

WEATHER FORECAST:
Probably fair tonight and tomorrow.
(Full Report on Page Two.)

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DEATH TOLL IN BIG NAVAL BATTLE GROWS

Hope of English That More Survivors of Great Sea Fight Would Be Found Crushed.

TALES OF HORROR POUR IN

London Admiralty Continues Insistence That Germans Lost More Than They Admit.

LONDON, June 5.—The hope of many English families, members of which were on the ships lost in the great Skagerak sea fight, that some of the men would be rescued, is being slowly crushed by the tales of the awfulness brought in by vessels which have reached Copenhagen since the battle.

But with the crushing of this hope, pride in the navy is growing hourly with continued insistence of the British admiralty that the Germans lost far more heavily than they admit.

"There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German battle losses are two battleships, two dreadnaught battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and the Elbing; a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, nine destroyers, and a submarine," the statement said.

32,515-TON LOSS.

The admitted German loss in tonnage is now 32,515 tons. The British claim an additional 80,920 tons, which would bring the German total to 113,435. The British admit the loss of 114,100 tons. The 80,000 tons which the Germans do not admit is made up, say the British, of battleships Westfalen, the battle cruiser Derfflinger, the battle cruiser Lutow, a light cruiser, three additional destroyers, and one submarine. (The Germans admit only the loss of the battleships Pomern, the cruiser Wiesbaden, Frauenlob, and Elbing, and six destroyers.)

Bodies Wash Ashore.

Dispatches received in London from Copenhagen say many of the bodies of the British and German sailors lost in the sea fight have been washed up along the Jutland shore. Several of the bodies of the Wiesbaden were rescued by Scandinavian steamers, which also picked up torpedo boat survivors, both British and German. The survivors, however, were few.

All of the sailors of the vessels that have passed through the battle in the waters since the battle agree that in nearly every instance the loss of life with the destruction of the ships must have been nearly total, ships arriving in Copenhagen report.

Hundreds of the seamen jumped to rafts and were slowly driven insane by the torture of thirst. Some drank salt water, and others drank seawater, fought with weakened companions, jumped into the sea, and were drowned.

Cruisers Withdrawn.

The dispatches also state that many large German cruisers, which heretofore have been patrolling the coast of the Baltic (Russia), have been withdrawn.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty is today looked upon as one of Great Britain's illustrious naval heroes. With the men of the fleet he is an idol.

They all agree that when the German battle losses become fully known it will be shown that the action was a glorious victory for the British navy.

The admiralty report that the warship was not sunk, as claimed by the Germans, is confirmed by seacoast reports saying that she limped into port under her own steam late Thursday, the day after the battle.

Sailors said the battle was fought in a sea calm as a millpond, with a mist hanging low, making firing at the longer ranges almost impossible. "It sounded like forty thunderstorms rolled into one," was the description of one. Most briefed it by saying it was "hell."

Liquid Fire Fails On Verdun Forts

French Hurl Back Fierce Night Attacks in Hand-to-hand Fighting.

PARIS, June 5.—The Germans launched several hot infantry attacks against Fort Vaux last night, employing liquid fire, but despite this the attacks were repulsed, says the French official communiqué today.

Elsewhere along the line east of the Meuse the fighting was heavy, but the Germans were unable to gain a yard, the statement says. At Fort Vaux the charges of the German infantry ended in hand-to-hand struggles along the trench lines. The Germans did not obtain a foothold at any place. The heaviest part of the attack was directed against Vaux.

PROGRESSIVES READY FOR PEACE, BUT NOT AT "TOO HIGH A PRICE"

FAVORITE SONS AIM TO DELAY VOTE IN CONVENTION

By Pooling They Might Stop Nomination of Hughes or T. R., Politicians Say.

CONVENTION EVE LINE-UP

Hughes Will Get Largest Vote on First Ballot, According to Mathematicians.

By JUDSON C. WELLS.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Here is the mathematical situation out of which this convention must pick a Presidential nominee:

There will be 986 delegates voting in the convention.

Necessary to nominate, 493.

Now comes the first ballot—strength of various candidates. You can get all kinds of guesses, but it isn't safe to accept without question the claims of any candidate, because to do that and then add them all together will give a total about twice as big as the number of delegates. So there is appended the tabulation furnished by the manager of one of the candidates, after a careful canvass. It is perhaps as good as any other:

Weeks, 120; Burton, 60; Root, 75; Fairbanks, 100; Cummins, 100; Ford, 30; Borah, 15; Brumbaugh, 25; du Pont, 5; La Follette, 30. Total, 564.

T. R. Votes Uncertain.

The remainder, 422, may be divided between Roosevelt and Hughes. It is hard to get a figure on the votes for Roosevelt on the first ballot. Frank Hitchcock, while declining to tell the sources of the Hughes strength, declares the Justice will have from 300 to 350 on first ballot.

That is manifestly on the basis of an expansion which, if projected to the other candidates' claims, would make the convention too big to sit in the Coliseum. More probably, Justice Hughes will have about 200 votes on first ballot, and will show a sharp increase on the second or third.

Now comes the question of strategy.

One of the numerous harmony movements here has been started by John Hays Hammond. Like many another 1912 belligerent, he is now trying to pour oil on the waters. He has made arrangements to give a dinner at the Chicago Club to Old Guard leaders and Progressive party leaders. After racking his brain as to how he would divide them up numerically, he concluded to apportion them on the basis of the 1912 vote.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CALL FOR COLONEL TO GO TO CHICAGO

Gardner and Other Followers Want Him There, While Still Others Object.

CHICAGO, June 5.—There is a strong demand, countered also by strong opposition, that Colonel Roosevelt shall come to Chicago.

In the Progressive camp the question has been debated with vehemence in the last twenty-four hours.

As a rule the demand for Colonel Roosevelt's presence comes from the irreconcilables who want no compromise with the Republicans short of the nomination of Roosevelt himself.

They believe the situation in this town is such that if Roosevelt would come there would be a tremendous demonstration for him, not only in Chicago, but all along the road, that would deeply impress the country and the delegates.

Delegations Now Hostile.

Especially is it urged that there is need to bring Roosevelt, because the delegations that have come from States that used to be regarded as distinctive to his territory, are now largely in hands hostile to him.

The favorite son delegations have been selected so far as possible with a view to keeping them hitched as against any Roosevelt influence or the possibility of an attempt at stonewall.

It has been insisted that the presence of the Colonel, in the electrical atmosphere of this town, would provide an offset to this situation. On the other hand, there are a good many most devoted friends of the Colonel who believe that if he should come he would experience one of the most difficult performances of his life, and not benefit his cause particularly.

Gardner Wants Him.

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, who has wanted more straight-from-the-shoulder fighting for the Roosevelt cause, has been demanding that the Colonel get on a fast train and get here without an hour's unnecessary delay. It has not been definitely defined what should be done; the development of events is awaited.

But every day without determination makes it less probable that the Colonel will be sent for.

LEADERS PHOTOGRAPHED IN CHICAGO



Above—CHARLES D. HILLES. Below—JOHN W. WEEKS.

Ultimatums Fly From One Camp to Another

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, June 5.—Big shells in the form of ultimatums from one camp and the other began to fly over Chicago today.

The unprecedented political battle, which will reach its height later in the week, began to grow constantly more intense and exciting.

After numerous conferences last evening, the Old Guard leaders, through Senator Fenrose, have advised the Bull-Moose leaders what they demand. It is the withdrawal of Roosevelt and elimination of Hughes, with the understanding that Roosevelt and the Old Guard then unite on one of the favorite sons or a dark horse.

If Roosevelt declines, as he is expected to, then the Old Guard say they will go ahead and nominate Hughes. Progressive party leaders have given it out that they will not take Hughes unless he comes out into the open and makes a statement defining his views on Americanism and preparedness. Both the propositions are labeled as ultimate.

But in many quarters there is a disposition to think there is a certain amount of bluffing in both camps. Hughes and Roosevelt are the two figures of commanding importance today; just as they have been throughout the convention preliminaries.

Claims Overstated?

Roosevelt leaders this morning began putting out statements to show that the Hughes strength has been overstated in a number of delegations. They laid especial stress on Maine, which the Hughes men have been claiming. "The Roosevelt men said, as a matter of fact, four of the twelve Maine delegates would be for Roosevelt on first ballot, a fifth probably and ultimately seven would be for Roosevelt."

"This," said a Roosevelt leader, "is typical of how the situation has been misrepresented by the Hughes leaders as to a number of delegates."

One of the numerous harmony movements here has been started by John Hays Hammond. Like many another 1912 belligerent, he is now trying to pour oil on the waters. He has made arrangements to give a dinner at the Chicago Club to Old Guard leaders and Progressive party leaders. After racking his brain as to how he would divide them up numerically, he concluded to apportion them on the basis of the 1912 vote.

Hughes' Prospects Strong.

Prospects for the nomination of Hughes are generally regarded as strong. In the swarming corridors of the packed hotels, Hughes talk is up-nermost.

Governor Whitman, Herbert Parsons, Frank H. Hitchcock, State Chairman (Continued on Fourth Page.)

OKLAHOMA DELEGATE FOR BURTON, IS DEAD

"Favorite Sons" Seek Alternate; Find He Is for Burton, Too.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Death took A. B. Wood, of Mulhall, Okla., a Burton delegate, Saturday, two days after he had reached Chicago for the convention. As the Oklahoma delegation is unstructured, all favorite son managers made a hurry-up investigation to find out how Wood's alternate, Amos Ewing, of Oklahoma City, stood. They found Ewing shouting for Burton.

"You see," he said today, "though I've lived in Oklahoma since a boy, I was born in Ohio and I'm for Burton till the finish. Even if I had not been personally for him, I would have supported him for the sake of my old friend Wood."

PERKINS ANNOUNCES TERMS OF UNION WITH G. O. P.

Statement of Moose Leader Viewed by Many as Rejection of Hughes.

OLD GUARD'S ULTIMATUM

Urges Elimination of Justice and Roosevelt and Selection of Favorite Son or Dark Horse.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—The Progressive national committee went into session today, ready to make peace with the G. O. P., but not to "pay too high a price for harmony."

Declaring that as yet no conferences had been arranged, nor any overtures made for agreement of the two parties on a candidate, George W. Perkins, Bull Moose chieftain, issued a statement outlining the terms the Progressives will consider.

Some political leaders interpreted Perkins' statement as a flat refusal to accept Hughes. His statement follows: "I am for harmony between the two conventions meeting at Chicago this week. I shall use every ounce of ability I have got and every moment of the time day and night, to bring it about, but not for one minute will I lose sight of the fact that you can pay too high a price for harmony."

"We could have had harmony with England in 1776 if we had paid the price England demanded. We could have had harmony in 1860, but we would have had no country as a result. We would have had a worse condition of affairs as we had after both of those struggles."

Facing Momentous Struggle.

"Now I for one am deeply imbued with the belief that we are facing just as momentous a struggle, with just as important questions to decide as existed in 1776 and 1860. These questions are internal and external. If we trade them, compromise or temporize with them, they will simply come back to plague us in the immediate future, and come back with greater force and virulence."

"This being my belief, I, for one, will not consent to any arrangement that is simply postponing the day of settlement. This is not the American way. It is not what our fathers did; and we, the sons of those men, cannot afford to lower the standards we have inherited."

"The mighty struggle raging here this week is going to result in laying down the law for the next four years."

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HUGHES' SELECTION INEVITABLE, HE SAYS

Hitchcock Declares Jurist is Sure to Be Chosen on an Early Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Justice Hughes' nomination "on an early ballot is inevitable," Frank Hitchcock, unofficial Hughes boomer, declared in a statement this afternoon.

"Justice Hughes will receive more votes on the first ballot than the combined strength of the favorite sons' candidates, and his nomination on an early ballot is inevitable," the announcement concluded.

While heralded in advance as Hitchcock's claims of Hughes' exact strength, an early ballot is inevitable, he said, what he regards to be the favorite sons' strength, with the added blanket claim of Hughes' success.

"The maximum strength of the favorite sons' States," the statement said, follows: "Delaware, 4 for du Pont; Idaho, 5 for Borah; Illinois, 58 for Sherman; Indiana, 30 for Fairbanks; Iowa, 25 for Cummins; Massachusetts, 38 for Weeks; Ohio, 48 for Burton; Wisconsin, 15 for La Follette. Total 227."

"In the remaining States, delegates are distributed for the favorite sons' candidates as follows: "Kentucky, 8 for Fairbanks; Michigan, 30 for Ford; Minnesota, 24 for Cummins; Montana, 4 for Cummins; Nebraska, 16 for Cummins; North Dakota, 10 for La Follette; South Dakota, 10 for Cummins; total 195; acting 12."

"This makes a total of 345 instructions for favorite sons for candidates. It will require 493 to nominate."

ROOSEVELT DRIVE ON HUGHES IS SEEN

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 5.—A Roosevelt drive on Hughes was seen today in a statement by Lucien Bon-Hour, Progressive leader of Long Island, calling upon the Justice for a statement and raising a question regarding German-American support.

"Mr. Hughes can keep silent on many things, but when faced with the German-American alliance issue he has no business to be silent," Bon-Hour said. "Four years ago La Follette made a statement, issued with the knowledge of Colonel Roosevelt said, 'Otherwise he is the candidate of the German-American alliance.'"

GERMANY PUTS BAN ON MEAT FOR 8 WEEKS

Civilians Must Forego Flesh Until Cattle Are Fattened, Says Food Dictator.

"FAMINE" MAY LAST LONGER

Herr Batocki Declares, However, Regulation Should Cause No Elation by Foes.

The following exclusive interview with Herr von Batocki, Germany's new food dictator, obtained by a United Press correspondent at Berlin, is believed to be the first interview granted by Batocki since he was appointed to office. It is a remarkably frank discussion of Germany's food problems. It is worthy of note that it was delayed several days in transmission, evidently having been held up by the German censor and given careful consideration before being passed.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

BERLIN (Via wireless to Sayville, L. I., May 27 (Delayed).—Civilians in Germany must eat no meat for the next eight weeks, Herr Adolph von Batocki, Germany's new food "dictator," now holding one of the most important posts in the empire, told the United Press today in a frank discussion of the food situation as he found it on assuming office last week.

This regulation, the new food minister said, should cause no alarm in Germany and no elation in the camps of Germany's enemies.

"If the coming harvest is only medium," he said, "the starvation of Germany through the British blockade is out of question."

SIEGE JUST BEGUN.

The "siege" of Germany, Herr von Batocki said, has just begun. The coming eight weeks may cause some discomfort to those Germans who are fond of meat. Furthermore, the meat shortage is apt to continue for at least three months, he declared frankly.

"The cattle are lean now because of a poor harvest in 1915," he said. "They cannot be slaughtered now. We must wait until they are fattened on pasturage. But meanwhile we have enough meat for our military hospitals and places where it is urgently needed."

"At all events, there is enough food in Germany, but it is necessary civilians eat no meat for the next eight weeks. Starvation is out of question, but we must consider not only the present food situation, but the situation the coming winter. In the winter we need more meat than in the summer. In order to insure a supply for the winter we must eat meat sparingly during the summer. Furthermore, the meat shortage is apt to continue for at least three months, he declared frankly.

"The cause of the present shortage is the bad harvest of 1915. The harvest this year is even medium, the food situation will begin to improve the middle of July or the first of August."

Must Prevent Starvation.

Herr von Batocki's job is to take the struggle hold out of the British blockade. He must prevent the starvation of Germany by her enemies. He must provide equitable distribution of the nation's food supplies. He has done much already, and by keeping the public well informed regarding the food situation, he is doing his part. He expects to do much more.

To understand his task, an American must imagine the United States blocked, as the German people. Assume each person provided with half a pound of meat, a fifth of a pound of butter, war bread, and plenty of vegetables each week. He must imagine, too, that the United States is at war, with all her able-bodied men fighting, and 2,000,000 prisoners the population of Poland, besides 65,000,000 Americans to feed. Then he must imagine the job confronting a national food department with authority to regulate what one buys and eats.

Next Saturday representatives of the various German cities will meet in Berlin for a conference at which arrangements will be made for the establishment of food depots, where cooked food will be sold at cost. This scheme has been tried already in some places with good results.

Travelers arriving from the rural districts report the crop prospects excellent. The farmers declare the present weather a gift from Providence. The German people, Ambassador Gerard, returning from his hunting lodge, reported the rye four feet high.

Unrest Forces U. S. Consul To Leave Acapulco Post

Clement Edwards, American consul at Acapulco, Mexico, has arrived at San Diego, Cal. He notified the State Department today.

Edwards left Acapulco under duress, it is believed, as he made it difficult for the German consul to stay. The American consul at Monterey today reported anti-intervention demonstrations there.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN FIGHT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 5.—Suffragettes "manned" the trenches today for a concerted attack on the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives in the hope of whipping the whole bunch into submission.

Two suffrage organizations opened conventions to accomplish the same end by different means. The National Woman's Party met at the Blackstone Theater, determined to launch a fourth party.

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association met at the Princess Theater to draft resolutions in the hope of securing by peaceful means, adoption of a suffrage plank by the three great parties.

The Woman's Party, headed by Miss Alice Paul, was militantly inclined today. The National Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was determined, but inclined more to persuasion than force.

Preliminaries only were to be considered by the militant organization today. A reception this afternoon was expected to bring both factions of the suffragettes together for conferences.

LA FOLLETTE TO BE IN RACE THIRD TIME

CHICAGO, June 5.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, for the third successive time, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination at Wednesday's convention.