

## GROWING BELIEF THAT REPUBLICANS WON'T NAME T. R.

Many of Colonel's Closest Friends Hold to This View.

## WIDESPREAD CONVICTION AMONG PARTY LEADERS

Hughes Regarded as Man Who Can Bring Progressives Back Into Fold.

## MAY NOT EVEN WIN NOMINATION

Situation Which This Condition Presents Is Unprecedented.

CHICAGO, June 4.—There is a growing conviction tonight among both Republican and Progressive leaders assembled here for the national convention that Colonel Roosevelt will not be nominated by the latter party. No reason or explanation is offered, but among those who hold to this view are many of the Colonel's closest friends, who, none the less, are not living up to the fight.

The leaders who take this view of the situation seem to think that Justice Hughes is the man who could bring the Republican and Progressive parties together, and present a solid front to the Democratic opposition, even though they are not convinced that the justice can win the nomination.

The situation which this condition presents is unprecedented. None of the leaders on the ground professes to have any idea of what will happen. It is notable that all the speculation so far has been principally among the leaders, probably less than fifty of them, and that the delegates have had very little part in it. Little more than half the delegates to the Republican convention had reached Chicago tonight. Those who are here are uncertain of the attitude of others from their States.

## ROOSEVELT COULD HAVE PROGRESSIVE NOMINATION

It seemed certain that Colonel Roosevelt could have the Progressive nomination at once if he would say the word and still leave the way open to withdraw his candidacy if the Republican convention nominated a man whom he was willing to support.

One faction among the Progressives favors nominating Colonel Roosevelt in the first day of the convention and then await the action of the Republicans. Another faction would prefer to make no nomination until after it was known that the Republicans proposed a candidate.

On every hand to-night there is speculation as to what the members of the old Guard will do if they succeed in defeating Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination, whether they would go the whole distance and nominate a man of their number, such as Root, Fairbanks, Weeks or Burton; or whether they would attempt to conciliate the Progressives by choosing a man whom the latter might support. The name of Justice Hughes is the only one that is being brought forward so far as having such possibilities.

Among the rank and file of the Republicans there are indications of a genuine effort to draw the Progressives back into the old party. Apparently all factions learned a lesson from the disastrous consequences following a split four years ago, and as a result nothing is heard in the nature of snobgossip or defiance. The supporters of candidates familiarly called "favorite sons" are firm in their arguments, but are inclined to a far greater degree than ordinarily to extoll their candidates without detracting from others.

## FAKE POSITIVE POSITION AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Most of the delegates who came in to-day were of the element that stood out for party solidarity in 1912, and, although some of them speak without honor of Colonel Roosevelt, they take a positive position against his candidacy. While they contend that his nomination is impossible, they agree that the influence of his supporters may be paramount in naming the candidate and shaping the platform. Many of them are willing to concede that inasmuch as their first desire is a united party, they are willing to go to the sacrifice of letting Colonel Roosevelt pick the candidate if that will insure harmony among the Republicans and win the support of the Progressives.

The supporters of Hughes contended that if he was nominated by the Republicans he could be depended upon to send a telegram of acceptance that would meet with the approval of delegates. Even some of the Progressives agreed that they could not hope for an advance statement from Mr. Hughes, in view of the fact that he never has admitted that he was a candidate. Some of them went so far as to say that if he was nominated by the Republicans and immediately declared his position in a satisfactory manner, that the Progressives, with the consent of Colonel Roosevelt, would endorse the justice.

The Hughes antagonists, however, profited by the fact that there is no

## Wilson at Exercises for Southern Dead

Enthusiastically Received When He Makes Unexpected Appearance at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson attended the memorial exercises held in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery to-day, but did not speak. His appearance was unexpected, as he had previously announced that he would be unable to attend. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd of Southerners.

The exercises were impressive in their simplicity. Senator Vardaman, orator of the occasion, paid tribute to the Confederate soldier and the self-sacrificing women of the South. Declaring the right of the Southern States to secede, he declared the answer to the question "Is it well that the Confederacy failed?" rested with the future, and the way the general government used its power. He said he would rather be a free citizen of a democracy like Switzerland than "the slave of a militarism such as Germany."

A beautiful floral cross was unveiled at the base of the Confederate monument, after which flowers were strewn over the graves of the South's dead, including that of General Joseph Wheeler, the Confederate hero, who fought under the Stars and Stripes in the Spanish-American War.

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels occupied seats at the speaker's platform, beside the President. The United States Marine Band played during the exercises, which were under the auspices of the Confederate Veterans' Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Relief Society of Washington.

## GREEK FARMER EXECUTED

French Put to Death Man Who Describes Some Small Skirmishes in Letter to Friend.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ZURICH, June 4.—The Athens correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" states that recently a Greek farmer from the border town of Teserika was arrested, sentenced to death and executed by the French, because he described some small skirmishes in which the allies came out second best in a letter to a friend serving in the Greek army.

The Greek soldier to whom the letter was addressed was also arrested, tried by a French court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but General Sarraill pardoned and released him when the Greek government threatened to break with the entente. Prime Minister Skoulioudis and the Greek military authorities tried to keep the affair secret, but it became known throughout Macedonia and in the capital and created intense bitterness against the allies.

## GIFTS TO EDUCATION

Appropriations Made by General Board Include \$25,000 for Hampton Institute.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The General Education Board announced to-day that at its annual spring meeting this year it made appropriations amounting to \$739,950 for educational and research work. Appropriations included Coker College, Hartsville, S. C., \$26,000; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., \$25,000; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., \$25,000; Mayessville Industrial School, Mayessville, S. C., \$1,000.

For the equipment of normal schools for negroes in North Carolina, \$1,050 was set aside; for the equipment of county training schools for negroes, \$10,000; for State agents for white rural schools, \$40,800; for State agents for negro rural schools, \$34,500.

## WOMEN TAKE PLACE OF MEN

Most Striking Change Due to War, Says James Carnegie, Just Back From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 4.—James Carnegie, inspecting engineer for the International Mercantile Marine, returned to-day on the American liner New York, with his wife and daughter, from a two months' vacation in England. He said the most striking change due to the war was the extent to which women are taking the place of men in the most arduous work. He told of a factory at Kirkcaldy in which 100 women were employed, some of them working as stokers. The New York brought 652 passengers.

## "COCK OF THE ROCK" HERE

Only Live Specimen of Rare Bird Captured for American Museum of Natural History.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 4.—A rare bird, known as "Cock of the Rock," and said to be the only live specimen ever brought to this country, arrived here to-day on the steamer Guliana. It was captured by Professor C. W. Beebe in Demerara for the American Museum of Natural History.

"Cock of the Rock" is about the size of a full-grown parrot, and is distinguished by a crest and arm feathers, and is worth several hundred dollars.

## MRS. THOMSON TO ATTEND

Daughter of Speaker Clark Will Be One of Spectators at Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mrs. James M. Thomson, daughter of the Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, will attend the Chicago convention. This will be the fifth national convention Mrs. Thomson has attended. She will leave Washington to-morrow night for Chicago, where she will be joined by her husband, James M. Thomson, a New Orleans publisher.

## EFFORTS TO TURN FRENCH DEFEATED

Germans Hurlled Back in Drive to Force Defenders From Fort Vaux.

## GET TEMPORARY Foothold

Thrown Out of Trench and Further Attacks Stopped by Curtain of Fire.

The region of Vaux and Dambloup, northeast of Verdun, has been the scene of further futile attempts of the Germans to pierce the French lines. All the attacks were put down by the French fire, except a night attack between Dambloup and Fort Vaux, where the Germans obtained a foothold in French trenches. From these, however, they were immediately driven out by a counterattack.

The Canadian troops and the Germans have been battling fiercely on the Ypres salient. The German guns opened up several days ago, deluging the Canadian positions and the surrounding territory with shells. Then the German infantry advanced along an extended front of almost two miles, capturing trenches. In a series of counterattacks in which bomb and bayonet played an important part, the Canadians regained most of the lost ground and have reorganized their positions.

On the Russian front violent artillery duels are going on in the Bessarabian and Volhynian sectors. Several Russian infantry attacks against the Austrians were repulsed.

The Italians in the region of Arsero are holding the Austrians from further advances in the desperate struggle that is going on in this sector.

The bombardments are still heavy on the other sector of the Austro-Italian front.

According to unofficial advices from Saloniki, General Sarraill, the French commander, has declared martial law in the entire zone occupied by the entente allies, and the allied troops have taken over the telegraph offices, the post and custom-house at Saloniki.

## GERMAN ASSAULT CHECKED BY FRENCH CURTAIN OF FIRE

PARIS, June 4.—Several attempts by the Germans last night and this morning to turn the French positions at Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, from the southeast, were unsuccessful, the War Office announced this afternoon. The night attacks resulted in their gaining a foothold in the French trenches in the ravine between Dambloup and Fort Vaux, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack. The assault this morning was checked by the French curtain of fire.

The text of the afternoon statement is as follows: "On the right bank of the Meuse there was hand-grenade fighting during the night west of Thiaumont farm. At the close of the day yesterday, after violent bombardment, the enemy made several attempts to turn Fort Vaux from the southeast. At 8 o'clock they launched a powerful attack into the ravine between Dambloup and the fort, which won for them a foothold in our trenches. Our counterattack immediately ejected the enemy completely. A second German attack this morning, directed against the same point, was checked by our artillery fire."

On the left bank of the Meuse and on the rest of the front there was the usual artillery activity on both sides. The Germans made an attempt against one of our small posts at Courtes-Chaussees, but were repulsed.

## ACTIVITY OF ARTILLERY AGAIN BECOMES INTENSE

"To the left of the Meuse the activity of the artillery of both sides again became intense during the day in the region of hill 304. Our barrage fire checked evident preparations for attack in the German trenches. To the right of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard our positions in the region from Vaux to Dambloup, their fire being especially violent against Fort Vaux. Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans made an attack against the slopes of the Fumin woods, northwest of the fort, but were stopped by our machine guns."

"Our heavy artillery inflicted great damage on three German batteries in the Carrières wood. Our guns shelled and dispersed some German concentrations in the Callette wood. Aviation—towards noon a group of German aviators threw some bombs against the city of Toul, killing ten persons and wounding about ten. The material damage inflicted was not important. They did not succeed in hitting any military establishments. Our hunting squadron at Toul took the air immediately and vigorously pursued the German machines, bringing down one of them into our lines at Sanzeny. Two other German aeroplanes, being hit by the fire from our aviators' machine guns, were obliged to land abruptly within the German lines."

## BERLIN REPORTS PROGRESS FOR GERMAN DRIVE

BERLIN, June 4. (via London).—The German drive on the Verdun front, between the Callette wood and Dambloup, northeast of the fortress, is progressing favorably for the attacking forces, the War Office announced to-day. The capture of more than 500 prisoners and four machine guns is reported.

West of the Meuse a French attack near hill 304 was repulsed.

Attempts by the British to regain the ground they recently lost to the Germans near Ypres, on the Flanders front, were fruitless. The text of the statement by army headquarters is as follows: "Western front: The British directed

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# GERMAN LOSSES IN FIGHT GREATER THAN BRITISH

The Republican Hen Is On!



## WILL ASK FOR LEVY ON STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Attorney-General Pollard to Apply to U. S. Tribunal To-Day in Debt Case.

## POSTPONEMENT IS WANTED

Officials of Little Mountain State Desire Action in Case Deferred Until After Election, as It Has Played Considerable Part in Politics.

The State legal departments of Virginia and West Virginia will clash again before the United States Supreme Court to-day in a new action growing out of the famous debt case. In behalf of Virginia, Attorney-General Pollard will apply to the court for a writ of execution directing the marshal of that State to levy on the property of the State of West Virginia for the satisfaction of the \$12,393,525.50 judgment rendered against it on June 14, 1915.

Reports from West Virginia indicate that Attorney-General A. Lilly will ask the Supreme Court to grant a postponement. Mr. Lilly is a candidate for Governor in a spirited contest which will be decided at a primary to-morrow. Governor Hatfield is a candidate for the United States Senate and his success or failure will be determined in the same primary. Both, it is understood, are anxious that the case be postponed until after the election.

The debt case, while it does not figure as a sharply-drawn issue in the West Virginia election, has attained in some respects to that dignity. Opposing candidates have made capital out of the adverse decision rendered by the Supreme Court against West Virginia under the regime of Governor Hatfield and Attorney-General Lilly, and it is stated, have sought to foster the impression that the present attitude over this matter is in part chargeable to their management.

With Attorney-General Pollard will appear former Attorney-General W. A. Anderson, of Lexington; Randolph Harrison, of Lynchburg, and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Sanford Robinson, of New York, counsel for the bondholders.

## WOULD SELL PROPERTY TO MAKE JUDGMENT GOOD

If the Supreme Court grants Virginia's petition, it will become the duty of the marshal of that court to sell in the manner prescribed by law, enough of West Virginia's public property, to make good the judgment. Another expedient would be to attach the funds in the State treasury. Either proceeding would be without parallel in American history.

While Attorney-General Pollard is satisfied that the Supreme Court has ample authority to enforce its ruling, other authorities seriously question the power of the court to go so far as to sell the property of a sovereign State to satisfy a judgment. Former Chief Justice Fuller, when this objection was raised nine years ago in the consideration of this very case, replied in substance:

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## SCHIFF ENDS AFFILIATION WITH "JEWISH POLITICS"

Hereafter Will Do Work for His Race as a Private Individual.

## RESENTS BITTER ATTACK

Feels That He Deserves Better at Hands of Coreligionists After Things He Has Done for Them. Given Vote of Confidence.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Jacob H. Schiff, known to Jews throughout the world as one of the leaders of their race, appeared to-day before the annual convention of the Kehillah, or Jewish community of New York, and told the delegates he had determined to break all his affiliation with what hereafter to do his work for his race as a private individual.

Mr. Schiff said he had been bitterly attacked in the Jewish press because of the misquotation of his remarks at the Central Jewish Institute two weeks ago. At that time he deprecated the proposal that Yiddish be spoken by Jews in all public places. He said to-day he then had declared his belief that if the Jews of Russia and the Jews of Poland had not been kept separate to themselves by discriminatory laws, the prejudices of persecution to which they had been subjected would not have reached the stage to which we all recognize it has unfortunately come.

## EXPECTED ATTACK BECAUSE ONE HAD BEEN THREATENED

Mr. Schiff said he had expected an attack against him because one had been threatened if he did not give up his opposition to the American Jewish Congress, but he added that he felt he deserved better at the hands of his coreligionists after the work he had done for them.

It was unbelievable, he declared, that he should be accused of having declared the Jews of Russia and Poland were themselves responsible for their persecution. He said that for twenty-five years he had single-handedly struggled against the invasion of the American money markets by the Russian government, and have stayed them off. He pointed out that he had insisted to the President of the United States that the treaty with Russia should be abrogated, because he knew "that whenever Russia was compelled to open its doors free to the Jew, to the American Jew, and to the Jew of all nations, it will not be able to continue the restrictions against its own Jew, and to continue the pale of settlement, which is at the bottom of all his fortune."

His accusers, Mr. Schiff asserted, included "men who are here on sufferance, men who are refugees here because unfortunately for them, and I am sorry for it, they cannot return to their homes at present, as intended."

"They write to the Jewish papers," he continued, "that I have furnished, by my address, munition to the Russian

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## WILL BEGIN WORK TO-DAY ON REPLY TO CARRANZA

President and Secretary Lansing Not to Yield to Demand for Withdrawal.

## OFFICIALS ASSEMBLING DATA

Secretary Baker Confers With Chief Executive on Mexican Situation and Disposition of Troops—Pershing-Gavira Meeting Friendly.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson probably will take up with Secretary Lansing to-morrow the question of framing a reply to General Carranza's new demand that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico. Officials have obtained no indication yet as to the form the answer will take, further than that it will not yield to the insistence that General Pershing's men retire across the boundary, but they are assembling data on all of the points raised in the Mexican note to have the information available for use as soon as Mr. Wilson's desires are known.

Because of what are deemed offensive references and statements in the note, some officials think the reply should be sharp in character and carry a rebuke for the seeming discourtesy. Others suggest, however, that because the communication prefaces its unusual utterance with the statement that it proposes to be entirely frank and hopes the sensibilities of the United States government will not be wounded, that the reply will be more the courteous passages and confine itself to refuting mistakes, and a firm expression of the intention of the United States to keep the expedition in Mexico until Carranza has demonstrated his ability to control the situation below the border.

## SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT

Secretary Baker conferred with the President yesterday on Mexican questions, but the particular aspects discussed were not disclosed. It is known that the results of the local conference on Friday between Generals Pershing and Gavia were not mentioned.

Presumably Mr. Baker outlined the disposition of the Carranza forces about them. Officials of the general staff have studied every phase of General Pershing's situation, with the result that they feel supreme confidence in his ability to defend himself against any attack that possibly could be made upon him, and without exposing his men to great danger.

While details of the Pershing-Gavira conference have not been made known it is known that no suggestion for an agreement as to local troop dispositions was made, the conversation consisting for the most part in statements of what steps he was taking to round up bandits. The real purpose of the meeting, it was understood, was to provide against the danger of clashes between

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## ADMIRALTY CLAIMS TOTAL OF EIGHTEEN SHIPS DESTROYED

Nothing to Add To or Subtract From Original English Announcement.

## PESSIMISM HAS BEEN GREATLY LESSENER

List of Casualties Among Officers Shows Few Escaped From Lost Vessels.

## FULL STORY NOT YET TOLD

Two Battleships, Six Cruisers, Nine Destroyers and Submarine of Kaiser's Fleet Sunk Down.

LONDON, June 4.—The British Admiralty to-night issued a statement saying there were the strongest grounds for the belief that the British navy in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses.

The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo-boat destroyers, and a submarine. The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original statement of losses, which now is considered to have been needlessly candid and conservative in underestimating the extent of the German losses as compared with those of Great Britain, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement.

## TWO MORE BATTLESHIPS REPORTED AMONG LOST

A dispatch from Copenhagen says rumors are current in Hamburg that two additional German warships than those announced in the German communication—the battleship Westfalen and the battle cruiser Lutow—were sunk in the battle. A wireless dispatch received here on Saturday from Berlin said the German Admiralty admitted the loss of the Westfalen.

The Admiralty's statement to-night declares that the German losses in the fight were not only relatively, but absolutely greater than those of the British. Maintaining its practice of caution, the Admiralty still refrains from giving the names of the lost German ships.

The official list of the casualties among officers shows that hardly a single officer of the line escaped from the British cruisers sunk in battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that forty-three of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defense, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad or Nestor.

The list gives the names of sixty-five killed aboard the Warrior, and of twenty-seven men wounded. On the other ships engaged in the fight, 115 men were killed and eighty-five wounded.

## NO FAILURE IN STRATEGY, SAYS LORD BERSFORD

Admiral Lord Bersford in an interview to-day, while contending strongly for the view that there was no failure in the British strategy, and that Vice-Admiral Beatty won a brilliant success, though it was dearly bought, declares that the only mistake made was by the Admiralty in allowing the Germans to get first in the field with the news of the battle, or as he puts it, with "impudent fabrications."

Otherwise, said Lord Bersford, no fault can be found with the Admiralty. The statement follows: "Until the commander-in-chief has had time to consult with the officers engaged and to write a full dispatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of May 31 and ended on the morning of June 1, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

"The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part. "The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came in contact with the German high seas fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters.

"This maneuver was rendered possible by the low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet now and then was able to get into momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible. PURSUIT IS CONTINUED

"UNTIL LIGHT WHOLLY FAILS "They continued the pursuit until the light wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack on the enemy during the night.

"Meanwhile, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy to port, returned to the main scene of action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels.

"By noon of the next day, the list of

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