

# The Caldwell Watchman

VOL. 30

COLUMBIA, LA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916

NO. 19

## WILSON LEADS BUT REPUBLICANS DO NOT GIVE UP

WITH MANY DOUBTFUL STATES RESULTS ARE NOT A CERTAINTY YET.

## FAVORABLE TO WILSON-MARSHALL

Early Republican Advantages Overcome by Later Returns From West and South.

## OHIO GOES DEMOCRATIC

California Becomes One of the Principal States—Democrats Continue to Hold Majority in the House.

New York.—In one of the closest presidential elections that has been held in the United States in years, Woodrow Wilson has a strong lead over Chas. E. Hughes, with a number of doubtful states which are being claimed by the chairmen of both parties.

The early returns indicated a trend toward the Republican candidate, but these came chiefly from the Northern and Eastern states, which were generally conceded to Hughes. As the returns began to drift in, however, from the Western and Southern



WOODROW WILSON.

states, the Democratic thresholds, the leads began to change, and doubtful states began to swing into the Democratic column. The larger number of Wilson states overcame the advantages gained by Hughes and Fairbanks in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan with their heavy electoral vote. The South remained solidly Democratic by increased majorities, and the North was invaded for Ohio's 24 electoral votes for the Wilson-Marshall ticket.

National Chairman Vance McCormick early issued statements, in the face of positive declarations of victory by the Republican chairman, declaring that the Democratic ticket had won, and urging the party leaders to "sit tight." "President Wilson has been re-elected," said he. "Our opponents are desperate. Let us personally see that the ballot boxes are guarded and nothing left undone to safeguard the victory.

The following states were claimed as certainly for Wilson: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming—235.

The following were claimed as Hughes certainties: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin—215.

The following states, where the vote is very close, in some instances so close that it may require the official count to determine the result, were placed in the doubtful column: California, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, New



Thomas R. Marshall

Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Virginia—81.

The chairmen of both parties claimed the states, and the advantages seem to be in favor of the Republicans in the state of Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon and West Virginia, although at times Wilson assumed the lead in some of these. In the other states listed as doubtful the Democrats had the advantage. California's 13 votes being especially favorable to the Democratic calculators. The vote in Indiana was very close, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and New Mexico were at times reported to have Wilson majorities, and New Hampshire came to the front with a slight lead for the Democratic ticket.

In view of these conditions and indications, Chairman McCormick confidently asserted that Wilson would have a total of 304 votes in the electoral college. He asserted that the victory is emphasized by the reluctance of the enemy to admit defeat, and is a complete repudiation of the unfounded claims sent over the country by the Republican National Committee.

The Republicans have not, on the face of the returns, overcome the Democratic majority in Congress. With about 100 congressional districts still to be heard from, the Republicans had made a net gain of eight members in the house, but late returns from New York indicated that two of these might be reversed.

With a net gain of eight, it would leave the house with a Democratic majority of seven.

In the Senate the Democrats showed losses from New York, New Jersey and Maryland. The indications were they would lose the two senators from Indiana, one from West Virginia, and possibly one each in Ohio, Montana and Arizona. The Democrats, however, gained three senators from Rhode Island, Delaware and Utah. Conceding all probable Republican gains would give a net Republican gain of seven in the Senate and leave the Democratic majority at two.

### Republican Claims Disputed.

New York.—Senator Willard Saulsbury, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, gave out the following statement:

"The Republicans' claim that they will control the United States Senate is absurd. The returns received by us indicate the loss of only two Democratic senators and a gain of four. This does not include the Democratic senator in Indiana, where the result is still in doubt."

Democratic party leaders insist that control of the house had not been lost and that the Senate certainly would remain Democratic. Republican leaders, however, were claiming the house and still hopeful of victory in the Senate.

### Results in South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—South Dakota gave its five electoral votes to Hughes, adopted statewide prohibition, gave women the franchise, elected two, and possibly three, Republican congressmen, and a full Republican state ticket. Hughes won by not less than 12,000 plurality. Peter Nordick, Republican candidate for governor, will have more than 25,000 majority. Prohibition was adopted by probably 25,000 and equal suffrage by 10,000.

### Philadelphia Again Republican.

Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania, which cast its electoral vote for Theodore Roosevelt four years ago, swung back into the Republican presidential column by giving Hughes a plurality of about 200,000.

Returns from 31 of the 36 congressional districts in the state show a Democratic gain of one, but incomplete returns from the other districts may wipe out this gain.

New Orleans.—There were 18 amendments to the ballot. All have apparently carried, except No. 5, which would have given women the right to serve on boards of correction and education.

### THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

State	Wilson	Hughes
Arizona	3	0
Alabama	12	0
Arkansas	9	0
Colorado	6	0
Connecticut	7	0
Delaware	3	0
Florida	6	0
Georgia	14	0
Illinois	29	0
Iowa	13	0
Kentucky	13	0
Louisiana	10	0
Maine	6	0
Maryland	8	0
Massachusetts	18	0
Michigan	15	0
Mississippi	10	0
Missouri	18	0
Montana	4	0
Nebraska	8	0
Nevada	3	0
New Jersey	14	0
New York	45	0
North Carolina	12	0
North Dakota	5	0
Ohio	24	0
Oklahoma	10	0
Pennsylvania	38	0
Rhode Island	5	0
South Carolina	9	0
South Dakota	5	0
Tennessee	12	0
Texas	20	0
Utah	4	0
Vermont	4	0
Virginia	12	0
Wisconsin	13	0
Wyoming	3	0
Total	235	215
Doubtful.		
California	13	0
Idaho	4	0
Indiana	15	0
Kansas	10	0
New Hampshire	4	0
New Mexico	3	0
Oregon	5	0
Washington	7	0
Minnesota	12	0
West Virginia	8	0
Totals	81	0

### Southern States Remain Solid.

Atlanta, Ga.—President Wilson was given the usual substantial majorities in the Southern States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. Democratic state tickets were elected by customary majorities.

The Democrats gained at least one seat in Congress in the defeat of James J. Britt, Republican, in North Carolina. In Virginia, the Democrats retained their nine seats and the race in the Ninth District, which is normally Republican, is close. Whit P. Martin, Progressive candidate for reelection, won over Wade O. Martin Democrat, in the Third Louisiana district. In Tennessee eight Democratic and two Republican congressmen were re-elected.

Louisville, Ky.—In the first nine congressional districts of the state the present Democratic members were re-elected by apparently safe majorities on the face of unofficial returns. In the Tenth district Congressman John W. Langtry was successful by an overwhelming majority and the election by a large majority of Congressman Caleb Powers, Republican in the Eleventh district is conceded.

Providence, R. I.—Peter Golet Gerry, Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island's present senior senator, by nearly 4,000, and giving the state a Democratic representative in the upper branch of Congress for the first time in more than 40 years.

Fort Smith.—Judge R. H. Powell, in his nineteenth year, cast his vote for President Wilson. The judge cast his first presidential vote for President Zachary Taylor. He has voted in every presidential election except one since Taylor was elected.

Grand Island, Neb.—Silas R. Barton, a member of the Sixty-third Congress, from the Fifth Nebraska district, and the Republican candidate for reelection, died suddenly Tuesday morning of acute pneumonia.

Portland, Maine.—Six Republican electors were chosen in Maine, with an estimated plurality of 6,000 out of a total vote of about 132,000. Hughes had 65,099 and Wilson 60,102.

Oklahoma City.—Wilson carried Oklahoma by between 30,000 and 35,000. The entire Democratic state ticket was elected. The fair election law was adopted.

Oklahoma City.—Democratic congressmen were elected in all except the First, Fifth and Eighth districts where Chandler, Dodson, and Morgan Republicans, were elected, respectively.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Joseph France Republican, was elected to the United States Senate.

## FLOWING OIL AT BAYOU BOUILLON

NEW FIELD OPENED IN ST. MARTIN AND WELL CONTINUES FLOWING.

LOCATED IN SECTION 13

This Well is Said to Be the Nearest Well in Louisiana to the Mississippi River and to New Orleans.

St. Martinville.—The flowing oil well brought in at Bayou Bouillon by the Gulf Refining Company and Messrs. Emerson and Sutton, is still flowing without interruption. It is announced at St. Martinville. The oil is of a very fine grade, and is completely free of sand and of water. All who visit this field report that there is no doubt that an extensive oil field has been opened, and that Louisiana has made another step forward as a leading oil producing state. The field is situated on the deep Atchafalaya river with navigable water at all times to Plaquemine, the Mississippi river and all points on the Teche.

The exact location of the well is in St. Martin parish, in section 13, township 9, south range 8 east, in the southwestern land district of Louisiana, situated on the property of the Bayou Bouillon Real Estate and Improvement Company, Limited, and the Atchafalaya Oil and Mineral Company, Limited, of St. Martinville, La., upon whose lands the Gulf Refining Company and Emerson and his associates are now operating.

The name "Bayou Bouillon" meaning "Boiling Bayou," was given this locality by the natives many years ago. The seepage of gas kept the Atchafalaya river boiling continually, as it were.

Mr. Martin, of St. Martinville, whose activities in the oil business is well known, visited the field and is said to be the nearest well in Louisiana to the Mississippi river and to New Orleans. Other development has already been contracted for and great activity is assured in this field from now on.

### STATE HAPPENINGS.

Two Baton Rouge girls, sisters, were married several days ago at almost the same hour and neither one knew of the other's marriage until several hours afterwards. The girls were Misses Johnnie and Minnie Lee. Miss Johnnie Lee went to Alexandria "for a vacation." There, she met Bernard Smith, of Blackwell, Okla., and they were married. By the time a telegram announcing the wedding was received here, addressed to Miss Minnie Lee, that young woman had become Mrs. Tom Moreland, the marriage having been solemnized by Rev. R. F. Gehring at the Baptist parsonage. Neither girl had told the other of her plans. Mrs. Smith will reside in Blackwell, Okla., and Mrs. Moreland will remain in Baton Rouge.

Operations in the North Louisiana oil fields near Shreveport during the last month have resulted in an unusually large percentage of dry holes and a very small amount of new production. Of forty completed wells twenty were dry holes, three were gas wells, and seventeen had an initial daily production of only 765 barrels, a decrease of 3,400 barrels from last month's average and a decidedly bad showing against the days when wells were completed almost daily which had an initial production of from one to five thousand barrels each.

Opponents of the board of affairs and other amendments have placarded St. Landry parish with posters, advertising meetings at which addresses will be made against these amendments. The opponents of these measures, however, consistently refuse to meet the proponents in joint debate before the people.

The DeRidder Farm Growers' Association is meeting with much success. The president, B. F. James, reports potato digging and selling well under way. The association, he says, shipped four cars of sweet potatoes this week to various Northern points, and they have orders for six more cars.

Bunkie made its bid for the Jefferson highway at a large and enthusiastic meeting that was held in the Elit Theater. Large delegations from LeCompte, Cheneyville, Cottonport, Melville, Marksville, and other surrounding towns were in attendance.

The Jefferson Davis parish police jury, in special session, employed Attorneys John J. Robira, of Jennings, and J. A. Williams, of Lake Charles, to file a suit as representing Jefferson Davis Parish vs. the Parish of Calcasieu. The amount involved in the suit will approximate about \$12,500. The suit is similar to that filed by the parish of Beauregard against Calcasieu, contesting the settlement made by the two parishes under the authority of the act which created the parish of Jefferson Davis. The parish claims that the act is ultravires of the articles of the Constitution requiring settlement to be made. The suit will be filed on the same ground as that of Beauregard, with the exception only that the attorneys will raise the question of the constitutionality of the act under which the settlement is concerned.

Arguments for the location of four of the 12 federal farm loan banks in the South, with one in New Orleans to serve a district comprising Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, were presented by representatives of this city at an all-day hearing before Chairman George W. Norris, Herbert Quick and W. S. A. Smith, members of the federal board. William C. Dufour and C. C. Gaspard were the principal speakers for New Orleans, setting forth the claims of the city for one of the banks, the needs of the district mentioned for financial assistance proposed under the farm bank law and also offering extended arguments in favor of establishing four of the banks in the South.

Mr. Dufour asserted the value of New Orleans cotton receipts the past year was \$91,500,000; that the value of New Orleans' annual shipments of all commodities to contiguous and "feeder" territory was \$1,128,291,426; that 11 railroads with an aggregate of 30,543 miles enter New Orleans, and the city is reached by 20,000 miles of navigable inland waterways. He also mentioned the city's system of private and publicly owned waterhouses, elevators, wharves and terminal facilities.

Camille, Victorin and Louis Zeringue of Wallace, St. John parish, have leased the Woodstock plantation in the First ward of Ascension parish for one year, with the privilege of renewal for a like period. It has 444 acres of land, and is owned by John M. Maher and the heirs of Judge Henry L. Duffel, the latter being Sister Marie Celeste Duffel and Mrs. Lelia M. Duffel, wife of Dr. L. E. Duffel of Napoleonville. The lessees will take possession of the property about December 15.

District Organizer Robert Henderson, of the Woodmen of the World, of New Orleans, has been at Alexandria for several days making preliminary plans to begin the work of getting a large class of new members for the local camp. It has been decided to have a class initiation on December 14 and 15, at which time the Woodmen degree team at Lake Charles will come here and give a public initiation.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Donaldsonville board of commissioners of the New River drainage district, Leon Picard, president of the board, has called a special election to be held throughout the district Tuesday, November 23, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the property owners relative to the creation of an additional indebtedness of \$40,000, for the purpose of carrying on the drainage work undertaken in the district.

As a result of the visit of Adjutant General C. C. McCrory, of the Louisiana National Guard, to Bogalusa, work will start at once on the building of an armory. General McCrory made his first official visit here and after a conference with Mayor Guerre and Captain LeBlanc, announcement was made that he favored the plans of the armory, which were prepared several weeks ago.

The citizens of Carencro have inaugurated a movement to form a school district for the purpose of levying a tax to construct a modern public school building of brick to cost \$30,000 and S. J. Breaux, E. C. Arceaux, Ophe Melancon and Prof. F. M. Bacque were appointed to outline the district and draw up the necessary papers upon which the school board may act.

Traffic law regulations recommended by Commissioner of Public Safety George Thurber were the principal matters considered by the city council, which adopted two ordinances amending sections of the general traffic law and passed through initial reading a new measure intended to prohibit boys and girls under 16 years of age from driving automobiles in Shreveport.

Several exhibits have been sent from Opelousas and St. Landry parish to the State Fair at Shreveport. These include live stock, school and agricultural exhibits.

## ITALIANS REPULSE AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

SINCE AUGUST 6 ON THE JULIAN FRONT ITALIANS HAVE CAPTURED 40,365 AUSTRIANS.

ADVANCE ON THE CARSO

Five Successive Attacks Launched by the Enemy Against the So-Called Observatory on the Slopes of Cima Boeche.

Rome.—Italian troops fighting on the Austro-Italian front have taken prisoner 270 Austro-Hungarian officers and 8,722 men, says the statement issued by the Italian War Department. Since the Italian offensive started August 6 on the Julian front the Italians have captured 40,365 Austro-Hungarians, including 1,098 officers.

Austro-Hungarian forces directed five successive attacks against the Italian positions at the so-called observatory on the slopes of Cima Boeche, in the Travnigolo Valley, it is officially announced. All the attacks were driven off with heavy losses and an Italian counter attack at the point of the bayonet dispersed the Austro-Hungarians, who left numerous bodies on the field.

In the Carso region the Italians extended their occupation in the sector south of the Oppocchiasella-Castagnievizza road and took 200 prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

"In the Vallarsa, in the area of Mount Pasubio, and on the Asiatic Plateau, the enemy artillery was more active.

"In the Travnigolo Valley, after attempting a demonstrative action on Mount Col Bricon, the enemy launched five successive attacks against the so-called observatory on the slopes of Cima Boeche. They were all driven off with heavy loss and a counter attack at the point of the bayonet eventually dispersed the enemy, who left numerous bodies, including those of four officers, on the ground.

"In the region to the east of Gallia, Gorizia and on the Carso our troops were engaged in consolidating themselves in spite of enemy artillery fire.

"By a minor offensive operation we extended our occupation in the sector south of Oppocchiasella-Castagnievizza road, taking about 200 prisoners, mostly wounded and found on the field of battle.

"The total number of prisoners made in the fighting amounts to 8,992, including 270 officers.

"Since the offensive on the Italian front began on August 6 we have taken in all 40,365 prisoners, including 1,098 officers."

### Honor Senator Clarke.

Manila.—The municipal board has voted to name a street in honor of the late Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, author of the Clarke amendment to the Philippines bill in the United States Congress, under which the islands would have been given complete independence in four years.

### Naval Seaman Drowns.

Washington.—The Navy Department received word that Irvin Taylor Adams of Commerce, Texas, a seaman on the armored cruiser San Diego, fell overboard and was drowned during a gale off the Gulf of Tehantepec October 26.

### Fire At Texas Varsity.

El Paso, Tex.—The main building of the Texas School of Mines, a part of the University of Texas, burned here. The loss is estimated by Dean S. H. Worrell to be \$50,000, including the laboratory equipment of the school and a large number of valuable ore specimens.

### Huge Charity Project.

New York.—What was said to be the largest charitable project ever undertaken was started here when it was announced that a campaign to raise \$10,000,000 in 1917 for Jewish war sufferers in Europe had been begun by the distribution committee.

### Another Swedish Prince.

Stockholm.—The crown princess of Sweden gave birth to a son. The crown prince, Gustaf Adolf, was married in 1905 to Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught. They now have four sons and one daughter.

### Raises At Cotton Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—The Laurens Cotton Mill of Laurens and the Poinsett Mill of Greenville have announced wage increases of 10 per cent. About 700 operatives are affected.