee voted to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for President.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the resolution indorsing ex-Justice Hughes, which was offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six members voted against it and nine declined to vote. Several of the fifteen minority members, including Raymond Robins of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention three weeks ago, announced that probably they would support President Wilson.

The indorsement of Hughes, made in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, was regarded as marking the demise of the Progressive Party. While the National Executive Committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign, it was admitted that the full National Committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution indorsing Hughes, as finally adopted after seven hours of debate, follows:

"Whereas, the statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive National Convention set forth that, putting aside all partisan considerations, in view of existing world and national conditions, we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it; and,

"Whereas, we believe, with Colonel Roosevelt, that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York, the Republican Party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

Vote on Indorsing Hughes.

The various States and territories, through their committeemen, lined up as follows on the resolution:

Yeas—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii—total 32.

Nays—Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah—total 6.

Declining to Vote—Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia—total 9.

The opponents of the proposal to indorse Hughes put up a stubborn fight. Leaders on that side were Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, who presided as Vice Chairman of the committee, in the absence of Victor Murdock, the Chairman; Bainbridge Colby of New York, who held the proxy of the committeeman from Florida; John M. Parker of Louisiana, who was nominated for Vice President by the Progressives three weeks ago, and Henry Cochems of Wisconsin.

Mr. Garfield was the floor leader for the Hughes forces. George W. Perkins of New York and Chester H. Rowell of California, also urged the indorsement of Hughes. John W. McGrath, private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, held several proxies, and several times interrupted the proceedings to put in a word on the side of a Hughes indorsement.

Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, also lined up for Hughes. A statement made by him during the roll call on the Garfield resolution was regarded as typical of the view of the majority.

Says the Party Has Abandoned.

"Since the adjournment of the national convention I have been much perplexed over the situation," he said. "I would prefer to have gone down fighting, with our own ticket. I do not think it possible to make a third ticket fight with any other Presidential candidate than Roosevelt. I am very sorry he declined to accept the nomination.

"We might as well face the facts. The Progressive Party has gone out of existence. You can't declare the party alive by passing resolutions. The Progressive Party is dead, in my opinion, beyond recall.

Raymond Robins sat in the committee as proxy for the committeeman from Oklahoma. He made a stirring address

in which he declared his present intention to support Wilson.

"I talked with Theodore Roosevelt following the Progressive National Convention," said Mr. Robins. "It was apparent his mind was made up to support Hughes. In that judgment I dissented, and I now dissent. As I stand at this hour I would vote for Woodrow Wilson. I have not determined definitely what I shall do. I came from the Democratic Party.

"After talking with Roosevelt I went to the next recognized leader of the party, Hiram Johnson of California. He said that under all the circumstances he thought he would have to go back to the Republican Party. I then went to Gifford Pinchot. He said the same thing. Mr. Garfield talked similarly.

"The Illinois Progressives held a con-

ference, at which the sentiment was about 70 to 30 in favor of going back to the Republican Party. I came to the conclusion that it would be futile to run a third ticket. A third ticket in the present condition would mean a waste of political leadership and power in a time of the nation's crisis. If men like Johnson and Pinchot, however, believed there should be a third ticket I would gladly pledge myself to speak for it each day of the campaign and to contribute \$5,000.

"But the people of the United States

have decided, whether for good or ill, that they are going to work out the destinies of the nation within the two parties, Republican and Democratic. I believe it is proper that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Republican Party should return to that party and that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Democratic Party should return to that party."

Mr. Robins figured in a heated clash

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MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS

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with Mr. Colby. The latter had moved that Victor Murdock of Kansas be placed on the ticket for President to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination. Mr. Robins, who, while leaning toward President Wilson, yet did not wish the Progressives to put up a third ticket simply to aid Wilson, interrupted to declare that Mr. Colby already had declared himself for Wilson.

"You're a liar!" shouted Mr. Colby. William Flinn of Pennsylvania, who was one of the strong Hughes men, sought to have Mr. Colby ejected from the meeting. Later in the day Mr. Colby apologized to Mr. Robins, and the two men parted friends.

The Colby motion to put Murdock on the ticket was voted down, 31 to 15. After Mr. Garfield presented his resolution to support Hughes Mr. Colby moved that action be postponed until Aug. 5, the anniversary of the birth of the party. This motion was defeated, 13 to 34.

Chairman Hale ruled that the Garfield resolution was out of order inasmuch as the committee had authority from the National Convention merely to fill vacancies on the ticket and not to indorse candidates of other parties. On an appeal from the decision of the chair this ruling was reversed by a vote of 14 to 33.

Mr. Cochems offered as a substitute for the Garfield resolution a motion that the National Committee go out of existence, and that action be left to the different State Committees. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 14.

Mr. Cochems then offered as a substitute a motion that, in view of the failure to nominate a candidate, the committee go out of existence and refer the matter to the consciences of individual members of the party. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 15.

To Co-operate in Campaign.

Following the adoption of the Garfield resolution a second resolution was presented by Mr. Garfield. This directed the National Executive Committee to co-operate with the Hughes campaign managers and recommended that Progressive State Committees take action after conference with the National Executive Committee. This was adopted by a vote of 32 to 3, with 11 members not voting.

In order to satisfy the opponents of Hughes the majority members consented to the adoption of a resolution providing that the action taken by the committee should in no way be binding upon the dissenting members. This kept the Wilson supporters from walking out of the room.

Mr. Parker, whose Vice Presidential candidacy is thrown into the discard by the failure of the committee to select a new Progressive Presidential nominee, made a vigorous plea for a third ticket. He said he cared nothing about his own candidacy. He said, however, that he had burned all his bridges, having come into the Progressive Party from the Democratic Party. He said that he had declared he never would return to the Democratic Party, and that he could not be delivered over to the party of Crane and Barnes.

A. D. Nortoni of St. Louis, another who stood for a third ticket, pointed out that his own candidacy as the Progressive primary nominee for United States Senator from Missouri, was left high and dry as a result of the committee's action.

Mr. Hale said he was undecided whether to support Hughes or Wilson. Mr. Cochems said he probably would vote for Hughes, although he would do so "in sackcloth and ashes." Dr. E. M. Lewis of Rhode Island said the Progressives of his State would support Wilson.

In order that the Progressive National Executive Committee should not deliver its mailing list over solely to the Republicans, Mr. Colby put through a motion giving all Progressive Committeemen access to the party records.

The Executive Committee organized following the adjournment of the National Committee. Mr. Perkins was re-elected Chairman, O. K. Davis Secretary, and Elon H. Hooker Treasurer. The Executive Committee will meet in New York within ten days to confer with Mr. Hughes regarding campaign plans.

MOOSE CHAIRMAN ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

O'Connell Foreshadows Bolt of New York County Organ- ization to Wilson.

A statement which in political circles is regarded as foreshadowing a bolt of the New York County Progressive Com-

mittee to Woodrow Wilson was issued from the new Progressive County Headquarters at 503 Fifth Avenue last night. It was signed by John J. O'Connell, County Chairman, and was about the first official action taken by him after setting up separate housekeeping for the county organization, away from what the bolting Progressives generally refer to these days as the "Perkins crowd."

In his statement Chairman O'Connell sharply attacks Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and warmly defends President Wilson. After stating that the Colonel is intent upon "completing the ruin of the Progressive Party by driving its members, if he can, into the Republican Party," he rakes up the financial panic of 1907 against the Colonel, and refers to the Wilson currency legislation in an apparent attempt to create a contrast not to the advantage of Colonel Roosevelt to whose "evident hatred of our President," Mr. O'Connell makes reference in the opening paragraph of his statement.

"Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that, perhaps, the enactment of that law (the Federal Reserve act) was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisers," says Mr. O'Connell.

Deliberate deception of the delegates to the Progressive National Convention, either by Colonel Roosevelt or his campaign managers, is charged by Mr. O'Connell, who declares that he was assured on "their sacred word of honor" that the Colonel would head a third ticket even if Mr. Hughes was nominated.

Mr. O'Connell says among other things:

"The impressions one gets of Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive National Committee are its disingenuousness, its sophistry, then its labored attempt at justification, and, finally, the very evident hatred of our President.

"And he totally fails to meet the real cause of anguish of the Progressives who were delegates and alternates to the convention, namely, that they have now come to the belief that the Colonel never intended to accept their nomination alone; that they were being used as a club to force the Republican Convention to nominate him, and that if the club was ineffective it could go into the woodpile for all the Colonel cared.

"If our crusade for the last four years has forced the other parties to enact many of our most important principles into law, why not continue our organization and our crusade so that the remainder of our principles may be enacted into law?

"There are many Progressives who believe that since the defeat of 1912 the Colonel has been anxious to get the Progressive Party off his shoulders, and they would instance his attempts to influence the nomination of Mr. Whitman for Mayor in 1913, his attempts to support Mr. Whitman for Governor early in 1914, and his subsequent attempt to hand us Mr. Hinman of Binghamton. Indeed, the events of convention week at Chicago, coupled with those earlier facts, lend some plausibility to the charges.

"I do not believe that the country will go to political or other damnation if Mr. Wilson should be re-elected. This nation has many times shown its ability to recuperate from even worse things than those of which the Colonel accuses Mr. Wilson. Beside which, if the Colonel will take the pains to examine the record, he will find that Mr. Wilson has to his credit in the four years of his Administration pretty nearly as much progressive legislation as the Colonel has to his in seven years.

"During the seven years of the Colonel's incumbency of the office, nothing was done toward reforming the archaic banking and currency system under which we lived. Mr. Wilson has to his credit the enactment of a law which gives us the kind of banking and currency we require and which will make it impossible to have a recurrence of a financial panic like that of 1907. Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that perhaps the enactment of that law was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisers.

"The Progressive Party will live. Its ideas are right and are indestructible. It is now in straits, but its loyal adherents have learned the lesson that the fathers of the nation were more than prophetic when they said that this should be a Government of laws and not of man. A party founded on hero worship alone has no excuse for enduring; and out of our present travail will surely come an enduring party founded not on the whim of any one man or group of men, but on the undying and unalterable principles of equal justice, social and industrial, to all, and the right of human life and liberty against the rule of the dollar."