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

HUGHES IS GAINING AT CHICAGO

Old Guard Ready to Name the Jurist if Assurance Is Forthcoming That He Will Carry Support of the Party

Chicago, June 5.—The "old guard" made its first definite proffer 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. Therefore, the preliminary feeler to the progressives was to ascertain if an agreement would not be possible with Hughes as a candidate, running on any sort of a platform which the progressives might require.

The old guard is not belittling the power which it feels the progressives can swing, and its plan went further than a mere suggestion that an agreement committee discuss Hughes. It went so far as to discuss a scheme by which the progressives might later assist in putting Hughes over.

The scheme was to suggest that 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 by their action in naming Hughes they had 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 on principles could be extracted from the jurist. Failing that, they flouted 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—say so. But the big three do 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 re-united party. They do not think any of the "favorite sons" is of sufficient potency to defeat Wilson without progressive support. In other words, the old guard is in the position of having control, but not knowing what to do with its 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, it is planned that Roosevelt will withdraw acceptance of the progressive nomination and throw support to Hughes. It was pointed out today that the colonel has all along maintained that he is fighting for a certain set of principles, for in his St. Louis speech he said he accepted support solely in the knowledge that this support came through the approval of the principles for which he stands, and not necessarily of approval of him personally.

Practically all leaders—republican and progressive—have 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 ballots the Justice might formally withdraw.

It developed today that the Fairbanks men are playing the "vice-



Photo by American Press Association. REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CHARLES D. HILLES.

NON-COMMITTAL CANDIDATE FOR VICTOR MURDOCK

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 Wm. Alden White, national committeeman from Kansas, after the meeting, it is to have executive powers, very wide powers, although its primary appeal to the 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 is concerned the sentiment was to make no nominations until Saturday.

Murdock's speech emphasized the necessity for maintaining the progressive party organization, unless "there is a complete change" of sentiment among republicans as to platform and candidate.

The name of Hughes was not mentioned, except for the inference in Murdock's speech as to a non-committal candidate. Neither was the possibility of nominating any one but Roosevelt considered.

The progressive platform, as outlined by White, contemplates the progressives telling the republicans that the moosers' choice is Roosevelt. If this proves unacceptable, the republicans can then name their first choice. Should this in turn be displeasing to the bull moose, then a second progressive choice will be proposed, but this will be their only get-together efforts.

If the second string man be persona non grata, then the moosers will go ahead with their nominating.

Opposition among many delegates arose after the proposal to defer nominations until Saturday.

Chicago, June 5.—His usual cigar, tilted at its usual skyward angle, "Uncle Joe" Cannon came in town today, skirmished about for convention tickets for his friends, and then gave utterance to the sentiment: "I don't know who the convention will nominate, but it could do a blame sight worse than to pick me."

presidential game clear across the board, to use race track parlance. The Root chieftains let it be known that they have been approached on the question of whether the Indiana statesman would be acceptable as a running mate, and have consented.

BRANDEIS IS FALL KILLED ON SUPREME BENCH MINER AT WALDO

New Justice on Whose Confirmation Fight Was Made Takes the Oath of Office and Enters Upon His Duties

Washington, June 5.—Louis D. Brandeis, the first Jew to sit on the United States supreme court, today took the oath of office.

A distinguished assembly 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, entered the court chamber, to hand down their decisions in pending cases.

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. Maher, 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 to the 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, of Louisville, a brother; George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and Charles P. Hall, of Boston.

Brandeis sat today by 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.

Walter Sackman will leave the middle of the week for Bald Mountain, to clear the trail. When this is done he will act as lookout on Onion mountain.

E. P. Grant, Aged 64 Years, Met Death by Striking Upon Sharp Pick When He Fell From Building Today

E. P. Grant, a mining man who has been working in the Waldo country for some years past, was so severely injured at about 10:30 o'clock this forenoon that he died in a short time after. He was working upon the roof of a small shed being constructed on the Logan property at Waldo when he fell, striking a sharp pick that was upon the ground, the point of the pick penetrating his chest for a distance of five inches. The fall was only a matter of about six feet, and would probably have been without serious result except for the pick.

As soon as the man was injured Dr. Loughridge was called, and although he covered the 41 miles in an hour and thirty minutes, the patient was dead before he arrived. Grant was 64 years of age, and had no relatives in this vicinity and the whereabouts of any of his people is unknown.

SENATOR HARDING IS A BURTON SUPPORTER

Chicago, June 5.—As a convention official, Senator Harding of Ohio, temporary chairman of the G. O. P. convention, maintained strict neutrality upon his arrival here this afternoon, but as a convention delegate he whooped it up for Ohio's favorite son, Burton, saying:

"I am heartily in accord with the sentiment of Ohio for Burton."

AUTO TURNED TURTLE AND 10 ARE INJURED

Salem, June 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCrow, of Goldendale, Wash., are in a critical condition today, and eight others are injured as the result of the overturning of McCrow's automobile in West Salem last night. McCrow turned too sharply out of the road to let a smaller car pass, and his big new machine turned turtle.

GENERAL PERSHING ARRIVES AT COLUMBUS

Columbus, N. M., June 5.—General Pershing and staff arrived in camp here today from Mexico. Pershing's trip along the entire line of communications was said to have been for the purpose of inspecting the American camps and the fitness of the supply routes for the rainy season.



DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN WILLIAM F. M'COMBS.

CLAIMS MADE FOR HUGHES BY MR. HITCHCOCK

Chicago, June 5.—"Justice Hughes' nomination on an early ballot is inevitable," Frank H. 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, the statement proved a tabulation of 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, "is as follows: Delaware, 6 for Dupont; Idaho, 8 for Borah; Illinois, 58 for Sherman; Indiana, 30 for Fairbanks; Iowa, 26 for Cummins; Massachusetts, 36 for Weeks; Ohio, 48 for Burton; Wisconsin, 15 for LaFollette; total, 227.

"In the remaining states delegates are instructed for the favorite sons candidates as follows: Kentucky, 8 for Fairbanks; Michigan, 30 for Ford; Minnesota, 24 for Cummins; Montana, 8 for Cummins; Nebraska, 16 for Cummins; North Dakota, 10 for LaFollette; South Dakota, 10 for Cummins. Total, 106. Scattering, 125.

"This makes a total of 345 instructed for favorite son candidates. It will require 493 to nominate." Then followed predictions of Hughes' success.

Hitchcock's statement was the first giving a line on what he expects to develop. It went farther than previous estimates, for it meant that Hughesites are expecting better than 345 on the first ballot, with only 148 more required to swing things Hughes' way.

DELEGATES WILL DRINK OREGON LOGANBERRY JUICE

Portland, June 5.—A carload of Oregon loganberry juice is en route to Chicago today to quench the thirsts of the delegates in the republican national convention. Besides coffee, loganberry juice will be the only beverage served in the convention.

NO SECOND FIDDLE FOR CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS

Chicago, June 5.—Nothing short of the presidential nomination will do for Charles W. Fairbanks, Hoosier favorite son; his supporters announced today. Indeed, said a statement, Fairbanks under no circumstances would seek nor accept the second string honor.

NO MEAT FOR CIVILIANS IN GERMANY

Regulation of Food Distribution in the Empire Strictly Maintained, and Population Is Now on Short Rations

Note.—The following exclusive interview with Herr Batoeki, Germany's new food dictator, obtained by a United Press correspondent at Berlin, is believed to be the first interview granted by Batoeki 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.—United Press Association.

By Carl W. Ackerman. Berlin, via Wireless to Sayville, May 27 (Delayed).—Civilians in Germany must eat no meat for the next eight weeks, Herr Adolph von Batoeki, 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.

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 Batoeki 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 last for at least three months, he declared frankly.

"The cattle are lean now, because of a poor harvest in 1915," he said. "They can not 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.

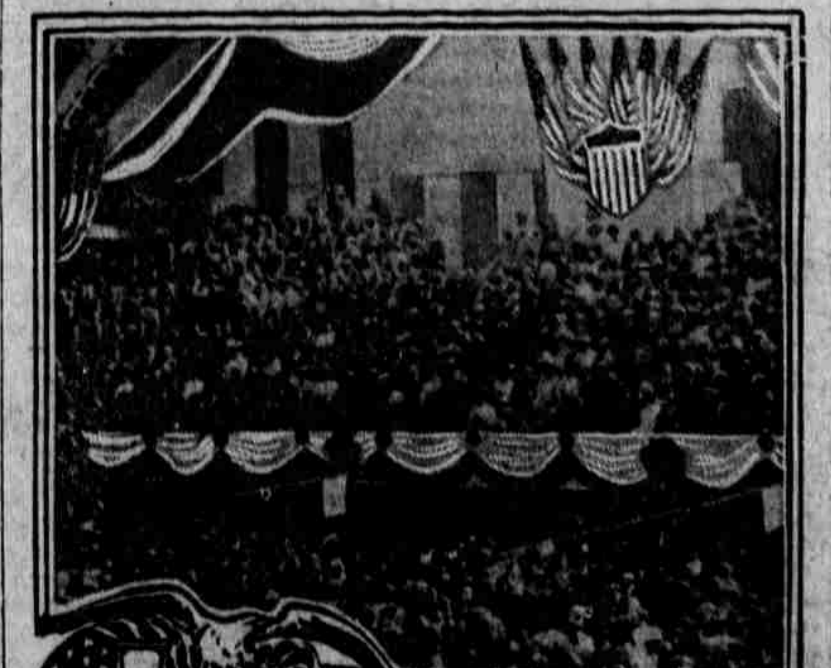
"At all events there is enough food in Germany, but it is necessary that civilians eat no meat for the next eight weeks. Starvation is out of the question, but we must consider not only the present food situation but the situation during the coming winter. In order to insure a supply for this winter, 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 Batoeki's job is to take the stranglehold 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 supply. He has already done much and by keeping the public well informed regarding the food situation and obtaining public co-operation he expects to do much more.

To understand his task, an American must imagine the United States blockaded, no corn to fatten the cattle and 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 two million prisoners, the population of Poland, besides sixty-five million Americans to feed. Then he must

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TYPICAL CONVENTION THRONG IN CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.