

# The Caldwell Watchman

OL. 30.

COLUMBIA, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

NO. 30

## PRISONERS HELD AT CHIHUAHUA ARE DEMANDED BY U. S.

### Wilson Calls Ranking Members Of Congressional Leaders For Conference

## SITUATION IS EXPLAINED

### ON LEAVING, SENATOR STONE SAID, "THE SITUATION IS EXCEEDINGLY ACUTE."

## ORDERS HURRIED TO MILITIA

### Activity in Administration Circles Has Not Been Paralleled Since Days Preceding the Spanish-American War.

Washington.—President Wilson called the ranking members of the Congressional foreign affairs committee to the White House and informed them of a communication sent to Gen. Carranza. He told them he would take no further action, and would not desire to address Congress before a reply was received.

As he left, Senator Stone said, "The situation is exceedingly acute."

Earlier in the day Secretary of State Lansing, after a conference with the president, gave out the text of a virtual ultimatum to Carranza, demanding the release of American prisoners at Chihuahua and an explanation of Carranza's actions and intentions.

There was every indication that hostilities cannot be delayed longer than 48 hours. They may be forced earlier by Carranza.

The president's action in summoning Senator Stone of Missouri and Representative Flood of Virginia, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House foreign relations committees, with the Republican members, was a frank admission by the president that war is at hand.

The discussion closed a day of feverish activity in administration circles, in which there has been no parallel since the days preceding the Spanish-American war.

### Last Move to Complete Record.

The ultimatum to Carranza was admitted to be the last diplomatic move to complete the record of negotiations by the United States to solve the Mexican problem by pacific methods. It is designed to place Carranza in the place of aggressor and establish as an historical fact that the United States resorted to arms only when compelled to do so in defense of its national honor.

With the publication of the note it became known for the first time that Carranza already had assumed full responsibility for the treacherous ambush of troops at Carrizal.

In a note to the State Department, suppressed for 24 hours until the president had completed his plans to summon Congressional leaders, Carranza defiantly admitted that he gave the orders to Gen. Jacinto Trevino that resulted in the Carrizal attack, and that the American cavalry was attacked for violating his orders.

President Wilson did not attempt to blink the fact that this was virtually a declaration of war by Carranza.

Carranza was told in the ultimatum served that his acceptance of responsibility for the treacherous Carrizal ambush can be accepted by the United States in no other light than as "full avowal of deliberate hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico."

Army officers redoubled their efforts to get the national guard to the border immediately.

A high army officer said the militia would be rushed to the border within 48 hours, even if it is necessary to send the men down on freight cars.

Secretary of State Lansing left a sick bed when summoned to the White House by the president for half an hour, then went to the War Department, where he was closeted with Secretary Baker for half an hour.

Frank L. Polk, counselor for the State Department, was summoned to his office. He conferred with Leon Canova, chief of the Mexican division, and also with Representative Flood.

Secretary Baker, who had a midnight conference with the president, was at his office at 10 o'clock and remained all day.

During the day Secretary Baker was

## WILSON'S ULTIMATUM DEMANDING RELEASE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Washington.—The text of the note to the Mexican defacto government, transmitted to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City, says:

"Mr. Arredondo delivered to this government the following communication:

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican War Department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from Gen. Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by Gen. Trevino to the attention of Gen. Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto.

"On the 22d instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter several men on both sides were killed and wounded and 17 American soldiers were made prisoners."

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the defacto government the following:

"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the secretary of state of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instructions of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders."

"I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

in constant communication with Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and officers of the adjutant-general's department.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who was commanding general of the army during the Spanish-American War, was in conference with Secretary Baker and staff officers during the afternoon.

### Will Send Militia as Mustered.

There was a constant stream of contractors, railroad officials and others passing through the offices of Brig. Gen. William Sharp, quartermaster general of the army, and Col. Chauncey Baker, his assistant, who has charge of arranging railroad transportation for militia organizations. Steps were taken to speed up arrangements to place transports at the disposal of commanding generals of all the departments, so that militia may entrain immediately for the border.

Gen. Mills, chief of the militia division, informed Secretary Baker that late telegrams said the militia of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin are being mustered into the United States service. It is believed militia organizations in practically all the states will begin muster at once.

The War Department will not wait till the full organizations are mustered, but if Gen. Funston orders it, units will be sent to the border as fast as muster is completed.

## WARSHIP EXPECTED IN PREPAREDNESS

### JULY 4 CELEBRATION WILL BE MARKED BY PARADE—SENATOR BROUSSARD ACTIVE.

## PLANS ARE WELL UNDER WAY

### Cannons Have Been Obtained From New Orleans and a Complement of Competent Gunners Will Be Sent to Man the Guns.

Baton Rouge.—United States warship anchored in the harbor at Baton Rouge, and a great Preparedness parade through the streets of the city will be the feature of the Fourth of July celebration at the capital, if the plans of the committee carry. Of the Preparedness parade there is no doubt, as the plans for it are well under way, and one of the big fighters of Uncle Sam's navy will be here if it is anything like a feasible proposition on the part of the government.

That it is quite probable that a United States war vessel will be in port here on July 4 is shown by the following telegram which was received by Governor Pleasant and members of the committee, from Senator Broussard:

### Hear From Broussard.

"Secretary of navy in attendance on convention at St. Louis and I have taken up with Navy Department question of securing a war vessel for your celebration July 4, and the matter is being looked into with the probability that I may be able to secure what is desired. As soon as I have more definite information will advise you by wire. Please impart this information to other members of your committee."

The committee in charge sent telegrams to United States Senators Ransdell and Broussard and also Congressman Morgan, telling them of the extensive plans for the Fourth of July celebration and urging them to use the best offices in securing the government's consent to send a sea fighter to Baton Rouge. The senators and congressman named were asked to cooperate with the entire Louisiana delegation in urging the loan of one of the prides of the navy.

This telegram was signed by Governor Pleasant and Mayor Grouchy and Captain Ogden and T. Sambola Jones of the citizens' committee.

Cannon have been obtained from New Orleans and a complement of competent gunners will be sent here to man the guns.

## STATE HAPPENINGS.

### Sealed bids will be received up to 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, July 18th, 1916, at court house in Alexandria, for the sale of \$80,000.00 5 per cent serial twenty years good roads bonds of Rapides Road District No. 6 of Rapides Parish, La. Bonds to be in denominations of \$500.00, interest payable semi-annually, bids to be accompanied by certified check in an amount equal to 1 per cent of the issue, as liquidated damages in case of failure of successful purchaser to accept said bonds.

The police jury of Winn parish met and awarded the contract to the Blodgett Construction Company of Kansas City for seven concrete bridges along the pike across Dugdenia river. This is a great step forward the police jury has made in building permanent bridges in the parish.

Senator Boatner's militia bill, which was reported favorably by the Senate committee on militia and military affairs, is intended to prevent the use of the militia for police purposes, as was done several months ago in Jefferson parish by former Governor Hall.

The French Opera House at New Orleans purchased by a real estate firm at auction to satisfy claims against owners a month ago, has been donated to Tulane University. The identity of the donor is kept secret. The property is valued at about \$70,000.

As a result of Shreveport being on the route of the Jefferson Highway, Caddo parish is receiving benefits through articles published about communities along the north and south road.

The annual test of bonds of all notaries public for Orleans parish was begun in civil district court, District Attorney Chandler Luzenberg and Judge T. C. W. Ellis conducting the investigations.

The beginning of the present state administration is unique in the fact that only have no appointments been made except to fill vacancies, and these have been few, but that so far as can be learned there have been no promises made. Usually in a political campaign promises have been made by the scores before the election, but one only promise of appointment that Colonel Pleasant made during the campaign was that made at Houma and a few other points that he "would feed the fodder to the horse that pulled the plow." The significance of this remark has been misunderstood or forgotten, for there are seen at the capital men seeking appointment who not only did not pull the plow, but who placed every drag possible, in a furtive way, upon that implement.

Many delegations have called on the governor in the interest of office-seekers and when the conference was over have reported that they were hopeful of having achieved their object, but obviously they have received no direct encouragement. Those who were closest to the chief executive during the campaign and who sustained the burden of the pulling of the plow, also have not as yet been promised anything. During the first weeks of the session Baton Rouge was crowded with persons seeking office. Some few have been made committee clerks and still hang on, but the majority disappeared, having reached the conclusion that they were accomplishing nothing by remaining.

Louisiana State University is educating its students at a per capita less than that of any other Southern university, according to the biennial report of President Thomas D. Boyd, which makes a strong plea for increased appropriation. The report asks for a \$100,000 appropriation for agriculture buildings, \$50,000 for the purchase of a college farm, \$63,459.50 to meet the requirements of the Smith-Lever bill, in addition to the regular appropriation for the maintenance of the institution.

Dr. Fred Wirt, representing the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, has been assigned by the Louisiana State Live Stock Sanitary Board to supervise the tick eradication campaign in Ascension parish, replacing Dr. L. E. McDonald, who was recalled recently. Dr. Wirt has charge of the eradication work in Assumption also, and makes his headquarters at Napoleonville.

There are on display in the office of the Donaldsonville Chief, two giant beets of the Mangel Wurzel variety, grown by George B. Reuss on his Germania-Elise plantation in upper Ascension. They measure 14 1-2 inches in length, and the larger of the specimens weighs 15 pounds. The beets are used as stock feed.

Having just closed a session at which 51 opinions were rendered the court of appeals for the second circuit will meet again in Shreveport June 29, for the purpose of passing on motions for rehearings filed in those cases in which opinions were rendered. Fifteen of these opinions were by Judge Porter, 21 by Judge Thompson and 15 by Judge Roberts.

Following the demand by citizens of Wilson for the discharge of negro brakemen of the Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad and the shooting of a negro trainman, a tense situation between negroes and whites at Wilson has arisen, according to advices received at Baton Rouge.

Believed to have been locked in the store at closing time, a thief broke open the small safe in the store of Oscar B. Delord, 2501 Claiborne street, New Orleans, and stole \$143 in currency and a box of cigars. In making his exit, the robber forced the front door.

The Charles Pratt, Standard Oil tank steamer, is tied up at the Standard Oil Docks north of Baton Rouge and is the largest vessel that has come this far up the Mississippi river in three years. The Charles Pratt brought 110,000 barrels of crude oil from Mexico.

West Monroe voted a \$45,000 bond issue for constructing a filtering plant, doubling the capacity of the water and light plants, purchase of an auto fire truck and for street improvement. In property valuation the vote was: For, \$108,350; against, \$48,640.

Judge John B. Fisher, First City Criminal Court of New Orleans, is in the list of seventeen persons charged in First Recorder's Court for violation of the ordinance relative to not having "dimmers" on their automobile headlights.

The Shreveport Chautauqua Association met in the Youree hotel, for the election of officers and other business. The membership is composed of persons who signed up for season tickets for the chautauqua next year.

## LANSING REJECTS MEDIATION OFFER

### IGNACIO CALDERON WITHHOLDS OFFER AFTER TALK WITH SECRETARY LANSING.

## AWAIT CARRANZA'S REPLY

### Meanwhile Both Congress and the War Department Put New Urgency in the Preparation for War—Will Protect Pershing.

Washington.—Efforts toward Latin-American mediation in the Mexican crisis, favored by Carranza officials, collapsed without having reached the stage of a formal proposal to the United States.

It was made plain by Secretary Lansing to Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia, that the Washington government sees nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings.

Mr. Lansing talked with the minister for half an hour, and is understood to have told him that the blame for the grave outlook rested squarely upon Gen. Carranza. The attitude of the United States was so fully outlined that Mr. Calderon did not mention directly the original purpose of his visit, which was to ask if the United States would entertain an offer of the services of its southern neighbors to aid in averting war.

When the minister left the State Department he said the time "seemed inopportune," and that for the present the diplomatic representatives of six South and Central American countries, who had approached the Mexican embassy on the subject of mediation and received assurances that the Carranza government was favorable to the principles, would tender their good offices to the United States. He indicated that the attempt to arrange mediation might be renewed if Gen. Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's last note furnished any base on which the proposal could be founded.

The United States now is waiting for Carranza's final word in reply to the note demanding release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal, and a formal diplomatic announcement of intentions.

The note has reached Mexico City. Special Agent Rodgers reported its receipt, adding that he had failed in his first efforts to place it in the hands of the Carranza minister of foreign relations. Officials looked for an answer within a day or two at most.

Meanwhile both Congress and the War Department put new urgency in their preparations for war. There were indications that should a formal break occur toward the end of the week, every possible precautionary step will have been taken and Gen. Funston will be in a position to reinforce the border adequately and defend Pershing's expedition, although aggressive action may be delayed somewhat.

War Department activities during the day covered a wide field. Supplemental orders to departmental commanders called for greater haste in getting the national guard to the border. Authorization went out to accept the men under the physical examinations on which they entered the state service, postponing final examination until they are en route or have reached the border. Those found unfit will be sent back at once.

### Pay For State Troops.

Estimates to cover the pay and maintenance expenses of the state troops, totaling \$88,000,000 up to January 1, were laid before Congress. With them went figures of \$13,000,000 for the purchase of horses and mules for army use. The total estimates of the quartermaster-general alone pass the \$100,000,000 mark.

The House passed the annual army appropriation bill after adding \$26,000,000 for emergency purposes during the brief debate that preceded the vote. An urgent deficiency bill carrying \$25,000,000 for national guard pay, equipment and transportation was framed in committee for presentation to the House.

Railroad representatives were called into conference at the War Department to hasten the movement of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which traffic experts of all lines of work will work with army quartermasters in routing trains. Special marks will distinguish cars with army supplies, insuring them right of way at all switching points.

Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines and other publications as well as over lines of communication were talked over.

## ROOSEVELT COMES OUT FOR HUGHES

### PROGRESSIVES WILL NOT PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD—COLONEL GIVES REASON.

## SAYS NOMINEE SATISFACTORY

### Committee Vote Was 32 to 6, With 9 Declining to Vote on Ground That Committee Was Exceeding Its Power.

Chicago.—The Progressive national committee voted to endorse Charles Evans Hughes for president. The vote was 32 to 6, with nine declining to vote on the ground that the committee was exceeding its power in taking such action.

Chicago.—By a vote of 31 to 15 the Progressive national committee went on record as being opposed to putting a third ticket in the field. The committee voted down a motion to substitute the name of Victor Murdock of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Theodore Roosevelt to head the Progressive ticket.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, vice presidential candidate of the Progressive party, read to the committee a telegram he received from Col. Roosevelt and his reply. The vice presidential candidate declared he would not support Mr. Hughes, said it was impossible for him (Parker) to visit Mr. Roosevelt and expressed regret at the latter's retirement from politics.

Referring to the Hughes candidacy, Mr. Parker said: "His candidacy represents the terrific precedent of dragging a judge of the United States Supreme Court into the mire of politics to be used as a mask for professional politicians."

He said he would retire from the ticket in favor of a central or western man, should that course seem best.

Virgil C. Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition party, renewed his offer for the Progressive party to amalgamate with the Prohibition party. Former Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, a candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket, was with Mr. Hinshaw.

The committee decided against opening the session to newspaper men. John M. Parker led the fight for an open session and George W. Perkins opposed it. Mr. Perkins said he had "confidential information" for the committee from Mr. Hughes, outlining the position which the Republican nominee takes on various questions.

### Troops to Fort Ringgold.

Mission, Tex.—Nine officers and 286 men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed here for the past eight months, were rushed to Fort Ringgold, at Rio Grande City, following receipt of reports that Mexican bandits were threatening that town. A machine gun company accompanied the infantry men.

### Grants Leave and Pay.

New York.—Any employee of the Western Union who has been in the company's service more than a year, will receive half pay during military service, if called out with the National Guard, provided this, with military pay, does not exceed their normal salaries.

### Medical Association Guilty.

Chicago.—The American Medical Association was found guilty of libeling the Chattanooga Medicine Company, manufacturers of Wine of Cardui, by a jury. Damages were fixed at 1 cent. The jury had been out six days.

### Potato Famine Threatens.

Amsterdam.—According to the Vorwarts, a potato famine is threatening Cologne. The quantity available at the present time is 2 1-2 per head per week, but the paper declares the sale will be stopped in the next few days.

### Guarding Panama Canal.

Panama.—The locks of the Panama canal are being guarded with increased vigilance as a result of the Mexican situation.

### Taking American Cattle.

San Antonio, Tex.—Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, governor of Coahuila, has ordered the seizure of about 100,000 head of American-owned cattle and sheep in northern Mexico, as a "military necessity," according to information given to General Greene at Eagle Pass by American ranchers.