

WOOD MANAGERS CLAIM NOMINATION ON EARLY BALLOT

By George R. Holmes
Chicago, May 26.—(I. N. S.)—“General Wood will poll so many votes on the first two ballots that only a political miracle can prevent his nomination on the next few succeeding ballots.”

This claim was confidently put forward today by the general's handlers in Chicago. The quest for additional delegates has diminished appreciably. They are now engaged in laying convention plans, not pre-convention ones. The general, they believe, is already “in.”

SHORT ONLY TEN VOTES
Wood's Chicago headquarters estimates his strength on the first two ballots as high as 350 votes, which is within 100 of the nomination. They exude confidence from every typewriter. They point to a situation analogous to that of Hughes four years ago. Hughes polled 233 votes on the first ballot and his initial strength acted as a magnet for additional strength, and he was nominated on the third ballot. In such a position, they say, is General Wood today. Suggestions that the general, with all his initial strength, may run up against a stone wall just before he gets the requisite 493 votes are met with earnest argument.

The fact that the unpledged delegates will control the convention is the happiest augury possible for the general, it is claimed.

COUNT ON WOOD STRENGTH
“Strength attracts strength,” say the president makers. The unpledged delegates admittedly have no particular choice, otherwise they would come prepared to support them from the start. Non-partisan observers declare that the swing will be to the man who exhibits the most strength. That man will be General Wood and the gravitation to him will begin after the first ballot.

“Senator Penrose,” it was said at

Wood headquarters, was opposed to Justice Hughes in 1916. But Frank Hitchcock went out and nominated Hughes. Frank Hitchcock is handling General Wood. “It is certainly not conceivable that he will again defeat the cherished plans of Penrose.”

The Wood forces are confident that they will fall heir to the several “favorite son” delegates which will be released from their promises after the first ballot. They expect to get many of Pennsylvania's 75 delegates after the vote for Spruille or Knox in the early balloting. New York's big delegation of 88 will certainly throw a few for Wood. It is said, and from Senator Poindexter's Washington delegation they expect a number. It is confidently expected by Wood's handlers, too, that Senator Harding will withdraw on the eve of nomination.

HARDING OUT OF IT
“Wood is the natural heir to Ohio's delegation,” it was pointed out today. The general ran second to the senator in the Ohio primary. The situation is something like this:

“Under the Ohio law, Senator Harding must file notice of his senatorial candidacy by midnight June 11. Under the Ohio law, he cannot be a candidate for senator and president at the same time. He must renounce one or the other. He is going to throw up his senatorial chances, which with Wood support in Ohio are almost certain of success, in order to make an admittedly hopeless quest for the presidential nomination? He is not.”

**Wall Street Betting
On Edwards, Johnson
To Win Nominations**

New York, May 26.—(U. P.)—The first quotation of odds for Wall street betting on the presidential nomination today indicated Governor Edwards of New Jersey was the Democratic favorite and Senator Hiram Johnson the Republican. The quotations by a client of James W. Ball & Co. are odds against the relative chances of the leading candidates. They are:

Republican—Johnson 3 to 5; Wood 2 to 1; Lowden, Hughes, each 5 to 1; Hoover 6 to 1; Harding, Butler, each 20 to 1. Democratic—Edwards 7 to 5; Cox 2 to 1; McAdoo 3 to 1; Clark 4 to 1; Wilson, Bryan, Marshall, each 20 to 1.

MEDFORD GYPED IN SUGAR DEAL, ASSERTS MAYOR

Medford, May 26.—“We got gyped and quit,” testified Mayor Gates Tuesday before the federal trade commission hearing here on the charge of unfair competition and conspiracy in restraint of trade against the Utah-Idaho Beet Sugar company, in answering the question as to why Medford did not obtain the company's Rogue River valley factory, which was located at Grants Pass and later was dismantled and moved to Tappanish, Wash.

TRICK IS SUSPECTED
The mayor testified that Alexander Nibley and Frank Bramwell, representatives of the company, had said that whichever valley city obtained the most signed up acreage of the needed 5000 acres would get the factory; that after Medford business men had signed up 3800 acres and seemed sure of the factory, Nibley refused to state that the factory would be located in Medford, and said that his father, Bishop Nibley, would be out here and choose the factory location.

Then the Medford men got suspicious, and withheld about 1300 acres signed toward the last from Nibley, especially as they learned for the first time that George E. Saunders, then of Grants Pass, had much to do with the company and might have a say as to whether the factory would go to Grants Pass or Medford, was the mayor's testimony. After the company had decided on Grants Pass the Medford business men learned for the first time that Medford would have been expected to help finance the factory.

Much of the hearing here, which will last several days, will be devoted to taking of testimony in refutation of the evidence given by the company's witnesses at the Salt Lake hearing, to the effect that the Rogue River valley was an arid waste and that no sugar beets could be grown in the valley except on trees. Other testimony taken here will be to link up with the evi-

dence of George E. Saunders, which was taken at Salt Lake City. Among other witnesses examined were George Sabin and Clarence Wunert, Grants Pass business men, who were members of the business men's committee of that city to get the sugar beet factory there, who told of their efforts in that line. Judge Joe J. Dunham, examiner of the commission, and Henry Ward Beer, special attorney, both of Washington, are representing the commission at the hearing, and the company is represented by Merrill Nibley, its general manager, Alexander Nibley, its former Rogue River valley general manager, and its attorneys, Judge W. N. Straup and R. W. Young of Salt Lake City, C. M. Thomas of Medford and H. D. Norton of Grants Pass.

50 Per Cent Cut In Gasoline Urged For Pleasure Cars

San Francisco, May 26.—(I. N. S.)—The gasoline shortage in California can be remedied by a 50 per cent curtailment of the use of it in pleasure cars for a period of 10 weeks. This was the declaration Tuesday following a long conference behind closed doors between members of the executive committee of the California State Automobile association, heads of the “big four” oil companies and repre-

sentatives of the freight traffic departments of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. The railroad problem has been eliminated, it was declared. The shortage which, according to those who attended the conference, is a real one, can be eliminated only through a 50 per cent cut in consumption by pleasure cars for the next two months and a half. This will enable the oil companies to meet the demands of all essential industries fully during that period and pave the way for the lifting of all bans at the end of that time, it was said.

German engineers have estimated that the rivers and lakes of Southern Bavaria could be made to produce 200,000 hydroelectric horsepower.

Silk Prices to Be Slashed 50 Per Cent, Declares Japanese

New York, May 26.—M. Schigee, a Japanese silk expert who sailed for England and France today, said the price of silk will be cut in half within 30 days and will be back at pre-war figures within three months. He is at the head of the Mitsui Koshi, Ltd., of Osaka and Tokio. “The peak of the silk price was reached in February,” said Mr. Schigee.

Government Plans Big Sugar Seizure

Chicago, May 26.—(I. N. S.)—Seizure of 3,000,000 pounds of sugar which has been held on railroad tracks here for several weeks has been recommended by the local heads of the department of justice, it was learned today. The recommendation asks that the sugar be confiscated and sold at cost.

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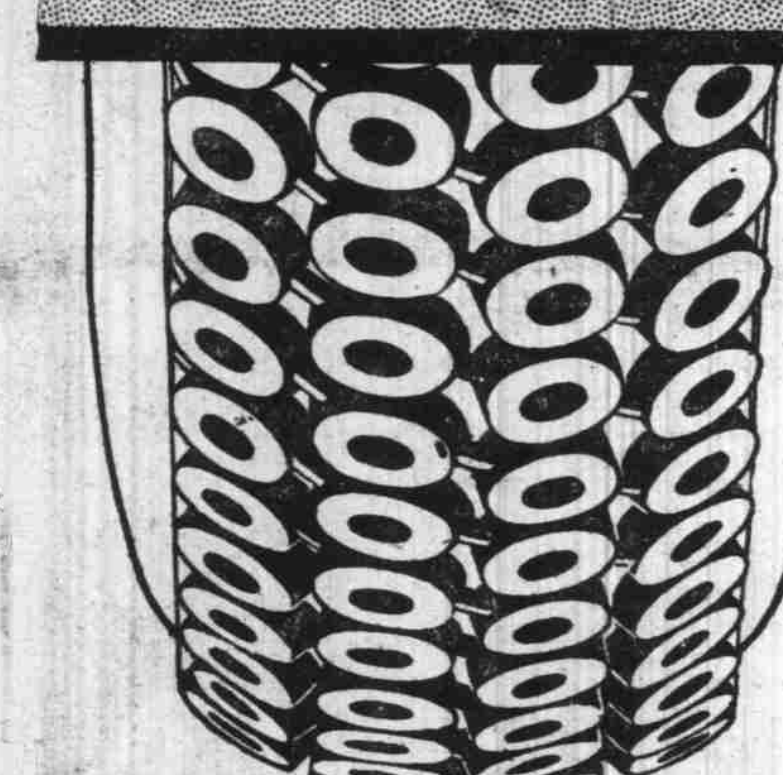
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32x3 1/2	27.90	42.95	39.95	3.80	4.75
31x4	37.30			5.20	6.50
32x4	37.95	54.45	49.05	5.25	6.55
33x4	40.05	56.00	50.45	5.50	6.90
34x4	40.85	57.40	51.65	5.65	7.05
32x4 1/2	52.75	61.35	53.75	6.80	8.50
33x4 1/2	54.90	63.00	55.20	6.95	8.70
34x4 1/2	55.35	64.65	58.20	7.00	8.75
35x4 1/2	57.60	66.15	59.60	7.10	8.90
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