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EIGHT PAGES

## POLITICAL BATTLE DRAWS NEAR

### HAND ON PILOT WHEEL BUT HAS NO COMPASS

Old Guard is in Control of the Situation, But Does Not Know What to Do About It.

### DEFINITE OFFER TO THE PROGRESSIVES

Bull Moosers are Offered Platform and First Choice if They Will Name Hughes as Candidate.

[By Perry Arnold, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

CHICAGO, June 5.—The old guard made its first definite offer to the progressives today. Secure in its own belief that it can control the votes of a majority of the delegates, the dominant forces of republicanism want Hughes. But they only want Hughes if they can be convinced he can be a winner next November. Therefore their preliminary offer to the progressives was to ascertain whether an agreement could not be possible with Hughes as a candidate, running on any sort of a platform which the progressives might require.

The old guard isn't bailing the power which it feels the progressives can swing and its plan went further than a mere suggestion that agreement come about on Hughes. It went so far as to embrace a scheme by which the progressives might be able later to elect a third ticket. Hughes if they were the ones who put Hughes over. The scheme fostered by the old guard was to have the progressives meet Wednesday and not later than Thursday night to nominate Hughes. Then by Friday or Saturday the republican convention would choose the same standard bearer. The progressives could very well point with pride to the fact that their action in naming Hughes has forced the G. O. P. into selecting the same leader.

The progressive leaders who have been waiting some sort of an olive branch suggestion, made it known today they were first for Roosevelt—and only for Hughes if some sort of a "satisfactory" statement of principles could be extracted from the justice. Failing in that, they flung the big stick of a third ticket.

There appeared very little doubt today that Hughes can be nominated if the Big Three—Penrose, Barnes and Crane—says so. But the big three does not want to say so until they can be assured of a united party behind Hughes. They do not think Roosevelt can possibly draw all the votes of a reunited party. They do not think any of the favorite sons are well enough known nationally or are of sufficient potency to defeat Wilson, without progressive support. In other words the old guard was in the position of having control, but not knowing what to do with the control.

One counter suggestion advanced by the uncompromising progressive group was for the republicans to go ahead and nominate Hughes and the

progressives to choose Roosevelt. Then if the acceptance statement by Hughes sufficiently supports the Rooseveltian brand of preparedness and Americanism, it is figured Colonel Roosevelt will withdraw acceptance of the progressive nomination and throw support to the justice. It was pointed out today that the colonel has all along maintained that he was fighting for a certain set of principles; that in his St. Louis speech, for instance, he said he accepted support solely in the knowledge that this support came through approval of the principles for which he stood, and not necessarily of approval of him personally.

Practically all leaders—republican and progressive—have about given up hope of penetrating Justice Hughes' silence before the balloting comes in the G. O. P. meeting. The allies' hope of defeating him in the balloting comes through a belief that if the roll calls can be prolonged through half a dozen or more times, the justice might formally withdraw.

It developed today that the Fairbanks representatives are playing the vice presidential game clear across the board, to use race track parlance. The Root lieutenants let it be known that they had been approached on the question of whether the Indiana statesman would be acceptable as a running mate and had acquiesced. The Hughes forces, it was ascertained, had heard a similar scheme with Hughes as the presidential nominee and it is known that the Weeks campaign managers and even the Roosevelt republican committee had received tentative suggestions to the same effect.

This afternoon an attempt was made by Frank Hitchcock, disavowed Hughes representative here, but nevertheless still plugging away at the Hughes game, to hold a get-together meeting of the Hughes delegates so far rounded up.

The favorite son lieutenants are puzzled in trying to figure out where they stand on the alternatives before the republican convention. They are all hopeful of a lack of understanding between the republicans and progressives over Hughes which will force Hughes out of the way and leave the track clear for some "favorite son."

But at the same time they were aware today of the drift of sentiment toward the justice and the progressive view that Hughes would be agreeable if he spoke enthusiastically

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### NEXT NOTE TO MEXICO TO BE POLITICAL MATERIAL

President Wilson is Hurrying His Reply Before Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Wilson today began the drafting of his reply to the latest note from Carranza demanding withdrawal of American troops or explanation of why the United States should keep its troops on Mexican soil.

It is the administration's present intention to have its reply in Carranza's hands before the end of the week—perhaps before Thursday, to forestall as much as possible expected adverse criticism of the president's Mexican policy at the Chicago convention.

With the personal help of Secretary Lansing, the president may complete a rough draft in time for cabinet consideration tomorrow.

That the troops withdrawal suggested would be refused, seemed certain.

That the refusal will convey to the defect government officials finally

of decision in this respect, seemed also a certainty. But the answer will be couched in such terms as to leave the Carranza government ample opportunity to "keep itself right" before the Mexican public. Completely peaceful conditions below the border, the note will state, must prevail with some degree of certainty, that wholesale banditry and lawless raids on the American side cannot recur.

Private, but apparently authentic advices to the war department from military officials, as well as consular and private advices to the state department, which recount unrest and some anti-American feeling, will be cited as explanation of the necessity for continued presence of American troops in Mexico.

Pershing to Columbus.

EL PASO, Texas, June 5.—General Pershing is reported to be contemplating a visit to Columbus, N. M. As this would be the first time the American expedition's commander recrossed the border since entering Mexico March fifteen, authorities to

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### ENGLAND

LONDON, June 5.—The hope of many English families, members of which were on the ships lost in the great Skagerrack sea fight, that some of the men would be rescued, is being slowly crushed by the tales of 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 the 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 battle ships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and the Elbing; a light cruiser of the Roetock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, nine destroyers and a submarine," the statement said.

(The Germans admit only the loss of the battleship Pommern, the cruiser Wiesbaden, Frauenlob and Elbing and six destroyers.)

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 sailors of the Wiesbaden were rescued by Scandinavian steamers which also picked up torpedo boat survivors, both British and German. The survivors however, were very few.

All of the sailors of the vessels that have passed through the battle's waters since the battle, agree that in nearly every instance the loss of life with the destructions of the ships must have been nearly total, ships arriving in Copenhagen report. Hundreds of these men jumped to rafts and were slowly driven insane by the torture of thirst. Some drank salt water and going stark raving fought with weakened companions, jumped into the sea and were drowned.

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

The admitted German loss in tonnage now is 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 114,400 tons. The eighty thousand tons which the Germans do not admit is made up, say the British, of the battleship Westfalen, the battle cruiser Derfflinger, the battle cruiser Lutzow, a light cruiser, three additional destroyers and one submarine.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty is still 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 Warpsite was not sunk, as claimed by the Germans, is confirmed by seacoast reports saying that she limped into port under her own steam Thursday, the day after the battle.

Sailors said the battle was fought in a sea calm as a mill pond 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."

### FRANCE

PARIS, June 5.—The armies of the crown prince attacking for Verdun, continued assaults in the region of Fort Vaux, all Sunday and French war office says, here that the Germans are making their mighty efforts at Verdun with the continued increase in the strength of the German people, aroused in the North sea naval battle.

A German infantry attack late Sunday, according to the report, wrested some of the French line trenches from the holders in the region between Damliou and Fort Vaux. The invaders were quickly driven out by a fierce counter attack.

Despite the recent German success around Verdun, the officers in command of the men remain sublimely confident the city will not be taken. It is held that the Germans are without sufficient reserves to start storming action all along the Verdun battle front simultaneously. The French also look to actions by the allies at points along the line remote from Verdun to help solve the Verdun problem.

USED LIQUID FIRE.

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 communique today.

Elsewhere along the line, east of the fort, the fighting was heavy, but the Germans were unable to gain a yard, the statement says.

At Damliou and Fort Vaux the charges of the German infantry ended in hand to hand struggles along the trench lines. The Germans did not obtain a foot hold at any place. The heaviest part of the attack was directed against Vaux.

### TURKEY

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville) June 5.—Turkish troops opposing the Russian expedition into Asia Minor have driven the czar's soldiers back about twenty-five miles, according to the report of the Constantinople war office yesterday.

Discussing New Chairman.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The democrats who remained here, spent considerable time today discussing the possibility as to the successor to Wm. F. McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee. They still mentioned John W. Davis of West Virginia, but added the names of Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary and Albert Sidney Burleson, postmaster general. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was dismissed as being an impossibility, despite persistent reports that he might resign to take the place. McAdoo's relationship as the president's son-in-law, it was stated in prominent circles, would prevent serious consideration of him, although the president is known to have been much impressed with the manner in which McAdoo helped direct the Wilson campaign of 1912 as vice chairman of the committee.

"At all events there is enough food in Germany, but it is necessary that civilians eat no meat for the next eight weeks. Starvation is out of the question, but we must consider not only the present food situation, but the situation the coming winter. In order to insure a supply for the winter, we must eat meat sparingly during the summer. Probably meat cards will be issued throughout Germany and there will be a few meatless weeks.

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

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 distribu-

## No Meat For Eight Weeks Can Be Eaten By Germans

[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.—The United Press.]

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) May 27.—(Delayed.)—Civilians in Germany must eat no meat for the next eight weeks, Herr Adolph Van 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 the question."

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 pasture. 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 that civilians eat no meat for the next eight weeks. Starvation is out of the question, but we must consider not only the present food situation, but the situation the coming winter. In order to insure a supply for the winter, we must eat meat sparingly during the summer. Probably meat cards will be issued throughout Germany and there will be a few meatless weeks.

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### GERMANY

BERLIN, June 5.—Great Britain's claim to victory in the naval fight of Wednesday is taken as an enormous joke by all Germany. The claim is not even accorded the dignity of serious attention. It does not arouse ire or resentment, but mirth only.

"Yes," grinned one official, "Great Britain won an enormous tactical victory. About two more such tactical victories and the British navy would be reduced to rowboats."

"The Germans realize just the position Great Britain is in. For years and years they have been boasting of their peerless navy. Along came real land fighting and England did not take her full part but always referred to its peerless navy—the unshakable pride of the sea—which when the moment came, would smash Germany forever. It was the navy which was 'going to dig the rats out of their holes.'"

Then came the fight and when the smoke of battle cleared away, the pride of the British navy was at the bottom of the North sea and the German fleet was riding safely at anchor in its home port, according to the German view.

The Germans point out that the British admiralty was almost forced to make false claims of German losses to prevent the shock of the worst naval drubbing of the war from proving too heavy a depressant on the English people.

When the claim of the British that heavy German battleships were destroyed is mentioned, German officials smile blandly and ask:

"Why doesn't the British admiralty name them? It should be easy enough if they were sunk. We are not at a loss to name the British ships which went down."

The German claim that the present British policy of refusing to admit its own complete losses and asserting extremely heavy losses for the enemy is on a par with their system of distributing news throughout the war.

Admiral Von Tripitz, resigned, is one of the several persons who have been warmly congratulated on account of the victory.

Emperor William expected to review the victorious German fleet at Wilhelmshaven today. He went there last night.

PROGRESS AT VERDUN.

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) June 5.—All of the French counter attacks on the positions gained by the Germans along the Fort Vaux, Callette woods, Damliou line, have been repulsed with heavy losses to the French, according to the Berlin official statement today.

"The enemy in a series of massed infantry attacks," reads the report, "attempted to re-take positions gained by us in the past few days. All of the attacks were repulsed. The French made their greatest efforts on Fulme ridge, southwest of Vaux village and in the district to the southeast.

"West of the Meuse our artillery shelled French trenches and batteries with good effect. The attempt of the French infantry to storm our trenches was halted. A feeble French attack in the Champagne region near Prunay undertaken after gas preparation failed.

"The British, last night, again attacked the positions conquered by us

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### BULL MOOSE FOR PEACE BUT ON OWN TERMS

Perfectly Willing to All Clatter Back Into Republican Ranks if Can Have Own Way.

### PERKINS WORKING FOR HARMONY

Compares Present Situation With the Critical Times of 1776 and 1860 in United States.

[By H. L. Rennie, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

CHICAGO, 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 conferees had been arranged or 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.

"I am for harmony between the two conventions," Perkins said. "I shall use every ounce of ability I have and every moment of my time to bring it about, but not for one moment will I lose sight of the fact that you can pay too high a price for almost anything and you certainly can pay too high a price for harmony."

"We could have had harmony with England in 1776 if we had paid the price. We could have had harmony in 1860 but we would have had no country as a result. 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 be decided as in 1776 and 1860. These questions are internal and external. If we evade 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 violence.

"This being my belief, I will not consent to any agreement that is simply postponing the day of settlement."

Perkins admitted that the progressives national committee today might make some arrangements leading to a conference with republican leaders. He declared, however, that the committee would discuss chiefly routine business today.

"I will state positively," said Perkins, "that the progressive party has not asked Justice Hughes any questions or tried to force a definite announcement from him."

Along candidates row it was said some progressive leaders, including Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois, had determined to "smoke out" Hughes.

The more radical progressives today were still determined to force Roosevelt's nomination at the opening of the bull moose convention. Perkins, however, seemed confident the struggle in the convention would end amicably.

There are about 1,200 delegates coming to our convention," Perkins said. "They are paying their own expenses and are absolutely free and untrammelled. They have their views and they will fight for them on the floor of the convention. But it is not a factional fight. It is simply a mass of opinions, out of which harmony probably can be worked."

Indications of insurgency against Perkins' "harmony" popped out after the Washington state delegation of moosers arrived.

National Committeeman Ansteth E. Griffiths, of Seattle declared the progressives ought to remain separate and intact and the Washingtonians said amen.

Thomas Murphree, of Seattle, was elected the delegation chairman. Meantime the national committee wrestled with routine approval of delegates' certificates and pondered how to seat the double and triple delegations sent by many states.

Dyed in the wool moose came trooping into town, among others being Victor Murdock, national committee chairman, Gifford Pinchot, William F. Hinn, Oscar Strauss, William Allen White, Henry J. Allen, and Herbert Knox Smith.

Though Roosevelt himself does not plan to come here, his wife and eight plan to. Other members of the Roosevelt family will occupy boxes at the progressive session.

Committee Appointed.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The progressive national committee today named what is practically a conference committee to consult with republicans upon a platform and a candidate.

This committee—consisting of George W. Perkins, Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, and Horace Wilkinson, is to be known as the publicity committee.

"But," said William Allen White, national committeeman from Kansas, after the meeting, "it is to have executive powers, very wide powers, although its primary appeal to republican delegates will be through paid advertisements in Chicago papers."

Victor Murdock, national chairman, evoked applause by these two statements.

"I am not for any non-committal candidate at this time. I am not a republican and I do not intend to be."

At each declaration there was applause.

So far as the national committee (Continued on page 5.)

### FIRST JEW ON THE BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT

Louis D. Brandeis Was Sworn in Today and Takes His Seat With Others.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Louis D. Brandeis, the first Jew to sit on the United States supreme court bench, took the oath of office at noon today. A distinguished assemblage of public men, including members of both houses of congress, witnessed the administration of the oath.

The ceremony took place immediately after the justices in full robes filed into the court chamber to hand down the regular Monday decisions. The oath of obedience to the constitution was administered by Chief Justice White in the robing room, in the presence of all the members of the court. On filing into the court chamber, Brandeis' readiness to take the oath of the court was announced by the chief justice. His commission was read by Clerk James D. Haber, after which Justice White administered the oath. Brandeis' response was:

"I, Louis D. Brandeis, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and rich, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, according to the best of my abilities and understanding."

The marshal escorted Justice Brandeis to his seat at the extreme left of the chief justice. Members of the court bowed as he passed, and according to custom, Justice Pitney of New Jersey, his seat mate, shook hands with his new colleague.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were the wife and daughter of the new justice, Miss Pauline Goldmark, his sister-in-law, Alfred Brandeis, Louisville, Ky., a brother, George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and Charles P. Hall, of Boston.

Brandeis sat today in favor of the senate's waiving of its three day notification rule, which provides that a person confirmed by the senate, shall not assume office until three days after he is notified of his appointment.