When you need a Plumber think of
COATES
and phone 658

CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER
AND DAILY HERALD

I LOAN MONEY
To improve raw land, on ranches and farms. Low rate, long time.
J. S. CHAMBERS
First State Bank Bldg.

VOLUME 19. CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917 NUMBER 154

NUECES COUNTY FURNISHES NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED FOR SELECTIVE WAR DRAFT

MEN WHO WORE BLUE AND GRAY PLEDGE FEALTY

CONFEDERATE VETERANS CLASP HANDS OF FORMER FOES AND DECLARE LOYALTY TO OLD GLORY WHEN COUNTRY CALLS

PRESIDENT GIVEN CHEERS

Tells Survivors of Lost Cause One of the Purposes of Providence in Keeping Nation United Was That It Should Fight for Liberty

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Confederate veterans and visitors in Washington to attend the twenty-seventh reunion of United Confederate Veterans heard today in acting President Wilson a great station when he welcomed the soldiers of Dixie to the national capital and told them that one of the purposes of Providence in letting the nation united was the opportunity now before America to fight for liberty and mankind.

The president's declaration that the day was one of gladness because of sacred memories and a destination of a united country was greeted by the veterans with rousing cheers.

It is estimated that 1500 veterans are here.

Grand Army of Republic delegates welcomed the Confederates. Whose spokesmen declared their "love and loyalty to old Glory whenever she warrants our country calls."

All the speakers declared that the world will now see that there is friendship and reconciliation between men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray.

The house of representatives was in honor to honor of the veterans and in celebration of registration day. The floors presented a unique appearance with the numbers of veterans in their faded uniforms mingling with the young and young soldiers in khaki.

The records of many famous regiments that won undying fame for their courage and gallantry in the Confederate service will attend the reunion and march in the great parade on Thursday. Survivors of General Joe Shelby's famous cavalrymen, Missouri's Missouri citizens, who led the Pappsbunnock river at Fredericksburg against Burnside's army, Kentucky's South Carolinians, who held the rear guard in front of Marye's Heights, Georgia legion, the "Texas" and "Washington artillery from Louisiana, the Arkansas Rifles, Mississippi "Stonewall brigade" will have prominent positions in the Confederate ranks that will pass in review before President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.

The Indian brigade of veterans,

Continued on Page 2)

Convicts In Penitentiary Start Mutiny

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—Governor Lowden tonight received word from Warden Dowdy of Joliet penitentiary that the convict mutiny situation in the prison had been relieved. The convicts had been placed under control. Five ringleaders and no prisoners had escaped.

One guard was killed from injuries received when he was knocked from a prison wall. Seven others were injured, three by the outbreak and four in suppressing the mutiny.

Trouble in the prison began on the new twin shops. A number of prisoners were injured in the outbreak. Governor Lowden is expected to confer this afternoon with officials of the prisoners.

In a spirit of retaliation the prisoners set fire to several of the prison buildings resulting in damage which is estimated at $50,000.

All offenders are locked in their cells tonight and no further trouble is anticipated.

Ute Indians On Warpath

HONAKER, Colo., June 5.—The Indians in these mountains have been warned to transfer today and most of the day carried out and long lines of police posts.

A number of young men are reported to be out in the Ute country with a quantity of liquor and large numbers have been arrested.

NAVAJO INDIANS DRIVE AGENTS OFF RESERVATION

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 5.—Navajo Indians frightened an Indian agent and other federal officials off their reservation the more night of June 1 when the Indians went in country, from Ashley to Adams received here tonight.

Federal officers fear that the Indians will go on the warpath. Sheriff Hickman reports that the Indians appear to be confused and the purpose of their intention.

New York Chinamen Join To Fight With Americans

NEW YORK, June 5.—Philip Kwo Chinese secretary of the United Republican Chinese and president of a Chinese regiment, tell the United States American here whether for service in the United States army.

A bill is pending in congress to enroll the government to enlist this body, which five places to increase to 1000 men before offering their services.

GERMANS MAKE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLISH SOIL

ESSEX AND KENT COUNTIES HIT BY BOMBS FROM AIR, RESULTING IN DEATH OF TWO PERSONS AND INJURY TO OTHERS

TWO PLANES SHOT DOWN

British and French Still Engaged in Heavy Artillery Duels Against Teutons in Belgium—Austrian Destroyer Sunk By British Ship

(By Associated Press.)

An air raid Tuesday by 15 German bomb machines over Essex and Kent counties, England, resulted in the death of two people and the injury of 19 with material damage to residential sections. Two German machines were shot down while the remainder were driven off by British airmen.

British and French troops are still engaged in furious artillery duels, probably presaging new infantry attacks but the fire still in the French is quiet.

Eighteen German airplanes were shot down in France Tuesday. Five German machines are reported missing.

A British seaplane heavily bombarded the German naval base at Cuxhaven, and in the North sea each one German destroyer and two armed German steamers in Gaeff.

An Austrian destroyer has been sunk by a British submarine in the Adriatic.

Over Four Thousand Men Joined Regulars Monday

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Regular army recruiting established a new daily record yesterday when 4,001 men were obtained as against an average daily figure of 1,000 since April 6.

Yesterday's results bring the total for September month for regular service since April 1 to 104,832, leaving less than 15,000 to be obtained to fill the army to its authorized war strength of 120,000.

SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS ASSIGNED TO PLACES WITH AMERICAN NAVY

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Daniels has announced that the names of the seized German ships assigned to the navy have been changed to Indiana.

Goeben to Sefiure, Breslau to Prairie, Karl to Camden, Graefenfels to Hancock, Kronprinz to Pensacola, Prinzess to Quincy, Kiserin to Pennsylvania, Coburg to Newport, Frankenland to Arkansas, Adlermoewe to Iowa, Rubert Bismarck to Decatur, Prinzess to Kilbury, Lockmann to Gulfport.

The Goeb, the highest interest of Humboldt, is renamed to Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier.

The Lichenfels, now the Houston, was sunk in Galveston Harbor when the United States broke off relations with Germany.

England Is Enlisting Subjects in America To Add to Its Forces

NEW YORK, June 5.—On the eve of the first drive for recruits among British residents of the United States headquarters of the British recruiting mission today was visited by a score of loyal Englishmen seeking information.

The first English recruits will be accepted tomorrow. Today a large number of British subjects expressed their desire to enlist.

France Lost a Million Horses During First 12 Months of Big Conflict

PARIS, June 5.—A census of livestock taken at the end of the year and just published in the Journal Officiel shows that, in spite of the requirements of the army amounting to 30,000 head of cattle a month, France had lost only about 2,300,000 head from a total of 14,787,716 head existing at the end of 1913. This loss of 15 per cent in the total includes cows and calves as well as beef cattle.

The recently decreed restriction of beef consumption to one meal a day, it seems, which has been accepted with very good grace by the public generally, has already shown its effects. Butchers say their sales have diminished more than 15 per cent. If this rate of economy is maintained, a further diminution of livestock will be necessitated and a brief prohibition of the slaughter of calves for veal would restore it to the figures of 1913.

A sixty per cent decrease in wholesale prices of meat at the Central Markets is attributed in part to the new regime. Retail prices, however, have not declined in anything like the same ratio.

The census shows that the number of sheep in France decreased during the war from 16,121,200 to 16,045,200 and hogs from 7,075,850 to 4,861,000. These comparisons are made with 1913, which was a record year for live stock in France.

The number of horses at the end of 1916 was 2,264,000 as compared with 3,122,400 at the end of 1913. A million horses were lost in the first year of the war.

TEN MILLION HEED CALL OF UNION'S CHIEF

THIS IS THE NUMBER ESTIMATED TO HAVE ENROLLED TO AID IN FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AS AGAINST GERMAN AUTOCRACY

DAY PASSED PEACEFULLY

Only Three Arrests Reported From All Over Nation—Full Returns Expected to Reach Washington Within Thirty-Six Hours From Last Night

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Ten million young Americans enrolled themselves today for war service in the first military census ever taken in the United States and which was completed without a single untoward incident of consequence.

The manhood of the nation obeyed the president's call and set at naught all schemes and plotting of German sympathizers and occasional cranks who had attempted agitation against registration.

There now remains only the selection of the men who will go to the front.

From every state in the union congratulatory messages came tonight to Provost Marshal General Crowder, under whose supervision the great enterprise was carried to successful completion.

While no complete returns had been transmitted from any state up to a late hour tonight, governors of all the states were unanimous in reporting a full registration and complete quiet.

General Crowder hopes within the next 36 hours to see a full record of the country's registration on his desk.

The department of justice announced tonight that it received reports of only three affrays during the day, which is a wide contrast to the usual disturbances in general elections, to which the plan of registration here some resemblance.

BIGGER ENROLLMENT THAN ANTICIPATED INDICATED

AUSTIN, Tex., June 5.—Telegrams from all sections of the state received at the capital tonight indicate that the registration is heavier than was anticipated and that there was no serious disturbances in Texas.

Officials state that it probably will be late tomorrow before an approximate of the total registration can be made.

REGISTRATION DOES NOT PREVENT VOLUNTEERING

AUSTIN, Tex., June 5.—The secretary of war has advised the adjutant general's department that no order stopping voluntary enlistments on June 5 is contemplated, and that persons registered as required by the selective service may continue to enlist voluntarily until they have been actually drafted for service under the selected service law.

These voluntary enlistments may be in the regular army, navy, marine corps or national guard, both in and out of federal service.

England Satisfied With Visit of Mission Here

LONDON, June 5.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today as to results of the visit of the British mission to the United States, Andrew Bonar Law would say only that the government was more than satisfied with the result of the mission.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS

Corpus Christi —	
Precinct one	139
Precinct two	80
Precinct three	105
Precinct four	160
Precinct five	267
Precinct six	87
Rincon	23
Total	861
Outside City—	
Robstown	170
Bishop	251
Port Aransas	25
Other Precincts	155
Total	601
Total in County	1,462

CORPUS CHRISTI SHOWS REGISTRATION OF 838 NAMES

Next Step of Government Will Be to Select Those Best Fitted for War and Less Needed As Producers

Corpus Christi and Nueces County's men who have attained the age of twenty-one years and have not yet reached their thirty-first year, Tuesday in their various precincts registered for military service under provisions of the Federal Selective Draft law.

Registrations were heavier than had been anticipated. Corpus Christi precincts, including the Rincon, recorded eight hundred and sixty-one young men of conscription ages and country precincts six hundred and one, making a total of 1,462 registration for Nueces County.

Registration booths opened at seven o'clock yesterday morning and remained open for twelve hours. The day was extremely quiet and without any ceremony the young men marched to the polls and registered. Mexicans, despite the fact that many of them failed to realize the real intent of the law, were just as quick to register as the members of other races.

The registration merely means that the government has taken a census of all men in the nation between the ages of 21 and 31 years. The precinct registrars by noon today must report to the County Committee, composed of Judge Walter F. Timon, Clerk Gilbert Mathis, Sheriff Frank Robinson and County Health Officer W. E. Carroll.

The reports will be tabulated by this committee showing just how many of those who registered are married, how many claimed they have dependents, how many claimed exemptions, the number of native born as well as aliens and the number of negroes. One copy of the tabulated report goes to Washington, one copy to the adjutant general of Texas and a third copy remains with the local committee.

The next step to secure soldiers to the ranks of conscription is to weed out those unfavorably. Respectated, those who have dependents and those who are pursuing gainful occupations such as farming, railroading and other occupations whose services the nation could ill... easily dispense with.

Governor Ferguson will name in each county a committee that will hear the claims of those who claim exemption. This committee will hear such applicant who claims exemption for any special reason and will submit their report to the War Department.

After the weeding out process has been completed the War Department by lot will draw 250,000 men who will be assigned to various units of the regular army, national guard and national army and later other increments will be drawn as needed.

It is thought that those who are conscripted will be ordered to report not later than September 1.

Several humorous incidents developed during the day's registrations.

(Continued on page 2)

OFFICERS OF TEXAS GUARD REWARDED BY GETTING PROMOTIONS

MANY OF THOSE PROMOTED HAVE LONG BEEN IN SERVICE OF TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD

AUSTIN, Tex., June 4.—Governor Ferguson today announced that the following would constitute the field of Texas of the four infantry regiments now in service and the four yet to leave regiments to be raised.

Colonels: U. J. Delaughter, Caldwell; Jas. J. James, Marshall; Charles W. Simon, Gainesville; Alfred W. Ross, Austin; Oscar B. Hudson, San Antonio; John E. Traver, Houston; Jules E. Richard, Houston.

Lieutenant colonels: Nathan Lopez, El Paso; C. C. Elliot, Fort Worth; Holmes Taylor, Fort Worth; Will H. Jackson, Hillsboro; John D. Jenkins, Tyler; Oscar E. Roberts, Taylor; H. E. Stevenson, El Paso.

Majors: Dryden A. Weatherred, Waco; Lewis F. Hill, Fort Worth; Dallas J. Matthews, Houston; Harry W. Richard, Dallas; W. E. Lake, Marshall; Albert G. Hotchkiss, Austin; John W. Hawkins, Austin; J. W. Speight, Waco; L. S. Davidson, Dallas; J. M. Pope, Fort Worth; Walter G. Greenhaw, Beaumont; H. H. Slate, Temple; W. L. Gutierrez, Hillsboro; Jed C. Adams, Dallas; Davis E. Derkson, Quitman; Jo Lee Seelman, Waxahachie; James A. Hurley, Sherman; Will R. Higgins, Del City, and W. W. Schnitz, Dallas.

Jo H. Hinch of Dallas will be promoted major of the mounted signal battalion.

The governor also announced the raising of units for the new regiments at the following points: Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Big Springs, Brownwood, Bryan, Brady, Brownsville, Burkburnett, Cameron, Childress, Crockett, Coleman, Comanche, Corpus Christi, Decatur, Denton, Dublin, Dallas, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Georgetown, Greenville, Gorman, Hamlin, Honey Grove, Hillsboro, Jacksonville, Jefferson, Longview, La Grange, Lockhart, Laredo, Mexia, Mt. Pleasant, Navasota, New Braunfels, Nacogdoches, Orange, Palestine, Paris, Port Arthur, Quanah, San Angelo, San Marcos, San Antonio, Sulphur Springs.

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANCE PREPARING SPECIAL STUDY FOR AMERICAN STUDENT

COLLEGES TO BE MORE LIBERAL AS RESULT OF VISIT OF FRENCH COUNCIL

PARIS, June 5.—The hope expressed by Rene Viviani, the former French Premier and member of the French commission which recently visited the United States, in his speech at the Chicago University that the intellectual relations between university circles in America and France might be further developed has given a fresh start to a movement intended to encourage American students in France.

The universities of Nancy, Grenoble and Montpellier as well as the University of Paris have been examining ways of facilitating the work of Americans and of attracting greater numbers of them.

Formerly a birth certificate was a prerequisite to matriculation in French universities, a decision that many American students could not produce. Any authenticated paper to establish their identity will suffice in the future.

Greater liberty in the choice of their courses will also be allowed American students. Heretofore the faculty has told them what they must study. The University of Paris is preparing a special course, comprising the particular subjects that interest the great majority of France. No diplomas will be granted for this course, which is intended to satisfy the demand for a French national course.

The material welfare of American students in France is also to have more attention. An association of professors called the "Accueil Francais," proposed to look after their well-being, introducing them into French families and French society where they may acquire a knowledge of the real France that cannot be gained on the boulevards or in the Latin quarter cafes.

Better lodgings and good, economical restaurants for students are also among the aims of the association.

Housewives Start Riot When Merchants Ask 15 Cents Apiece for Eggs

HAVRE, June 5.—News received here shows that the gradual stripping of Belgium by the German troops of all its resources in provisions has brought about a critical situation. A semi-official communication issued from the office of the German Commandant recounts the circumstances of an incipient riot of Saint Gilles, a suburb of Brussels. Fourteen merchants having demanded the equivalent of fifteen cents each for eggs, the housewives revolted, overturned the baskets of the egg merchants and destroyed their stocks. The enraged public attacked vegetable merchants also because of their exaggerated demands.

The report of the commandant telling of the outbreaks is regarded by Belgians here as designed to create hostility between consumers and producers, and distract attention from the fact that the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life in Belgium are due to the extensive demands of the occupying troops, that have not only devastated parts of the country but have sent farmers to Germany instead of leaving them to cultivate their own land.

TODAY'S CALENDAR

Local forecast for today; partly cloudy; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

At the Theaters.

Amusu—Margolis Parker in "The Devil's Auctioneer" a six reel Mutual feature.

Queen—Dorothy Hall Caine in "Crime and Punishment" Fatty Arbuckle.

Today's Calendar.

Weekly meeting and social season of Elks Lodge tonight at 8 o'clock.

WEATHER BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following bulletin was issued by the weather bureau today:

East Texas: Wednesday, fair; cooler in north. Thursday, fair.

West Texas: Wednesday and Thursday, fair.

German Editors Speculate On Amounts of Indemnity To Be Demanded After War

BERNE, Switzerland, June 5.—One of the favorite wartime occupations of conservative and pan-German newspapers throughout the German empire, to judge by advices received here, is to speculate on the size of the indemnity which Germany is expected to obtain from the entente allies, and to impress upon their readers, again and again, that enormous indemnities are going to be an absolute necessity. The entry of America into the war has, if anything, given impetus to such speculations, because the United States is so obviously able to pay a pretty price.

The Cologne Kolnische Zeitung is the latest paper to take the matter up. A recent article in that paper by Professor Kruseckmann of Munster, is the more significant since the journal is considered the personal organ of the German Crown Prince, and frequently publishes things directly inspired by him.

Professor Kruseckmann, in the course of two columns and a half, presents a number of arguments why Germany must be secured, is that one of Britain's first acts after the war probably will be to construct the famous tunnel between Dover and Calais which, says the writer, will make Germany's submarines valueless and which will therefore place Germany at the mercy of England in the second war which is to follow the present struggle.

England, says the writer, need not starve out Germany to win the war; she need even win it decisively but, by coming out with a "draw" will have the upper hand for all time unless Germany can obtain an indemnity and thereby strengthen itself at the same time that it weakens England and America. His argument in support of this contention is that, if the war costs both Germany and England $20,000,000,000 or even more, it will leave Germany badly crippled, while England, even though she has spent a like amount, will have behind her the wealth of America. And England, he argues, does plan a second war that will put the finishing touch to Germany. He speaks of it as England's war of revenge, and warns his countrymen to be prepared for it.

Professor Kruseckmann takes sharp issue with, for instance, Count von Hertling, Bavaria's premier, who has declared against an indemnity because the cost of the war to date form only a fractional part of Germany's national wealth. The writer points out, as many others have done since Hertling expressed and shocked Germany with his pronouncements, that there are going to be enormous bills for invalids, pensions and to relatives of the hundreds of thousands who have died. Without an indemnity to fall back on, Germany is going to have a terrible struggle.

Likewise, says he, an indemnity is absolutely essential in the interest of industries which shall give employment to all the returning soldiers, and to lighten the taxes which promise to be crushingly heavy, especially if some of the present debts can be wiped off the slate at the end of the war.

Such a state of affairs, he believes, will drive Germans in droves to America, where there is no invalid, sick or old age insurance, and where they will be working against their own country and preparing its enemy for the second "war of revenge" in which America, as well as England can be counted to take part. For this reason if no other, therefore, he considers the matter of an indemnity a "stomach, hunger existence and life question for German workmen."

"The German people," he continues, "appear even today not to realize that the length of the war and the huge earnings of America have created an entirely new situation. American capital to a large extent will become neutralized when peace is declared, consequently when peace is declared, will therefore jump at any possibility, will align itself with English capital in competition with us. We, stripped of all free capital, would not be able to compete. We are so loaded down with war loans that we must count on a strong trend of our war loan securities to foreign countries after the war. Thereby we become interest payers to the rest of the world; our money will flow away from us, without being available for use in economic development at home.

"If we do not weaken our opponents by cutting a financial artery then, after the completion of the Dover-Calais tunnel we go weakened, into a second war under enormously more unfavorable economic conditions on war side, and under vastly strengthened economic and military conditions on the enemy's side. Either the Germans die on the battlefield and have gone into this war for nothing, or they die of self-consumption."

China's President Says His Country Is Taking America As a Model for Government

PEKING, June 5.—President Li Yuan Hung honored the American College Club of North China with a reception and tea at the presidential palace the day after the semi-annual dinner of the club. More than 400 college men and women, Chinese and American alike, who attended American institutions, were presented to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, U. S. American minister, and received a cordial welcome from President Li Yuan-Hung, who shook hands with every member of the party.

The reception was typical of the democratic change which has swept over China. It is unusual for high officials to receive women, and especially Chinese women, but President Li Yuan-Hung insisted upon grasping the hand of every one of his guests.

The Chinese president delivered a brief address of welcome, in which he expressed great pleasure in meeting the American returned students. Addressing the Chinese returned students particularly, the president said:

"China is at the beginning of a period of reconstruction. Our education and our industries and our social and public works must be pushed forward with the greatest energy. You Chinese young men who have had the great privilege of a western education must shoulder a correspondingly great responsibility.

"China is taking America as her model for the conduct of her government. As you must have learned the spirit of American democracy during your sojourn in that country, I expect you to help our fellow-countrymen in the development of that spirit.

"I am forced to the happy conclusion that gatherings of this kind cannot but result in the further strengthening of the already strong friendship between the United States and China, and the growth of mutual cooperation between the two peoples. China and America are the two greatest republics on earth. America being the eldest and China being the youngest, China naturally looks up to America, as a younger sister would to the elder for guidance and inspiration. There is a great deal in common between them, both in their national aims and aspirations. America and China have always stood for peace, justice and for fair play. With the two great republics working hand in hand, not only is the peace of the Pacific secure, but also will the world be safe for democracy."

The American minister thanked the president for the courtesy he had paid the American College Club and said:

"My nation is particularly proud of the fact that numerous gifted Chinese have sought in our country the interpretation of scientific thought which would give them a thorough understanding of the motive forces of western civilization. Those in our two nations who thus come into intimate contact with one another have come to consider it the most natural thing that there should be a device for cooperation between China and the United States—a desire not founded on the mere impulse of a moment but on deep underlying causes.

The friendly sentiments of both President Li Yuan-Hung and Dr. Reinsch were enthusiastically applauded by the American students.