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REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS



Charles E. Hughes

Charles W. Fairbanks

HUGHES IS NAMED BY REPUBLICANS

Associate Justice of Supreme Court Nominated for President of United States.

"MOOSERS" FOR T. R.

Refuse to Accept Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as Compromise Candidate.

IS NAMED BY ACCLAMATION

Fairbanks and Parker of Louisiana Selected as Running Mates—Story of the Two Big Chicago Conventions.

Republican Ticket—

For president: Charles E. Hughes of New York.
For vice president: Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.

Progressive Ticket—

For president: Theodore Roosevelt of New York.
For vice president: John M. Parker of Louisiana.

Chicago.—Charles E. Hughes of New York and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana are the nominees of the Republican party according to the verdict of the delegates in convention assembled in this city on Saturday. Hughes was named on the third ballot and the voting was halted to make the nomination unanimous before half of the states had been polled. Fairbanks was selected as the running mate on the first ballot. His name was placed in nomination by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

Almost at the same time Theodore Roosevelt was unanimously named as the Progressive candidate for president at the "Bull Moose" convention a few blocks away. For two days George W. Perkins and other Progressive leaders held the delegates in check, hoping that a compromise candidate might be agreed upon by the two parties, but they would no longer be stayed when it was seen that the nomination of Hughes was to be effected by the Republicans. John M. Parker of Louisiana was named as the candidate for vice president.

The naming of the associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering in the Coliseum—the scene of many demonstrations during the convention. Likewise the naming of the "big chief" of the Progressives permitted his followers to let loose their pent-up enthusiasm that fairly rocked the Auditorium.

Named on Third Ballot.

Two unsuccessful ballots were taken by the Republican delegates before they adjourned Friday night. When

the convention met at noon Saturday indications pointed to the naming of the New York man and the vote was overwhelmingly Hughes from the moment the first state—Alabama—was called upon. He was given 949½; Roosevelt, 18½; DuPont, 5; Weeks, 3; Lodge, 7, and LaFollette, 3. Only 434 votes were necessary for the nomination.

Compromise Candidate Refused.
The nomination of Hughes came after the Republicans turned down the proposal of Col. Theodore Roosevelt that United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts be named as a compromise candidate.

The action of the Progressives in tabling the suggestion of their leader was read before the Republican delegates and Chairman Harding announced that the message would be recorded in the proceedings of the convention.

Roosevelt in a telegram to the Progressive convention received in the morning suggested the name of Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate upon whom both Progressives and Republicans could unite.

Mr. Roosevelt said that at about five he was notified by the Progressive conferees that they had come to no conclusion with the Republican conferees and that the Republican conferees had again asked for any suggestion of a name as a candidate from the Progressive conferees.

He then wrote to the Progressive conferees stating that he deeply ap-

preciated their loyalty to him and their efforts to get him nominated, but that he thought the time had come when carrying out the spirit of the statement of the Progressive national committee in January and the statement made by him in Trinidad in February, it was their duty to present an alternative name on which he hoped the Republicans and Progressives could unite. He presented the name of Henry Cabot Lodge. He quoted the three paragraphs of his telegram to W. B. Jackson of Maryland.

He stated that Mr. Lodge had been a member of the lower house of congress and of the senate of the United States for thirty years; that he was a man of the highest integrity, great far-sightedness, and of wide vision as to national needs, and qualified in every way for the high office of president.

The Republican convention opened at the Coliseum at 11 a. m., June 7. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was elected temporary chairman, and he delivered a speech setting forth conservative Republican principles. Following this the regular committees were appointed and organized and routine convention business went forward. There was only moderate expression of enthusiasm at any time.

With the hope of agreeing on a presidential candidate whom both parties might support, the Progressives, in convention at the Auditorium, and the Republicans appointed a joint conference committee Thursday, and this

HOW STATES VOTED ON FIRST BALLOT

State	Hughes	Roosevelt	DuPont	Weeks	Lodge	LaFollette	Other
Alabama	16	1	1	8	1	1	3
Arizona	6	1	1	4	1	1	3
Arkansas	15	3	1	2	1	1	3
California	26	1	1	8	9	8	3
Colorado	12	1	1	1	9	6	5
Connecticut	14	2	1	1	5	6	1
Delaware	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	17	2	1	1	1	1	6
Idaho	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	58	1	1	1	1	1	56
Indiana	59	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	29	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	29	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	12	1½	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	28	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	87	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Carolina	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	48	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	20	2	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	76	29	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	15	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	15	7	2	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	29	77½	85	12	74½	32	237

*Missouri gave Frank B. Willis 3 votes; one Missouri vote recorded absent.
†One absent for Pennsylvania. Tennessee ¼ vote absent.
‡Texas gave McCall 1 vote, Frank B. Willis 1, William H. Taft 4 and Borah 1.
Alabama gave Borah 1 vote.

HUGHES ACCEPTS AND LEAVES BENCH

Washington.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency, and resigned from the Supreme court of the United States. He issued the following statement:

To the President:
I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.
I am, sir, respectfully yours,
"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Hughes' statement of the acceptance of the Republican nomination follows: Hon. Warren G. Harding, Chairman, Republican National Committee, Chicago.
Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench, but in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and my paramount duty to respond as you speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations.

You voice the demand of the dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, which from protective tariffing policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call in this crisis I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties.

But it is more regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken as regards Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

We interfered without consistency and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our citizens.

At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

The latest efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in the diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under our laws; insisting steadfastly upon our rights as neutrals and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and firmness of our position, and our maintenance of our position to sustain the honor of our nation.

I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one duty, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security.

I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

"We are devoted to the ideal of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our noble ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country.

"We have no policy of aggressiveness; no lust for territory; no seal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance.

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency."

committee met at the Chicago club. Shortly after midnight it was announced that no progress had been made toward fusion of the two parties.

The Republican members of this committee were Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, W. Murray Crane, ex-senator from Massachusetts; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president of Columbia university; A. R. Johnson of Ohio, a former congressman. The Progressive members were Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Horace S. Wilkinson of New York, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, former attorney general, John M. Parker of Louisiana, George W. Perkins of New York.

PLEASANT APPOINTS CARTER TO BENCH

VACANCY IN JUDGESHIP OF WASHINGTON AT ST. TAMMANY DISTRICT FILLED.

Judge Lancaster Died in Midst of Term, While Grand Jury Was in Session and Was About to Return True Bills.

WAS UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED

Baton Rouge.—

Prentiss B. Carter has been appointed judge of the judicial district, composed of the parishes of Washington and St. Tammany, vice Judge Joseph Lancaster, deceased. Mr. Carter was indorsed unanimously by the bar of the district, by both the senators and representatives from the two parishes, and by all of the parish officials.

Judge Carter received the appointment after a personal visit to Governor Pleasant, accompanied by a number of lawyers from the district, who urged a speedy filling of the vacancy, because the condition of the legal affairs of the district, caused by the death of Judge Lancaster. The official died in the midst of the term, while the grand jury was in session and was about to return true bills. The death put an end to the proceedings of the court, and prisoners in jail had no chance to make bond, and the lawyers were complaining of the stoppage of justice.

Judge Carter received his commission and will proceed at once to the district to take up the work where Judge Lancaster dropped it. A number of cases were taken under advisement by Judge Lancaster and Judge Carter will have to traverse the record in each case to reach a decision.

BRIEFLY RELATED.

Judge R. E. Hingle of Pointe-a-La-Hache in open court decided the injunction suit instituted by J. C. Tanzimann, an orange grower of Baton Rouge. Citrus canker was discovered in his grove by the citrus canker inspector and his grove quarantined. A number of trees were ordered destroyed. Tanzimann objected, claiming that the trees could be saved and took out an injunction in the Judicial District Court. Judge Hingle dissolved the injunction and the sheriff served the writ on him.

"The suffragets offered me every possible insult," said Judge Gilbert L. Dupre, chairman of Judiciary C. "I could not hear what they said, so they made faces at me, and cried me down when I tried to talk. I told them that I could not return the insult in kind, but that if they would send their brothers or husbands, if they had any, up here that I would dare them to perform in a similar manner."

Indicating their stand for progress, citizens of that portion of Acadia parish north of Crowley, being the Fourth ward and portions of the adjoining wards, by an election have just authorized a \$30,000 bond issue for drainage. This provides nearly all the parish with serviceable drainage, thus enhancing the value of the lands very much and placing the roads high and dry.

Orange growers of Point-a-La-Hache report the best crop that their groves have produced in several years, and the fruit is remarkably large for the season. The hurricane of last September seemed to have killed all of the white flies and scale on the trees. But few cankerous trees were found by Professor Garrett in this parish.

Hope for constitutional amendments being effected by a four-fifths vote of both branches of the legislature. Instead of by popular vote of the people, died, when senate judiciary B committee, by a four to one vote recorded an unfavorable report on Senator Harper's bill providing for such change in amending the organic law.

Strong opposition having developed to the bill of Senator Brown, of Jackson, to amend the senatorial district act, his measure will be withdrawn, the bill provided that Ouachita and Caldwell comprise one senatorial district and Jackson, Winn and Grant another. Ouachita and Winn are now in the same district.

The engine of Gulf Coast Lines local freight train No. 43 turned over just west of Cheps, causing the derailment of the entire train. The negro fireman, A. B. Drake, was caught under the overturned engine and killed. No one else was injured.

The proposition to vote \$500,000 worth of bonds to construct good roads in two districts that comprise the whole of Ouachita parish east of the Ouachita was almost unanimously carried at an election at Monroe.

WITH THE LEGISLATORS

Senate Bills.
New Orleans nine million bond bill passed the senate.
Without discussion, the senate passed the Delos Johnson near beer bill by a vote of 25 to 15, Senators Drawe, Christy and Boatner, of New Orleans, and Boyer, of Avoyelles, swinging their votes to the measure when the roll call came.

House Bills.
Lewis, to eliminate the necessity of printing an entire fiscal agency act in calling certain meetings of the board of population. Passed.
House bills on final passage: Mentent, making bonds in injunction cases payable to the clerk of court as in other states. Passed.
Powell, committee substitute for Pugh's bill relative to the inheritance of a deceased spouse in community property. Passed.

Ford, to authorize police juries to grant franchises in the public roads, highways, roadways, alleys or places under their administration for the construction of sewerage and water pipes. Passed.

The Lenzburg-Christon Oil and Gas Company, incorporated, has filed suit in the Shreveport district court against H. E. J. W. S. H. and Herbert Atkins for judgment rescinding a contract of May 4, 1915, whereby the petitioners purchased large oil and gas leases on lands in Bienville, Webster, Red River and Bossier parishes, paying therefor the sum of \$40,000, of which \$15,000 was paid by a promissory note of June 9, 1915, payable by May 1, 1916, with 8 per cent interest, the remainder of the price being paid by the issuance of 250 shares of capital stock, the certificates being issued to J. W. Atkins at a value of \$25,000 par value.

It is alleged that at the time of the sale and transfer to petitioners of the lease contracts, the defendants had already breached contracts with their respective lessors on the lands in Bossier, 1,665 acres, by failure to comply with certain contractual requirements, thus forfeiting the contracts, annulling title to the leases and creating a paramount outstanding title in the original lessors, amounting to an eviction of petitioners, who claim that at the time of their transaction with Messrs. Atkins they were not aware that defendant had neglected to comply with resolatory conditions. When petitioners learned this and tendered quarterly payments to the lessors of defendants, the lessors refused payments and denied petitioners the right to develop. Petitioners claim that the leases in Bossier are worth more than those of the other parishes combined, and had they known of the forfeiture of rights by Messrs. Atkins, they would not have contracted with defendants. Because of failure to title to the principal part of the consideration, petitioners claim to be entitled to have the sale and contract of May 4 rescinded, and to have returned to them the \$15,000 paid on the deal and also the 250 shares of stock, and, in default of a return of the stock, judgment for \$25,000, the par value of said stock.

The state railroad commission issues a notice that it will soon consider the question of water for animals in shipping pens along all lines in Louisiana. There is no provision now to water livestock in many shipping pens, which causes distress, suffering and, at times, death. The commission announces intention to institute proceedings against railways to enact rules and regulations covering this evil. Railway companies are requested to notify the commission where provision for watering stock is not made along their respective lines.

Sheriff F. C. Wevers of Pointe-a-La-Hache sold at public auction the group of nine sugar plantations adjoining each other along the river front for a distance of seventeen miles, including over 6,000 acres of swamp land, Myrtle Grove central factory and a large modern sawmill, all belonging to the Myrtle Grove Planting and Manufacturing Company, and seized by the Mortgage Securities Company, which was purchaser of all property sold.

Mrs. William Kanouse, who accompanied her husband in a midnight visit to the home of Dr. H. Buck, a physician of Kinder, and was arrested after her husband had been slain in a pistol duel with the physician, admits, according to the authorities at Oberlin, that she and her husband planned to get revenge on the physician and this prompted their excursion from Lake Charles to the scene of the shooting.

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