

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

BRITISH HEAVY LOSERS IN NAVAL BATTLE

TREMENDOUS LOSS TO ENGLAND IN GREATEST SEA FIGHT OF THE WAR

BULL MOOSE PLATFORM FOR G. O. P.

WABASH FAST MAIL TRAIN IS BLOWN FROM THE TRACKS

HUGHES HAS DISCLAIMED HITCHCOCK

Eleven Warships and Other Vessels From King George's Fleet, With Thousands of Men, Sent to the Bottom, the German Fleet Meeting With Comparatively Small Damage in North Sea Engagement on Wednesday

New York, 3:25 p. m., June 2.—The British and German fleets met in the greatest sea battle of the war on Wednesday and the British suffered tremendous losses in ships and men. The German fleet also suffered in the long, fierce battle, which extended into the night.

At this hour all official statements indicate that the British were much heavier losers than the Germans.

The British admiralty statement, which reached New York more than an hour after the first news came by German wireless from Berlin, admitted the loss of three battle cruisers, three cruisers and five destroyers.

The German admiralty admitted the loss of one battleship, one cruiser and several torpedo boats, with one cruiser and several torpedo boats missing.

The German and British lists agree on the sinking of the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable, British battle cruisers. The British also admit the loss of the battle cruiser Invincible. The German list claims the destruction of the British super-dreadnaught Warspite, but the British list did not include the Warspite.

The total number of men on the British ships sunk, if they were carrying normal complement, was 6,258, excluding the crews of two destroyers with unrecorded complements.

On the Marlborough, reported by the Germans to have been torpedoed, were 1,000 men, not included in the above figures.

The total loss in British tonnage claimed by the Germans is 125,850. The loss in German tonnage admitted by the German admiralty is 15,915.

The Wiesbaden is not included in the estimate of lost German tonnage. The German ships lost carried at least 993 men.

New York, June 2.—The British and German high seas fleets clashed in the biggest naval engagement of the war on Wednesday, May 31.

The engagement, starting in the daytime, continued throughout the night.

Nine British warships, a submarine and numerous small British vessels were sunk, according to a German admiralty official statement received here via the Sayville wireless this afternoon.

The German report admits the loss of two German warships and a possibility of a third with a torpedo boat unaccounted for.

The German statement was issued following the return to its base of the German high seas fleet.

No report has come from British sources. The scene of the naval engagement—the greatest naval fight of the great war—was between Skagerak and Horn Riff, in the channel connecting the North and Baltic seas.

German estimates of British losses are apparently based on reports of British sailors rescued by the German ships.

An intimation of the probable extent of the British losses is contained in the statement that only two survivors of the great battleship Indefatigable were rescued by the Germans.

The greatest British ships reported lost are the battleship Warspite and the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable.

The heaviest German losses were the battleship Pommern, a pre-dreadnaught of the Deutschland type; the cruiser Wiesbaden and the protected cruiser Frauenlob, the latter reported missing.

The Germans make no estimate of the number of their torpedo boats lost. Their estimate of the British losses, in small craft, is covered by the phrase, "a large number."

From the fact that the engagement took place on Wednesday, it is obvious that the British fleet has had full opportunity to reach its base. That no report has been made by the British admiralty, and that the Germans were permitted to give the world the first news of the big battle, is regarded as significant.

More than an hour after the German wireless, announcing the North sea battle had reached New York, the first statement of the British admiralty arrived by cable.

A cable message, the first part of which was delayed in transmission, stated that the known British destroyers lost included the Tipperary, the Turbulent, the Fortune, the Sparrowhawk and the Ardent. This list was the first enumeration, by name, of small British craft lost in the engagement.

The Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible, battle cruisers, and the cruisers Defense and Black Prince were sunk, according to the British admiralty admission.

Berlin, via Sayville, June 2.—An engagement between the German high seas fleet and the main part of the English fighting fleet, in which more than eight British vessels were destroyed and many badly damaged, was announced in an admiralty official statement today.

The admiralty statement, under date of June 1, said:

"During an enterprise directed northward, our high seas fleet on May 31 encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During the afternoon, between Skagerak and Horn Riff, news of a heavy engagement developed which was successful for the German fleet and continued also during the night.

"In this engagement, as far as known until now, we destroyed the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers apparently of the Achilles type, one small cruiser, new flagships of the destroyers Turbant and Nestore and Alcaaster, a number of torpedo destroyers and one submarine.

"From observations, which were free and clear of any obstruction, it was stated that a large number of British battleships suffered heavy damage from the fire of our ships and the attacks of our torpedo boat flotillas during an engagement which lasted during the entire day and all night.

"Among others of the large British ships, the battleship Marlborough was

hit by a torpedo. This is confirmed by prisoners.

"Several of our ships rescued parts of the crew of the sunken British warships, among whom were only two survivors of the Indefatigable.

"Among our loss, was the small cruiser Wiesbaden, which was sunk by British gunfire during the day's engagement, and His Majesty's ship Pommern, which was sunk during the night engagement by a British torpedo boat.

"The fate of His Majesty's ship Frauenlob, is as yet undetermined and there is a possibility that this boat has been lost together with a number of torpedo boats which have not yet reported and whose fate is unknown.

"The high seas fleet returned to its base today."

The Skagerak is a broad arm of the North sea between Norway and Jutland. It is 150 miles long and 80 wide. With Cattegat, the sound, and the Great and Little Belts, it constitutes the channel connecting the North and Baltic seas.

The Warspite was a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons, was 650 feet long, 94 feet beam and had a draught of 27 1/2 feet. She carried eight 15 inch guns, sixteen 6 inch guns, twelve anti-aircraft guns and four torpedo tubes. She was built in 1912 at a cost of 2,500,000 pounds. She carried 1,500 officers and men.

The Queen Mary was a battleship of 27,000 tons, 725 feet long, 87 feet beam. Her armament consisted of eight 13 inch guns, sixteen 4 inch guns and three torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 27 knots. She carried 1,000 officers and men.

The cruiser Indefatigable was of 18,750 tons and was 580 feet long. Her armament was eight 12 inch guns, sixteen 4 inch guns and three torpedo tubes. She carried 800 officers and men. She was built at a cost of 1,500,000 pounds.

The Achilles was a cruiser of 13,550 tons, 480 feet long. Her armament was six 9 inch guns, four 7 inch guns, twenty-four 3-pounders, four Maxims, one 12-pounder and three torpedo tubes. She carried 704 officers and men. She was built in 1905 at a cost of 1,180,000 pounds.

The Lowestoff type of cruiser, possibly the type of the small cruiser sunk, is 5,500 tons and 450 feet long. The armament is nine 10 inch guns and ten 4 inch guns.

The Marlborough reported torpedoed is a dreadnaught of 24,500 tons. Her armament is ten 13 inch guns, twelve 6 inchers, four 3-pounders and four torpedo tubes. She carried 1,000 officers and men.

The Pommern (German) was a pre-dreadnaught of the Deutschland class. She was of 13,000 tons and 430 feet long. Her armament was four 11 inch guns, fourteen 6 inch guns, twenty 4-pounders, four 1-pounders, four machine guns and six torpedo tubes. She carried a crew of 729 officers and men.

London, June 2.—The greatest sea battle of the world war, in which Zepellins co-operated with the kaiser's fleet, resulted in the admitted loss of 11 war vessels of the British high seas fleet, with six additional British vessels missing.

The German losses were less than half as large, the kaiser's fleet successfully withdrawing to its base before the full force of the superior British armada could be brought to bear. The battle was fought during the day and night of May 31, off the Jutland coast, with practically every

(Continued on page 2)

Old Guard Said Preparing to Trade Declaration of Principles for Nominee for Head of Party Ticket at Chicago

Chicago, June 2.—Ready to swap a platform for a candidate, the old guard of the G. O. P. turned its attention on the planks the republican convention is expected to draft.

The old guard is ready to concede practically any old plank to win its purpose. The platform will contain practically every bull moose plank, in hope of winning the progressive support right off the reel.

Under plans tentatively outlined by leaders today, it is stated the platform, roughly summarized, will read something like this:

First, a plank for "Americanism" parading spectacularly the view of the republicans that the American flag should be "restored to its place of honor." This may be preceded by a brief preamble, setting forth the "failure of the Wilson administration."

Second, a plank for preparedness, "not half-hearted preparedness, but actual preparation for war, with probably a clause favoring universal opportunity for service."

The convention is not expected to go on record for universal or compulsory military training, but merely for the "opportunity."

Third, the tariff plank. As the progressives are believed to favor a higher tariff than in previous years, this plank, it is said, will come out flatly for the practically life-long principle of republicans—a high protective tariff, based on schedules similar to the ones in force before the Underwood tariff bill passed.

In this connection, it is understood, it will be set forth that the nation's business has survived the democratic administration only through a miracle. It will be contended that the European war and its flood of war business enabled American business to hold up a false prosperity that "must cease and can only be permanently built up by a protective tariff devised as to foster the development and extension of American trade to all nations of the earth, etc."

The republicans plan to go on record for "mild" regulation only.

The fifth plank, it is understood, will advocate a large merchant marine, but will oppose government ownership and subsidies, but gets around this ticklish question by "advocating a merchant marine that is encouraged by the government."

These planks, it is said, have already been decided upon. Two others are to be fought over in committee, one, the suffrage plank, with a slight chance of success; the other, prohibition, to be squelched immediately.

Senator Borah will fight hard for the suffrage plank.

Whether or not Roosevelt is a possible winner of the republican nomination, even the standpatters were apparently willing today to let the colonel have his way about the platform.

Bull moose planks will be inserted beyond number if the colonel will only let somebody else be the nominee. That was the view today among the old guard.

Pontiac, Ill., June 2.—Twenty persons were injured, one seriously, when the Midnight special, the Wabash railroad's fast mail train, Chicago to St. Louis, was blown from the tracks one mile south of Saunemin early today in one of the most severe windstorms that has visited central Illinois in years. The wreck occurred in a deep cut which kept the cars from overturning and prevented more serious injuries to passengers. The engine, combination smoking and baggage car and four coaches were blown from the track. The baggage car was literally torn to pieces. One woman was thrown through the window of a coach for a distance of 20 feet.

20,000 CARRANZA TROOPS ON BORDER

Washington, June 2.—Spread out on a five hundred mile line twenty thousand Carranza troops have been mustered for border patrol work, according to General Funston's report to the war department today, following careful investigation of the Mexican troop movements. This number is double that which General Obregon promised to dispose in northern Mexico.

The bulk of the 20,000 troops, mostly infantrymen, is massed in Chihuahua City and vicinity. Four thousand are in Chihuahua City, 2,000 just south of there, and 5,000 have moved toward Madera, just northwest of Chihuahua City. Two thousand have moved toward Ojinaga, 300 miles east of Chihuahua City at the tip of the Big Bend. Others are scattered at various points on the 500-mile line between Madera and Ojinaga.

Funston said that while the newspapers reported entrenchment of the Mexicans, his investigations found no evidence of such a move. In announcing this disposition, Secretary Baker declared General Funston manifested no apprehension.

In contradiction of recent reports of threats against the American forces, Funston's message declared General Trevino recently issued strict orders that Mexicans insulting Americans would be summarily shot.

RELEASE SHORT CHANGE ARTIST

The young man who was held in Portland upon a charge of larceny, the charge resulting from the short-change game through which he enriched himself in this city during the winter, will not be returned here for trial. Deputy Sheriff Denison left for the Rose City to bring the prisoner home, but on arriving there he found the young man in the last stages of a disease that will soon claim his life, according to the physicians. A brother of the prisoner phoned the facts to Prosecutor Miller, and agreed to make good the amount which the young man had obtained from Russell's here. Mr. Miller authorized the withdrawing of the action if conditions were found by Mr. Denison as had been stated. The prisoner had already been held in jail for 48 days, he having been first arrested by the Portland authorities for a short-change offense such as he had worked here.

Justice Breaks Silence to Announce No One Is Authorized to Speak for Him of Presidential Nomination

Washington, June 2.—Justice Hughes, through his secretary, told the United Press today that neither Frank Hitchcock nor any one else is authorized to work for the nomination of the justice at Chicago.

"Justice Hughes has no representative, and there is no man authorized to use his name as a presidential possibility," said the secretary, Laurence H. Green. He said he was surprised that the impression had been gained that Hitchcock might be acting with the authority of the justice.

"We supposed the public knew that Justice Hughes has no representative or any one who has been authorized in the slightest degree," he added. The justice is sticking closely to his library these days. Except for Mondays, he spends all his working hours, and they are many, in his library studying cases. Supreme court justices have no offices except their own libraries.

If he has business down town, he walks—a distance of two or three miles or more—or rides with Mrs. Hughes in their electric car. The justice knows little "society," except official events from which there is no escape. One of his recreations is his Victrola and another his children.

Chicago, June 2.—Justice Hughes' disavowal of Frank H. Hitchcock's

(Continued on page 2)

NAVAL BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, June 2.—The house this afternoon passed the administration naval bill.

The vote was 358 to four.

Washington, June 2.—News of the 24-hour naval battle between the British and German fleets in the North sea spread like wildfire among members of the house, fighting over details of the naval bill, to be voted on this afternoon.

The reported destruction of twelve or more British war vessels and the damaging of many others by a German fleet, said to be smaller in number, was immediately grasped as an argument by many for a larger United States' navy than proposed in the bill.

The bill, with the biggest naval appropriations ever reported, has a building program to cost \$180,000,000.

It was understood the republican minority would attempt to have the bill re-committed with instructions to add two dreadnaughts to the program.

A last-minute effort to obtain a larger building program failed when the house rejected by a vote of 189 to 183 Representative Brownling's motion to re-commit with instructions to the committee to change the bill so as to provide for two dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, six scout cruisers, fifty submarines, 28 destroyers, two fuel ships and material increase in personnel.