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ENGLISH DON'T SQUARE PRACTICES

OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON INTEND TO TAKE UP INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS.

FIGURES CITED BY BRITISH

Answer to President Wilson By Sir Edward Grey Does Not Touch One of the Complaints.

Washington.—The United States government is not altogether satisfied with the note of Sir Edward Grey giving Great Britain's preliminary reply to President Wilson's protest concerning the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet.

While gratified that Great Britain admits the justice of practically all the principles of international law cited in the American note it was officially reiterated that the chief difficulty had been England's neglect to make her actual practice square with the previously accepted rules of international law.

It is realized by officials here that a long diplomatic correspondence concerning the principles of the American case, but not actually carrying them into practice, will not meet the complaints of American exporters and shippers; and although England's supplementary answer is expected to give a more detailed statement of her position officials plan to take up vigorously all individual cases which may meanwhile arise.

Officers to Prison.

Amsterdam.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Brussels says a court-martial at Liege has sentenced the retired Belgian General Gustave Fife and Lieutenant Gille to life imprisonment on a charge of assisting young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian army in France.

Many Officers Killed.

London.—Great Britain has lost, since the war began, a total of 1,174 officers killed and 2,300 wounded. In addition, there are 650 officers reported missing. These are the figures contained in the official casualty list for the last 13 days. During the period of nearly two weeks the losses were 93 officers killed, 148 wounded and 43 missing.

Montenegrins Hold Firm.

Cettinje.—The Montenegrin War Office issued the following official statement:

Torrential rains and continuous bad weather have rendered all military operations most difficult, but the Montenegrin troops have firmly held all their positions, notwithstanding the fierce artillery fire of the Austrians.

Tobacco Admitted Free.

Madrid.—Tobacco sent to Germany for French prisoners of war will be admitted free of customs duty. The Spanish embassy in Berlin received word to that effect from the German authorities.

Dynamiters Seek a Parole.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The rapidity with which they constructed the west cellhouse at the federal prison here was one of the arguments for parole put forward by 17 structural iron workers convicted in the "dynamite conspiracy" cases at Indianapolis, who appeared before the federal Parole Board. Having served one-third of their sentences, the men are eligible for parole.

Hill Can Enter Texas.

Naco, Ariz.—The American State Department has granted permission to General Benjamin Hill, Carranza's commander at Sonora, to pass through the United States on his way to Vera Cruz. Hill will depart under orders to report to Gen. Carranza on the killing and wounding of persons on the American side of the line during the siege of Naco, Sonora. It is said that Hill will not return and that Col. P. Elias Calles will succeed him.

Maltreatment of the Clergy.

London.—At the request of the Belgian legation in London, the British press bureau issues detailed allegations of the maltreatment of the Catholic clergy in Belgium and the destruction of their institutions by German troops. This statement says that churches and religious houses were destroyed or profaned in almost every village and in many towns where the German troops passed. In most cases the edifices were utilized as stables and the sacred vessels were stolen.



PROF. FREDERICK STARR

Professor Star of the University of Chicago, who says he is certain he will live to be one hundred and twenty years old.

VILLA PLANNING TO MAKE BORDER RAID

EXPLAINS PURPOSES TO GEN. SCOTT AS FRIENDLY TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

El Paso, Tex.—General Villa, who plans to attack the Mexican border towns opposite Naco and Douglas, Ariz., with 8,000 troops, has explained his campaign in a communication telegraphed a few days ago to General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army.

General Villa believes his plan of campaign is entirely friendly to the American government; that by driving out the Carranza garrison on the western border he would be removing the cause of the controversy regarding shooting across the international line.

The Mexican navy, or part of it at least, has declared for neutrality, according to dispatches to the United States on the Atlantic coast have retreated to a quiet cove off Yucatan to await the result of the battle between the factions.

Anti-Alien Act Invalid.

San Francisco.—The Arizona anti-alien employment act, adopted by the people of the state at the November election as an initiative measure, was declared unconstitutional, null and void here by a special court of three federal judges. The court held that the state of Arizona could forbid any employer to hire more than 20 per cent of aliens it could, with equal justice, forbid him to hire one per cent, or even an individual alien. The act ordered that any employer with a payroll of five or more names must see that at least 80 per cent of those names were duly qualified electors.

Hard Fighting in Alsace.

London.—Interest in the war now lies chiefly in the stubborn fight which the French and Germans are carrying on for the roads to Cernay and the Muelhausen in Upper Alsace. The battle in that region, which has been raging for a week, is described in a Berlin dispatch as the most violent of the war. The Germans succeeded in regaining one of the trenches which they had lost, but on the whole, the French reports appear to show that the forces of France maintain their advantage, for every inch of which they had to fight, in many cases with the bayonet.

Second Term for President.

Indianapolis.—President Wilson Friday voiced, what a crowd of more than 4,000 people, assembled here to hear him make a Jefferson Day speech, interpreted as a hint that he might be a candidate for the presidency again in 1916. Cheers followed until the president raised his hand and called for quiet.

Bank Robbed by Daylight.

Tulsa, Okla.—The First National Bank of Owasso, six miles northwest of this city, was held up and robbed by two men on horseback at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. More than \$1,200 in silver was stolen. A sack containing \$500 was dropped by one of the men as he was making his escape.

Germans Checked by the Mud.

London.—That Feld Marshal von Hindenburg, the German commander in the east, has been completely checked in his advance on Warsaw by roads impassable in mud, is the report reaching London. A dispatch from Copenhagen says that he expects reinforcements, which will bring his army up to one million men. With this gigantic army, it is said, he will make one more desperate effort to fight his way through to Warsaw. The Russians hold the lines unbroken.

BRITISH SINK GERMAN CRUISER

AFTER BATTLE WITH BRITISH BATTLESHIP INVINCIBLE
DER TANN GOES DOWN

REPORTED ENTIRE CREW

All the Teutons on Warship Are
to Have Perished With the
Vessel.

Rio de Janeiro.—The swift German battle cruiser Von der Tann has been sunk in battle with the British battleship Invincible off Pernambuco, according to a wireless dispatch, according to the latest reports received here the German vessel was lost in all on board. The Invincible was damaged and has reached port.

Previous to the receipt of the wireless dispatch, a report was received here that both the Von der Tann and the Invincible had been sunk. A wireless dispatch to the Brazilian government received later said that the Von der Tann had been sunk, but that the Invincible was still afloat. No mention was made in the government dispatch regarding any loss of life on the Invincible. The Brazilian government has received no further details of the battle.

The London official report another victory over the Austrians in the Uzsok Pass of the Carpathians.

The Austrians are reported retreating in a mountain pass deep in snow, while a violent snowstorm rages and the Russian cavalry is attacking on the flank and rear.

By forcing this pass, the Russians gain control of some of the most valuable oil fields in the Austria empire and thus shut off another of the sources of fuel supplies which the Russian troops have won the decisive victory over the Turks at Kamysh, in the Caucasus, according to an official announcement. The Ninth army corps of the Turks captured.

Cotton Rates Discriminate.

Washington.—Rates on cotton linters from producing points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas and from Memphis to Salt Lake City, Ogden and other points taking same rates, were pronounced by Interstate Commerce Commission unjustly discriminatory against Lake and Ogden and unduly preferential to Denver and to the California and North Pacific coast terminals.

Constantinople Greatly Alarmed.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—Dispatches to Constantinople describe the situation there as increasingly alarming. The authorities appear to fear attack from the outside, as well as internal disorders. The archives of the city have been packed up ready for removal, and many already have been sent away. Preparations have been completed for the removal of the treasury.

Dangerous Experiment.

Washington.—Opening the Republican fight against the government purchase bill, Senator Burton of Ohio assailed the measure as a dangerous experiment in government ownership and asserted that it would open way to building up of privileged interests.

May Increase Passenger Fares.

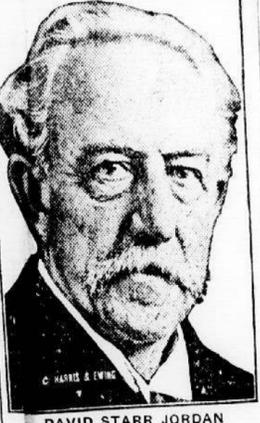
Jefferson City, Mo.—If the Missouri legislature seeks to pass a bill this session increasing railroad passenger rates from two to two and a half cents a mile, the State Utilization commission will put no obstruction in the way, says John M. Atkinson, chairman.

Frank Appeal Bond Approved.

Washington.—Justice Lamar approved of an appeal bond in the case of Leo M. Frank completed Thursday. The formalities of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court insofar as Justice Lamar is concerned, bond assures payment of costs Frank loses.

Cannot Waive Right of S.

London.—Although the British office regards favorably the German government's plan of certifying cargoes loaded under the direct officials of the Treasury and destined for European, it is said England cannot accept certification as an absolute right of the nature of the cargo inspection arises after a vessel leaves America. The right of search is waived because of the difficulty of shifting cargoes at sea.



DAVID STARR JORDAN

David Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford university, is one of the leading peace advocates in America.

VILLA CONFERRING WITH GEN. SCOTT AT EL PASO

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXCEPT THAT THE FIRST MEETING WAS CORDIAL.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Gen. Francisco Villa and Governor Morelos of Sonora met Friday in a conference preliminary to a series, planned in an effort to reach a solution of the problem of protecting residents of American border towns from the bullets of belligerents on the Mexican side.

They met in the United States immigration station at the American end of the international bridge spanning the Rio Grande. No official statement was given out, except that the first meeting was "cordial," and that it would be continued.

Eight thousand Villa troops are now on their way to the Sonora border. It is an intention of the Mexican border garrisons in the Mexican towns opposite Naco and Douglas, Ariz.

BRITAIN'S REPLY RECEIVED

Inconclusive in Some Respects, Leads to Further Interchanges.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan late Friday announced the receipt of the note from Great Britain replying to the American communication of December 26, respecting American commerce.

The British communication is inconclusive in many respects and will lead to a further exchange of notes. Although many concessions to neutral commerce have been made by England through embargoes on re-exportation recently completed with Italy and Holland, some of the points raised in the American note, such as proof at the time of detention of ships and length of time required for examination, will necessitate further argument between the State Department and the British Foreign Office before a definite understanding is reached.

Hooper's Strenuous Program.

Nashville, Tenn.—Governor Hooper. In addition to his recommendation for anti-liquor legislation, which went to the legislature Thursday, included the following proposed laws: For removal of delinquent officials, prohibiting all clubs from serving liquor or operating lockers, search and seizure, strict regulation of liquor sales by druggists, interchange of judges, and amendments to the anti-shipment law. The so-called "nuisance" law, he says, should be amended in several particulars. One suggestion provides for the destruction of bar fixtures and another would make the manufacture of beer a "nuisance."

Scandinavian Shipping Losses.

Stockholm, Sweden.—Total losses to Scandinavian shipping through nine disasters were as follows up to mid-December: Sweden, eight ships and 69 lives; Denmark, six vessels and six lives; Norway, five vessels and six lives. To this total must also be added Holland with three vessels and 15 lives.

Gigantic Business Enterprise.

Paris.—What might be called the civilian administration of the French army is probably the most gigantic business proposition the world ever has seen. It is as though the railroads of the United States, with their 1,668,809 employees, the steel and iron industries with their 260,762 employees, and the quarries coal mines and metal mines of the United States, with their 1,005,281 workers, were all under the direction of one office, in addition to more than a million others.

MANY VISITORS IN NEW ORLEANS

OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF
NEW ORLEANS CELEBRATION
21 GUNS TO SALUTE.

U. S. NAVY REPRESENTED

Formal Ceremonies at Chalmette Battlefield to Follow Great River Parade.

New Orleans.

One hundred years ago the Battle of New Orleans was fought and won on the plains of Chalmette. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the head of Canal street by Battery A, Washington Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Stanley M. Lemarie. The firing of the salvo will formally inaugurate the celebration of the centenary of the battle, and of 100 years of peace between English speaking peoples.

With the King of England, the President of the United States and the Canadian Government officially represented, the three-day ceremony is of international interest. H. T. Carew-Hunt, British consul at New Orleans, represents His Majesty George V.; Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, represents President Wilson, and Ernest H. Scammell, secretary of the Canadian Peace Committee, represents the Dominion Government.

STATE HAPPENINGS.

With 31,492,168 bushels of wheat exported from New Orleans during the calendar year ended December 31, 1914, including 8,083,028 bushels shipped during the month of December, the total for the year has been shattered, with the result that New Orleans will once more figure among the leading ports of the country. According to figures issued by W. L. Richardson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the New Orleans Board of Trade, the increase in the wheat exportation during 1914 amounted to exactly 17,104,177 over that of 1913, and during the month of December alone there were exported some 7,460,528 bushels in excess of that exported in the corresponding month last year. The total export since September 1, 1914, amounted to 20,085,860, or an increase of some 17,815,836 bushels over the corresponding period in 1913. That the European war is not wholly responsible for the phenomenal increase of grain movements from New Orleans is shown in the report issued by Mr. Richeson, the perusal of which will indicate a systematic growth from year to year. In the year 1910 the total wheat export amounted to 166,628 bushels. The following year exports of the same commodity amounted to 661,941 bushels, while the year 1912 showed a total export of 7,979,985 bushels. This amount was almost doubled during 1913, when some 14,387,990 bushels were exported. The increase in the shipment of oats was also gratifying, reports having risen, from 22,847 bushels in 1910 to 1,754,420 bushels in 1914.

That Signorita Neverette, who has

achieved such splendid success in New Orleans with the Sigaldi Opera Company, now at the French Opera House, was singing seven months ago in a moving picture show in Mexico City, was developed Monday. It was while she was filling such a humble engagement that Michele Sigaldi, the impresario, heard her, and at once recognized her artistic talent.

Capt. Marbury Johnson, the new

commandant at the Navy Yard at New Orleans, the officer selected by the department because of his experience in such matters to re-open the naval station, is making no promises of early development, but he is very frank in the statement that he will endeavor to push forward the work as much as is possible, and he hopes to see the big plant filling an important mission in the country's naval projects.

William B. Redfield, Secretary of

Commerce, will visit to New Orleans January 23 and 30.

Honore Dugas, one of the best

known and most successful Louisiana sugar planters, and one of the most popular of the members of the ex-Confederate organizations, died Tuesday at his home on Westfield plantation, in Assumption parish. He was lieutenant colonel and paymaster general on the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Shafter, commanding the Louisiana Division, U. C. V.

Authority to certify cargoes sent out

from the port of New Orleans destined for European ports, is contained in a telegram received Wednesday from Washington by Collector Foster.

Traffic and operating officials of the

New Orleans trunk lines assert good times are ahead for the railroads and other business interests of this territory if the interstate commerce commission permits the increase in freight rates which have been requested.

According to the tabulations that

will be shown in the annual report of Dr. O'Reilly of the New Orleans City Board of Health the total deaths in 1914 were 7,417. Of these 2,455 were white males; 1,901 were white females; 1,603 were negro males, and 1,458 negro females.

Long standing differences between W. L. Young, State Bank Examiner, and the officials of the Capital City Bank at Baton Rouge came to a head with the filing of affidavits in the district court at Baton Rouge.

Violation of the state banking laws by the making of false entries in the allegation. The charges were instituted by District Attorney Holcombe, of Baton Rouge, under instructions from Attorney General Pleasant, who acted at the instigation of the State Bank Examiner.

Differences between Mr. Young and the officials of the bank date back several months. The bank examiner and his assistants have objected to acts of the bank officials, and the latter have charged the state's banking department with persecution. The bank examiner formally moved against Mr. McCausland and his associates by filing with the attorney general charges against the bank officials.

The governor refused permission to close the bank on the ground that the bank was not insolvent, and therefore it was not proper to close it. He further informed the examiner that prosecution of the officers at this time could serve no public interest, but could well be deferred to permit arrangements to be made to protect the bank from a run.

Suit was filed in the District Court Wednesday afternoon by W. L. Young, of Shreveport, asking for an injunction to prevent R. N. Sims, Gov. Hall's appointee as State Bank Examiner, from interfering with the conduct of the office. Sims arrived Wednesday to qualify as Bank Examiner and received his commission from Gov. Hall. C. C. Bird, Baton Rouge, signed his \$25,000 bond. The Young suit was filed a few hours later. The Young petition alleges that the governor is authorized by law to make appointments only to fill vacancies in the office occurring during recess of the Senate, and as there is no vacancy in the office of State Bank Examiner, the action of Gov. Hall in appointing Sims to succeed him is illegal. Young was appointed to office by Gov. Sanders January 5, 1911. His name was withdrawn by Gov. Hall with all the recess appointments at the beginning of his administration, but it was later sent to the Senate for confirmation, and was confirmed by that body in June, 1912.

J. E. Rhodes, a young newspaper

man formerly of Minneapolis, drew the rich plum of secretary of the new Southern Pine Association, and will be formally elected at the meeting in New Orleans, January 19. He is now secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Chicago. He succeeds K. Smith of St. Louis, who retired when the old organization passed out of existence. The place pays \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year.

Mrs. Lizzie Leopard will go to trial

January 22 at Shreveport for the murder of her husband Chich Leopard. The killing occurred during the summer of 1913. Mrs. Leopard alleges mistreatment and claims she shot her husband when he was advancing on her in a threatening manner.

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commandant at the Navy Yard at New Orleans, the officer selected by the department because of his experience in such matters to re-open the naval station, is making no promises of early development, but he is very frank in the statement that he will endeavor to push forward the work as much as is possible, and he hopes to see the big plant filling an important mission in the country's naval projects.

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