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100,000 MORE MEN FOR MEXICAN DUTY

THEY WILL BE MOBILIZED IMMEDIATELY FOR SERVICE ON THE BORDER.

MORE WARSHIPS SENT OUT

At the War, Navy and State Departments, It Was Stated That No New Advice as to the Situation in Mexico Had Come.

Washington.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of the United States was ordered mustered into the federal service by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as later may be assigned to them.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces, will designate the time and place for movements of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders, Secretary Baker said the state forces will be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movements into Mexico are contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Navy Also Busy.
Simultaneously with the National Guard call, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

At the War, Navy and State Departments, it was stated that no new advice as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by General Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Tex.

Officials Relieved.
Administration officials made no attempt to conceal their relief for the safe return of Major Anderson's cavalry squadron to Brownsville after its successful bandit chase. The troops crossed in the face of intimations that they would be attacked if they did so. General Funston himself reported that he anticipated fighting, presumably with Carranza troops.

Mobilization of the National Guardsmen to support General Funston's line will pave the way for releasing some 80,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities with the Carranza government. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of Congress and until they had volunteered for that duty as they are called out under the old militia law. The new law, which would make them available for any duty under the federal government, goes into effect July 1.

55,000 Troops in Service.
The entire mobile regular army in the United States, several provisional regiments of regular coast artillery serving as infantry, and the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona now are on the border or in Mexico. Definite figures never have been made public, but it is understood General Funston has about 40,000 regulars and probably 5,000 or more guardsmen, of whom 10,000 regulars are with General Pershing or scattered along his line of communications from Namiquipa, Mexico, to Columbus, N. M.

Telegrams to Governors.
Telegrams calling for the militia were sent to the governors of all states except the three whose guardsmen already have been mustered in after an all-day conference at the War Department, attended by Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, chief of staff; Major General Bliss, chief of the mobile army, and Brigadier General Mills, chief of the militia division general staff. Brigadier General McCombs, president of the Army War College, also were consulted. Since Mr. Baker did not find it necessary again to confer with President Wilson after his visit to the White House, it was apparent the decision to bring out the militia was reached then.

At Least 85,000 Guards.
By the new orders there will be placed at General Funston's disposal two major generals and 21 brigadier generals of militia, with their complete infantry commands. The entire infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania are called out, as

are 15 full brigades from other states. In all, 88 regiments of infantry, with 13 separate battalions and many separate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies, each of which must have a minimum strength of 65 men when mustered into the federal service. The total enlisted force of infantry, therefore, will be not less than 85,000 men.

Equipment Ample.
Less than 500 companies, scattered throughout the country, will not be mustered, and the National Guard Coast Artillery companies have not been summoned. All of the field artillery, cavalry, engineer and signal troops will be employed, as will many of the militia field hospitals and ambulance companies. The War Department has on hand ample equipment and clothing to outfit and maintain this force.

The call applies to 75 batteries of field artillery, 89 troops of cavalry and one New York cavalry machine gun troop, 25 engineer companies and 29 signal companies, all with full equipment already issued to them. Twenty-six ambulance companies and 27 field hospitals also have been ordered made ready for entraining.

No indication was given at the State Department with regard to the reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico. It was prepared last week by Secretary Lansing, and is still in President Wilson's hands. It was intended to dispatch it to Mexico City by special messenger, but recent developments may change this plan.

Hear From Carranza.
Official reports that recent raids along the border had created alarm among American residents in Mexico City and elsewhere beyond the border were reflected in a message received at the Mexican embassy from General Carranza. It was stated that excitement prevailed at the Mexican capital over the ominous signs along the border, and asked Elisco Arrondono, ambassador designate, to tell the first chief what he had learned of the intentions of the Washington government toward Mexico. Replying, Arrondono included a copy of Secretary Baker's statement announcing the call for the militia.

Mexican Situation Worse.
When the officials here learned of the message to the embassy, it was construed as a further evidence that the de facto government is struggling with elements in Mexico with which it has little control. For months the economic situation which Carranza has been attempting to solve without foreign financial aid has been growing steadily worse. Uncertainty has been manifested in many parts of the republic and agitators, whose purposes and affiliations are not clearly known here, have seized the opportunity to stir the smoldering anti-American feeling all through northern Mexico. The Washington government has watched with growing alarm the spread of disorders throughout Mexico and the evidence that Carranza's control over his army and his people is waning from day to day.

Up to the time General Trevino served notice on General Pershing last week that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be treated as a hostile act, there was no clear indication as to Carranza's own attitude. His intentions still are in doubt, although the fact that he is said to have personally directed Trevino's action leaves little ground for speculation on that score.

Policy Unchanged.
The question remaining to be settled is whether General Carranza will go to the limit of ordering an attack on General Pershing's troops. There is no indication that President Wilson has any intention of altering his determination to keep the expedition where it is. It is also evident, however, that the administration has no present purpose of ordering renewed activities after bandits by the column, except in the limited zone in which it has been operating with signal success for some weeks. General Pershing's recent reports have indicated that he has succeeded in clearing out all organized bands of outlaws in the vicinity of his camps.

A Game of Bluff.
Some officials here have been inclined to look upon the Carranza note and many of his other more or less hostile actions as attempts to placate the radical anti-American elements in Mexico, without actually bringing on hostilities with the United States. They declare the Mexican government has gone to the limit each time, but always fallen just short of the word or act that would have made a clash certain. These officials believe Carranza is playing a game of bluff and that much as he may hate Villa, the direct cause of the present situation, he dare not attempt to capture the bandit and turn him over to the United States for punishment, because he fears to make a national hero and martyr of his former ally against Huerta. In this connection it was learned

in diplomatic circles that foreign agents in Mexico believe Villa to have been stricken with paralysis as a result of wounds received during or after the Columbus raid. He is said to be hiding in the hills, and the intimation that Carranza officials could put their hands on him in a few days if they so desired.

Congress to Take Hand.
The Mexican situation is certain to come up in Congress when the two houses resume active business.

To defray expenses of mobilizing the National Guard and maintaining it in the federal service, emergency appropriations will be needed immediately. Congress granted the War Department liberal emergency funds because of the border situation some time ago. These are virtually gone now, and Secretary Baker probably will submit a largely increased estimate within a few days. No official would hazard a guess as to the sum that might be needed.

Policy Is Unchanged.
Summed up, the situation as to Mexico was this:

President Wilson's policy is unchanged, although he has taken the last possible step short of calling for volunteers to defend the border. American troops are in Mexico for that purpose and for that purpose only. This has been stated over and over again by Mr. Wilson and now has been affirmed by the Democratic platform upon which he will seek re-election. The platform also states, however, that the troops are to remain in Mexico until the defacto government uses its military forces to police the border region so thoroughly that renewed raiding is improbable.

The government has little faith in the assurances of General Carranza that he is able to do this. Raiding has increased rather than diminished since additional Mexican troops were ordered into Chihuahua and other northern states. It has been made plain, officials said, that only American troops could be counted on to safeguard American interests on the border.

No Intervention Plan.
Even with the call for militia, however it was declared emphatically, there was nothing to indicate that intervention plans are being considered. Stress was laid in every official quarter on the fact that only defensive measures were in progress and it was reasserted that if hostilities between the two governments are to follow they will come only from acts of the Mexican officials.

Senator Sheppard of Texas received a telegram from residents of San Benito and the lower Rio Grande valley asking that the federal government furnish them with arms and ammunition for use in protecting themselves and their property. The request was submitted to the War Department, with a suggestion by the senator that it be granted. Colonel Bullard, commanding a force of American troops near San Benito, is said to have advised the citizens to take steps to protect themselves.

Miss Emily and Her Store.
On the right side of the store, both in the counter and on the shelves behind it, were the notions—spools, needles, calico, garter elastic and a hundred other things your mother was always wanting; while on the left side were kept marbles, paper soldiers, lead soldiers, slingshot elastic, air-guns, bows and arrows, slates, whistles, school pencils, compasses, paint-boxes and a hundred other things you were always wanting. Miss Emily sat strategically at the rear of the store, and did not move till she knew for certain what it was you were after. Nowadays this would be called efficiency. In those days our parents called it crankiness. When Miss Emily took your pennies for an "aggie" or a "snapper" or a big glass "popper," she did so sternly, and she always examined them closely as if she expected counterfeits. She never smiled sweetly on you, and called you "sonny" or "little boy." She never smiled at all.—Atlantic.

Salt Mountains.
Several hills of rock salt exist in Algeria. One of these, near Jelfa, is 300 feet high and nearly a mile across. In spite of the soluble character of the material of which it is composed, it stands up in high relief from the surrounding clay, without any signs of erosion. There are in it, however, sink-holes, into which the torrential winter rain soaks, being at once absorbed and given out again at the base of the mountain in the form of salt springs.

Imitation Gold.
By combining ninety-four parts of copper and six parts of antimony and adding a small quantity of magnesium carbonate to increase the weight, a substitute for gold is produced. This alloy, it is said, can be drawn, worked and soldered much the same as gold and it also takes and retains a gold polish. It can be made for about 25 cents a pound when its constituents can be bought at normal prices.

LOUISIANA TABOOS ALL PARTY PERFDY

PROPOSED NEW PRIMARY BILL WOULD DRAW LINES CLOSELY—EXPULSION IS FATE.

SUBJECTED TO HEAVY FINE

House Committee on Elections Orders Bill Favorably Reported—Violations Will Be Misdemeanors and Voters Must Stand By Colors.

Baton Rouge.—A proposed new primary bill, which would punish party perfdy as a misdemeanor and would provide for the election of a primary party of a participant in a primary who supported the candidate of a rival party, was ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Elections of the Louisiana Legislature. The measure has been thrashed out in the Democratic caucus, after considerable opposition and contains features considered novel in primary legislation.

The bill would require all parties to hold primaries on the same date, but with separate boxes and different sets of officials. Every voter in a primary would be required to sign a pledge on the ballot to support all nominees of his party. No voter in the primaries of any political party would be permitted to be a candidate on the ticket of an opposing party, and party committees would be empowered to purge their rolls of any member who assisted any candidate other than his own party.

Under provisions of the measure, should the primary nominee of any party support any candidate of an opposing party, he could be ejected from the party that nominated him and the committee could select another candidate in his place. Participants in one party's primary also would be prohibited from contributing funds or otherwise assisting the candidate of a rival party.

Such forms of "party perfdy" mentioned would be considered under the bill as misdemeanors, each punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$500 or by imprisonment from two to twelve months.

BRIEF NEWS AND NOTES.

The \$250,000 good road bonds were sold to the Bank of Commerce, of Mansfield, at a premium of \$750, the purchasing bank to pay attorney's fees and lithographing expenses, and to pay two per cent on daily balances of taxes collected for retirement of the good roads bonds. The People's Bank of this place and the Commercial National Bank of Shreveport joined with the Bank of Commerce in making the purchase.

C. O. Peltier, of Donaldsonville, is supervising the installation of a six-roller mill in Oscar Richards Golden Gate sugar factory at Sunshine, Iberville parish, to replace the three-roller equipment in use. The larger mill was formerly a part of the equipment of the Nottaway factory in Iberville parish. Mr. Peltier will be chief engineer of the big Shadyside factory in St. Mary parish the next grinding season.

Holdings of old Baton Rouge city warrants that were peddled about the streets three years ago for twenty-five cents on the dollar, received payment in cash for the face value of their warrants. The first consignment of funds for the city certificate of indebtedness arrived from Chicago and Mayor G. L. Riling announced that the money was in the bank to pay all old warrants.

That building operations in Shreveport continue brisk, is shown by the monthly report of City Building Inspector Strube McConnell for May. This report shows that permits were issued, representing activities at an estimated cost of \$124,277, over twice as much as during the corresponding month of 1915, when the buildings cost only \$61,677.

J. H. Warner of Covington was elected president of the St. Tammany Parish Fair Association at a meeting of the directors. C. E. Schonberg was elected vice president, N. H. Fitzsimons, secretary and general manager, and E. G. Davis, treasurer. October 26, 27 and 28 were selected as dates for the holding of the seventh annual fair this fall.

Directors of the American Cities Company at a meeting at New Orleans declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its \$20,500,000 preferred stock, from earnings for the last six months. This was just half the regular dividend.

WITH THE LEGISLATORS

Bills Signed By Governor.
Bills which have passed both houses and been signed by the governor follow:

Act No. 1—House Bill No. 1, by Mr. Byrnes—Appropriating \$86,000 for the expenses of the General Assembly.

Act No. 2—House Bill No. 28, by Mr. Martin—Gretna commission government charter.

Act No. 3—Senate Bill No. 14, by Mr. Pearce—Repealing Act 151 of 1914, which prohibited the removal of acts under private signature from the office of the clerk of court, recorder of mortgages and conveyances.

Act No. 4—House Bill No. 4, by Mr. Byrnes—Constitutional amendment authorizing New Orleans to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds.

Act No. 5—House Bill No. 53, by Mr. Ford—Authorizing police juries to grant pipe line franchises.

Act No. 6—House Bill No. 43, by Mr. Cooper—Amending sections 2, 3, 4 and 9 of Act No. 207 of 1912, the commission form of government act, so as to permit Alexandria to own her street railroad and retain her present three-commissioner form.

Act No. 7—House Bill No. 60, by Mr. Foster—To confirm the sale and transfer by the police jury of Grant to the town of Colfax of a tract known as "the old jail site."

Senate Bills.

The Senate passed the Williams bill providing for a state wide compulsory dipping of cattle to eradicate Texas fever.

The reciprocal insurance bill created something of a flurry in the Senate before it was defeated. At the committee hearing extracts from letters were read in which members of the Senate were criticised for their action when the bill was up two years ago. Leon Smith referred to this criticism and said it prejudiced him against the bill.

Without committing himself to a final policy, Governor Pleasant suggested to Mayor Grouchy and Commissioners Garig and Ricard that Baton Rouge get definite figures on the cost of erecting a receiving station outside of the city limits, and that if such a station could be erected for the purchase price of the penitentiary grounds in Baton Rouge, that the state would be willing to sell.

The mayor and two commissioners called upon the governor and took on with him the matter of carrying out the terms of the Parrot act of 1914, under which the state agreed to the sale of the penitentiary property to the city for \$45,000. The governor called into the conference Edward J. Gay of the ways and means committee, and T. C. Anderson, of the house penitentiary committee.

Governor Pleasant is said to have expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with the desire of the city to acquire the penitentiary property for park purposes, but is reported to have pointed out to the committee that the penitentiary system, with its present enormous debt, did not have the funds to make permanent improvements. He suggested to the commissioner that they get together with the prison authorities, get exact figures on the cost of a modern sanitary receiving station, and a small farm outside of the city limits, and then submit the proposition if the suggestion could be worked out, without expense to the state, he would favor the exchange.

Thirty-five of the thirty-six students who were dismissed from Louisiana State University for hazing this spring are to be allowed to return to the university in the fall. The privilege carries with it the right to take the final examinations of the spring term, which they have missed. The one exception to be made will be in the case of Ralph Blomely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the junior class, who led the alleged demonstration against the authorities over the dismissal of the original twelve hazers. President Boyd flatly refuses to grant him mercy.

The Bank of Baton Rouge, bidding par with secured interest and a premium of \$5,626, was awarded the \$125,000 bond issue of school district No. 9, comprising the city of Baton Rouge and some outlying territory to the south, over twenty-five competitors. The bank named itself as depository and offered to print the bonds free.

During the month of May, real estate valued at \$108,673 changed hands in Calcasieu parish. The largest deal recorded was for \$9,600, and there were 113 transfers altogether. In Lake Charles \$59,000 worth of property was transferred, the average consideration being \$1,210.

The Many police jurors of Sabine parish have been in session during the last three days. It was voted to build a courthouse to cost \$85,000, work to begin just as soon as possible.

ORDER AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

YUCATAN DECLARES A STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

CITIZENS CALLED TO ARMS

Many Americans Employed on Railroads Near Guaymas Are Taking Refuge Either Aboard Cruiser Cleveland or Supply Ship.

SAY WAR IS DECLARED.
Guaymas, Mex.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here on the Norwegian steamer Nils from Progreso. Americans and other foreigners are being taken on board an American gunboat at Progreso.

Guaymas, Mex.—By Radio to San Diego, Cal.—According to reports, Mexican authorities have ordered all able-bodied Americans taken prisoners and intend to disarm all foreigners in the Yaqui valley.

Posters calling all Mexicans to arms were displayed throughout the city and also, it was reported, in the interior.

Many Americans employed on the railroad in this vicinity are taking refuge either aboard the cruiser Cleveland or the supply ship Glacier, which are now here.

Last Consul Withdrawn.

San Antonio.—The arrival at Laredo of Philip Hanna, consul general at Monterrey, developed the fact that the State Department ordered both him and J. R. Silliman, consul general at Saltillo, to the American side of the river. Their withdrawal leaves the American government with no consular representatives at interior points in Mexico, except an agent at Mexico City.

Oil Investigation Ends.

Washington.—The Federal Trade Commission ended its investigation of the rise of gasoline prices. Representatives of Standard Oil and various independent companies gave widely different explanations. A report of the hearings and investigation by commission agents will be made public soon.

Strikes Mine and Sinks.

London.—Striking a mine off Sandhanan Island of the archipelago at the entrance to Stockholm, the Swedish steamship Para sank. The crew was saved. In shipping circles here it is believed the vessel ran into a field of German mines. The Para displaced 1,896 gross tons.

Machines to Pershing.

Columbus, N. M.—The aeroplanes which have been here undergoing repairs will take the air bound for General Pershing's base in Mexico, in response to repeated calls for machines. There are six other aeroplanes at Columbus also undergoing repairs.

X-Ray on Roosevelt.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt underwent an X-ray examination here for what he characterized as "possibly a slight breaking of the muscled around the rib which was broken when he was thrown from a horse May 24, 1915.

Dinosaur Is Unearthed.

Jensen, Utah.—Prof. Earl Douglass of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, has unearthed here a perfect dinosaur more than 135 feet long, said to be the largest ever found in the United States. It will be shipped to Pittsburgh.

Adopt Home Rule Plan.

London.—At a meeting of the Nationalist party in Dublin, the home rule plan was adopted, according to a dispatch from Dublin. The terms of the settlement are said to provide for the exclusion of six Ulster counties.

Lightning Ignites Oil.

Cleveland, Okla.—Lightning which set fire to five 55,000-barrel oil tanks belonging to the Gypsy Oil Company near here, caused a loss estimated at \$500,000.

British Lose 130 Ships.

Berlin.—The losses of the British navy during the war are placed by German newspapers at more than 600,000 tons.