

The Lower Coast Gazette

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ALL OVER LOUISIANA

BANDITS KILL AN L. & N. FLAGMAN

TWO MASKED HIGHWAYMEN BOARDED THE TRAIN AT NEW ORLEANS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—Twenty dollars and twenty-five cents was secured by two masked bandits who Friday night shot and killed Tom Elgin, a flagman, in an attempt to hold up the New York Limited, fast passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Gentilly, a small station three miles east of here.

According to the statement of Conductor E. C. Potter, the bandits boarded the train at New Orleans and shortly after passing Gentilly, pulled the bell cord. The train slowed down, and the conductor began an investigation. One of the robbers covered the conductor with a revolver and rifled his pockets of \$16.75. A representative of a New Orleans, transfer company was next robbed of \$3.50. At this juncture the porter came up and was fired on, the bullet striking the flagman, who was just behind the porter.

The highwaymen then jumped from the train and escaped.

NEW RULES FOR TEACHERS

Regulations for the Extension of First Grade Teacher's Certificates.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—John R. Conniff, chairman of the state examining committee, has caused to be issued the following circular to the public school teachers of the state:

"Under the provisions of Act No. 120 of 1914, section 55 of Act 214 of 1912 has been amended to read as follows:

"That the State Board of Education shall have authority to renew first grade teachers' certificates when satisfactory evidence is produced attesting the worthiness and competency of the holders asking for an extension of their certificates held by teachers who have taught continuously for as many as five years, provided the request for such extensions are made by the presidents of the parish school boards, of school directors and the parish superintendents of the parishes in which such teachers are teaching."

"Your attention is directed to the fact that under the provisions of this law the fee of \$2 for the renewal of first grade certificates has been eliminated.

"The next state examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held July 30, 31, August 1, 1914 (white), and August 3, 4, 5, 1914 (negro)."

"Kindly give public notice of the time of the examination and of the provisions of the law governing renewal of teachers' certificates."

Guilty of Manslaughter.
Monroe.—The jury in the trial of Mack and Bob Cleary, charged with the murder of Fred Cade August 2, 1912, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The verdict was a distinct surprise to those who have followed the case, and is believed to have been the result of a compromise.

Bull Moose in the Third.
Morgan City.—Election Eugene A. Pharr of Morgan City as its chairman and calling a district convention for August 31 at New Iberia, the Third Congressional District Committee organized here and laid the plans for the Bull Moose campaign in South Louisiana.

Candidates File Notice.
Baton Rouge.—Alvin E. Hebert, secretary of state, has received official notification of candidacy from the following: J. T. Watkins, for Congress from the Fourth District; Walter Elder, for Congress from the Fifth District; Dr. L. Lazaro, for Congress from the Seventh District; T. W. Perrin and J. B. Aswell, from the Eight; S. J. Ellis, for judge of the Court of Appeal, First Circuit, Third District.

Tax Hearing on July 29.
Baton Rouge.—July 29 and not July 22, as was stated in New Orleans newspapers, is the date which has been fixed by the State Board of Equalization for the hearing on the proposition to reduce the assessment on sugar lands because of their decrease in value as a result of tariff legislation.

Confederate Veteran Dead.
Dodson.—William Anders Sr., 74 years old, a Confederate veteran, died at his home here after a short illness. He was born in Amite county, Miss., in 1839, and moved to Jackson parish, La., in 1850.

Lodbell.—The sugar planters of West Baton Rouge parish met here Saturday and organized to fight for a reduction in the assessment on sugar property and to oppose the transfer of Major Sherrill.

FILLING UP THE PROBE COMMISSION

SENATOR A. KENT AMAKER EXPECTED TO BE SELECTED AS CHAIRMAN.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—Reports among the governor's friends in Baton Rouge indicate that Senator George Wesley Smith of Richland parish will be his appointee to the Claiborne Probe Commission from the Senate. Representative L. Austin Fontenot of St. Landry parish has been offered a place on the commission as the governor's appointee from the house and will accept it. It is further reported that Senator A. Kent Amaker of East Carroll parish will be elected chairman, as he is the senior of the four anti-administration men on the commission of seven and comes from the upper house.

The four anti-administration men on the commission are Duncan Bule of Richland, appointed by Speaker L. E. Thomas, Hewitt Bonachaud of Pointe Coupee, elected by the house; Senator L. R. Smith of Caddo, appointed by Lieut. Gov. Barret, and Senator Amaker, elected by the Senate. The administration men, composing the minority of three, will be Senator George Wesley Smith, Representative L. Austin Fontenot, the governor's appointee, and Representative Joseph E. Generally of the Sixth Ward of Orleans, elected by the house.

It is stated that owing to the necessity for economizing the \$20,000 appropriated for the probe, and making it go as far as possible, all the meetings of the commission will be held in the Senate chamber at the capitol. The commission which investigated the port of New Orleans six years ago spent over \$60,000 on that one agency of the state government, and \$20,000 appears to be a very small sum for a probe of such wide scope as that provided for in the Claiborne act.

NEGROES MAKING DEMANDS

Ask Rights on Railroads "Equal to the More Favored Class."

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Shreveport, La.—Copies of a lengthy petition, signed by a committee representing several hundred negroes of Shreveport, were filed with the local representatives of all railroads entering this city, demanding for negro passengers accommodations of "the same class and quality as are provided for the most favored class of travelers." Among the things specifically demanded by the negroes are:

Opportunity to purchase food at railroad restaurants and courteous treatment while doing so; commodious and properly equipped waiting rooms; cars like those equipped for white passengers; either sleeping car accommodations or reclining chair cars; steel cars for negroes whenever they are provided for whites; removal of news butchers from negro coaches; the transportation of section hands in cars other than those assigned to negroes; permission for lunch vendors to enter negro coaches and dispose of their lunches, and "such regulations as will protect negro passengers from the rudeness and insults of employees of the railroad."

The negroes, in their petition, complain of discrimination against their race and in favor of the whites in matters of the sale of tickets; declare they are seldom permitted to buy food at railroad restaurants, and, if they do, must take it off and eat it; assert that "the harshness of speech of many ticket sellers, directed studiously and specifically to negro passengers, is provocative of needless friction and bitterness." Say that "in the South negroes are prohibited from riding in sleeping cars, even when they hold sleeping car tickets," and charge they are thrust into worn out and dilapidated cars, barren of conveniences. The petition is signed by a committee of six, and approved by all of the officers of the negro business league. Transportation men are at a loss what to do with the document.

American Farmers' Association.
Hammond.—At a meeting of the American Farmers' Association, William Cash won out for secretary over W. Wayland and C. L. Oliver. Fritz Anderson, for president, and L. F. D'Estrems, for vice president, were unopposed. The directors elected were: P. B. Roe, J. A. Hinkle, Edward P. Roe and C. M. Rogers.

Increased Bank Resources.
Baton Rouge.—On March 1 the resources of the state banking institutions in the city of New Orleans aggregated \$72,168,742.73. They are now \$76,311,932.81, an increase of \$4,143,200.00. There were 204 state banks in the country when the banking department filed its March report. Their resources aggregated \$49,886,308.20. The reports of 207 existent country banks, incorporated under state laws, show resources on June 30 of \$48,758,874.97, a decrease of \$1,127,427.76.

Orders for the Encampment.
Baton Rouge.—Orders were announced by Adjutant General McNeese, L. N. G., calling for the encampment of the Louisiana militia at Texas City, Tex., with the Third Division of the United States regulars from August 10 to 22. The Battalion of Washington Artillery is exempted from the encampment orders. Instead, orders for a practice march from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and return, which will last from June 27 to August 7 have been issued to the command.

LOUISIANA BOY GOV. OF TABASCO

GEN. CHAS. GREEN IS YOUNGEST SON OF A CONFEDERATE HERO.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—The young son of a native Louisianian and Confederate veteran will be military Governor of the important Mexican state of Tabasco, when Gen. Venustiano Carranza establishes a provisional government in Mexico City. This young man, Gen. Charles Greene, is the youngest Brigadier General in the Constitutional army of Mexico, and until the present revolution broke out, he and his brothers were among the most prosperous residents of the state of Tabasco.

On receipt of news of the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez, two of the brothers, Carlos and Alejandro, declared their services against the usurper, Huerta, and soon thereafter aligned themselves with the Constitutional movement, and entered the field against Huerta's troops, at the head of armed bands that had been equipped from their personal funds.

The valuable haciendas and industrial properties of the members of the Greene family immediately became the object of looting and worse depredations by the Huertistas, and today the Greenses are face to face with a long struggle for rehabilitation of their lost fortunes.

Carlos Greene, recently promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and Alejandro Greene, now a Colonel in the Constitutional army, fought valiantly against great odds during the Huerta regime, and for several months past have been in control of almost half of the state of Tabasco. The former is the youngest son of the former Confederate soldier, being but 25 years of age. Col. Alejandro Greene is 34.

St. Mary's Farmers Organize.

Morgan City.—The St. Mary Farmers Co-operative Association has been organized with Percy G. O'Brien, president; Dr. C. C. Degraelles, vice president; Maurice Blum, secretary; George Williams, P. M. Cotton and W. B. Reed, executive committee. There were several speakers. The association proposes to handle the products of the farmers of St. Mary parish in future seasons.

Lumber Manager Retires.

Hammond.—E. P. Denkmann, president of the Natchitoches Lumber Company, has retired from active management of the company's business. Mr. Denkmann left for the North Saturday night. F. W. Reimers of Rock Island, Ill., a nephew of Mr. Denkmann, will succeed him as president of the company.

Elections for September.

Baton Rouge.—The following elections for September 1 are provided for in a proclamation which has been forwarded by the executive department to Lieut. Gov. Barret, who is acting governor in the absence of Governor Hall, for his signature, and the proclamation will be issued in a few days:

East Feliciana Parish—Member of the School Board, Ward One, to succeed J. W. Piker, deceased.

Grant Parish—Member Police Jury, Ward Seven, to succeed R. M. Dunn, resigned.

St. Charles Parish—Member School Board, Ward One, to succeed George E. Cleveland, resigned.

St. Helena Parish—Justice of the Peace, Ward Four, to succeed H. T. King, failed to qualify.

West Feliciana Parish—Member Police Jury, Ward Six, to succeed J. D. Sadden, resigned.

Making Light of Garbage.

New Orleans.—New Orleans is to have a municipal lighting plant. Commissioner Lafaye announced that it had been decided at a conference of the members of the Council that the city will erect a garbage incinerator, and will proceed at once to do so. Mr. Lafaye already has written to the representatives in the United States of European high temperature destructors to come to New Orleans to figure on the proposition. The plan of Mr. Lafaye expects to carry out is to use the heat from the incineration of the garbage for the generating of electricity to supply city of New Orleans.

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GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS
George Fred Williams, whose resignation as American minister to Greece was asked for because of his public criticism of the rule of Prince William of Wied in Albania.

SOUTHERN R. R. IS FLEECE

Useless Branches Are Sold to It—Says V. & S. W. Offered for \$5,000,000. Southern Paid \$6,500,000.

Washington.—Charges that the Southern railway has been imposed upon, much as the New Haven is said to have been, through the unloading upon it of branches of little worth at fabulous prices, added an unexpected feature to the investigation which a senate subcommittee is making of alleged discriminations against southern ports in coal rates.

B. L. Dulaney of Bristol, Tenn., made the charges in connection with an explanation of why he believed the Morgan interests dominated the Southern railway and directed the action of its officials.

He finished his direct statement to the committee, but will go on the stand to undergo cross-examination by attorneys for the Southern railway.

Mr. Dulaney said he once offered to sell the control of the Virginia & Southwestern railway to the Southern for \$500,000. A bond issue of \$1,000,000 stood against the line. His offer was refused, he said, but later Henry McHarg sold the line to the Southern for about \$6,500,000 with a profit estimated at \$4,000,000.

The Knoxville & Bristol railway, sold to the Southern for \$500,000, Mr. Dulaney said, was offered for \$40,000, and he did not buy because he did not think the line worth that amount.

WOULD TALK ON TREATY

Roosevelt Requests Permission to Appear Before Senate Committee on Colombian Treaty.

Washington.—A request from Col. Theodore Roosevelt for an opportunity to appear before the senate foreign relations committee in opposition to the Colombian treaty was considered by the committee, without action, however, as Chairman Stone was unable to marshal a quorum. Col. Roosevelt wrote Chairman Stone he wanted to tell why he opposes paying \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the partition of Panama.

"I replied to Col. Roosevelt's letter personally, saying that I would submit the matter of hearings on the Colombian treaty and his appearance before it to the committee," said Senator Stone.

The Missouri senator said he had not set a date for another meeting of the committee, but that he would try to get the members together soon. The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter he would not make public, because it was addressed to the committee.

Later Senator Stone made public Col. Roosevelt's letter, in which the former president wrote:

"If there is any intention of your committee to act favorably on the proposed treaty with Colombia, by which we are to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 and to express regret for the action taken in the past, I respectfully request to be heard thereon."

"I was president throughout the time of the negotiations by which we acquired the right to build the Panama canal. Every act of this government in that connection was taken by my express direction, or else in carrying out the course of conduct, I, as president, had laid down."

AGREE ON COTTON MEASURE

Washington.—House and senate conferences on the cotton futures bill agreed at a private conference at the home of Senator Hoke Smith on the Lever bill, which permits trading in cotton futures when in standardized grades of cotton, but through a prohibitive tax of one cent a pound or \$500 a contract stamps out of existence "future" trading on unstandardized grades.

The secretary of agriculture is to fix the standards, taking middlings as the basis. Cotton exchanges are required to keep exact records of all transactions and to hold such records open to inspection by agents of the department. Heavy fines are imposed for violation of this provision for publicity. The law is to be made to apply to foreign as well as interstate commerce in cotton.

St. Petersburg.—Prince Metcherysky, editor of Grashanin, died here. He was exceedingly active in political affairs.

AUSTRIA AND SERVA ON VERGE OF WAR

CONFLICT MAY INVOLVE ALL EUROPE—SERVIA MUST MAKE AMENDS FOR DEATH.

ULTIMATUM FROM AUSTRIA

Both Germany and Russia Are Preparing to Take Action—May Mean Much Dreaded Conflict of Triple Alliance.

Vienna.—A war which may involve the whole of Europe is threatened as the result of the slaying of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Austria's peremptory note to Serbia demanding that the government of that country, in which the slaying occurred, give a satisfactory apology and disclaimer of all connection with the murder. The answer must be made soon. There is no notice of its coming; and an extremely grave crisis has been precipitated. Both Germany and Russia are preparing to take action.

Baron von Gieslenging, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to leave Serbia with the entire legation staff if the Serbian government has not notified him that it agrees without delay to comply with the demands of Austria's note.

Although the peremptory character of the ultimatum and the brief time allowed to Serbia to reply came as a surprise to the Austrian public, the government's action meets with universal approval.

The relations between Serbia and Austria were felt to have become intolerable. It was believed in Serbia that the time was ripe for the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire and that Austria would suffer rather than run the risk of a European war. Hence Serbian statesmen aspired to bring Bosnia and other Austrian Slav provinces under Serbian rule.

German and Austrians have for several years attributed the bad trade in the monarchy and the crushing taxation caused by repeated mobilizations to Serbian hostile intrigues, and there is a feeling of relief, therefore, that matters now have been brought to a head and that Serbia will be settled with once, for all.

DEFENSE FALLS INTO TRAP

First Mme. Caillaux Turns Over Letters That Caused Killing—They Prove Harmless.

Paris.—The defense in the trial of Mme. Henriette Caillaux, charged with the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, was caught in a trap innocently set by the Mme. Gueydan, once the wife of the prisoner's husband.

The principal argument of Maitre Labori, counsel for Mme. Caillaux, has been that his client was driven to shoot M. Calmette through fear that two letters, of which she was aware photographic reproductions existed, would be published by M. Calmette and the secrets of her inner life thereby made public.

This argument, it is said, will be reduced to nothing by the reading of the letters, which Mme. Gueydan reluctantly gave over to Maitre Labori. She declined to receive them back. Replying to a question by Labori as to what she desired done with them, the former wife of M. Caillaux said:

"I do not care what you do with them. Publish all of them if you wish to do so."

Their reading now is considered as inevitable.

Mme. Gueydan's counsel, S. G. Archibald, said concerning the letters:

"They are innocuous. They contain several disparaging references to Mme. Gueydan, then Caillaux's wife, and consider the possibility of his obtaining a divorce from her. This, however, he says, would have to be after the elections. They are completed by allusions to local politics of no importance whatever."

EXPRESS FEAR OF CIVIL WAR

Trade Stagnated in Ulster While Troops Are Being Armed—Indorse Carson's Plan.

Belfast, Ireland.—Official announcement of the failure of the Buckingham Palace conference on home rule caused no excitement here, as telegrams from the Ulster leaders had been received previously.

The leading business men, clergymen, bankers and manufacturers who had declared for an anti-home rule movement were unanimous in indorsing the uncompromising attitude of Sir Edward Carson and Capt. James Craig in demanding the total and permanent exclusion of Ulster from the workings of the home rule bill.

The business community is suffering severely through stagnation in trade and tight money. There is an unwillingness to order new stocks of goods with the fear of civil war hanging overhead.



MISS EDITH HAVEMEYER
Miss Havemeyer is the very wealthy young woman who is soon to marry the earl of Euston, oldest son and heir of the duke of Grafton. Her home is in New York, but she has been living in England for several years.

CLAFLIN CREDITORS MEET

Will Elect Committee to Consider Report of Receivers on Assets. Judge Holt to Preside.

New York.—When the creditors of the failed H. B. Claflin company meet here to elect a committee which under the courts ruling will have the power to accept or reject any settlement or proposition the receivers may ultimately make, counsel for international banks, trust companies and mercantile houses representing a capital of many millions of dollars will demand representation on this committee.

The Creditors' Audit & Adjustment association, a credit men's protective organization, composed of these international houses and individuals, the statement announced, have engaged as counsel Frederick W. Lehman to conduct the fight for representation. "They have prepared in other ways to fight any attempt to deny them a voice in the make-up of the committee," the statement says. Mr. Lehman was one of the United States commissioners to the Mexican mediation conference in Niagara Falls, Ontario. He was in New York conferring with Claflin creditors who will be present or represented at the meeting at which George C. Holt, a former federal judge, appointed as special master, will preside.

MME. CAILLAUX NO. 1 TALKS

Puts Present Mme. Caillaux Upon Rack—Letters in Case Are Given to Labori.

Paris.—Mme. Bertha Gueydan, Joseph Caillaux's first wife, a slender woman with black eyes and wasted cheeks, faced her former husband, the ex-premier of France, and put upon the rack the woman who had won him from her—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, now on trial charged with the murder of Gaston Calmette.

The emotional climax of the trial was reached when other private letters were handed over by Mme. Gueydan to Fernand Labori, counsel for Mme. Caillaux.

"Here is the packet of letters I took at Marners," said Mme. Gueydan, giving them to M. Labori. "I will consider with Maitre Chenu what shall be done," said M. Labori, "but whatever we decide, the jury may rest assured that they will be apprised of their contents as is their right and duty to expect."

"Among them," added Mme. Gueydan, "are the two letters referred to as the private letters."

Mme. Gueydan then left the box. Her remarkable personality had completely dominated the whole procedure. For three hours she spoke and her voice carried to the remotest corner of the room.

In that time she laid bare many of the secrets of her life with M. Caillaux. She told of his liaison and of his throwing himself at her knees to ask her pardon. She described her methods of defense against what she termed "the machievellian maneuvers of an unfaithful husband." She testified that he even threatened her life.

Then she left him, hoping he would follow her, but he did not, and she added, with a flash of her eyes and a tightening of her lips:

"You know why?"

She gained the sympathy of those in the court room with telling phrases. There were murmurs of applause, despite the admonitory rappings of the judge and threats to clear the court.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Island Aoba of the New Hebrides group is in immediate danger of collapsing from incessant earthquake shocks, according to advices received here.

Editor Fights Duel.
Havana.—A duel was fought here by Leon Ichazo, one of the editors of El Diario de La Matina, and Raul Nunez, brother of the secretary of sanitation. Nunez was wounded in the arm.

Cheer Wm. G. Sharp.
Washington.—The resignation of Representative Wm. G. Sharp of Ohio, recently appointed ambassador to France, was announced, and Mr. Sharp was applauded when he appeared on the floor.

PROHIB'S LOSE OUT IN TEXAS ELECTION

RESOLUTIONS FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION LOSE BY LARGE MAJORITY.

ALL "DRY" ENTRIES LOSE

Ferguson Leads Dry Ticket Nominee for Governor of Texas by 40,000. Hobby Leads for Lieutenant-Governor.

Dallas, Tex.—With more than three fourths of the total vote cast in the democratic primary election returned here, it was regarded as certain that James E. Ferguson of Temple-anti-prohibitionist, farmer-lawyer-banker, had been nominated for governor by a majority of perhaps 40,000 over Thomas H. Ball of Houston, former congressman, who was chosen by a prohibition state convention to make the race. It also appeared certain that the demand for submission of a statewide prohibition amendment to the state constitution had been defeated by a majority of 55,000.

Returns also showed that no prohibitionist on the state ticket who had an anti-prohibition opponent had been nominated, except as to the two congressmen-at-large, which result is in doubt.

The result also was in doubt as to Lieutenant-governor and commissioner of agriculture. In the former race W. P. Hobby, newspaper man of Beaumont, was leading B. B. Sturgeon of Paris. H. A. Halbert of Coleman and Fred W. Davis of Gainesville had almost an even number of votes for commissioner.

Democratic nomination in Texas is equivalent to election.

HOME RULE FIGHT IS ON

Nationalists Clash With Troops at Dublin and Four Are Killed. Woman a Victim.

Dublin.—Three men and one woman are dead and more than 60 persons are in the hospital wounded as the result of a battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers firing into a mob in the streets of Dublin. Seven of the wounded are expected to die. Among them are three women and a boy of 10.

The affray was the result of a gun-running exploit of the nationalist volunteers, aided by a mob composed largely of women and youths. A consignment of rifles, said to number 10,000, was landed at Howth, nine miles from Dublin, from a private yacht. The nationalist volunteers cut the telegraph wires and stopped travel on the Dublin roads, and, according to reports, sent away most of the rifles, together with 70,000 rounds of ammunition in motor cars.

A battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers was ordered to capture the arms when the authorities heard the volunteers were bringing them into the city. The soldiers encountered a detachment of volunteers at Clonmell bridge. Soon a great crowd collected and followed the troops, jeering them and cheering for John Redmond and home rule.

Finally the mob began throwing bottles and stones, injuring several soldiers. To the attack the battalion replied with a scattered fusillade. In an instant the street was covered with wounded, while terrified men, women and children ran in all directions.

AUSTRIA AND SERVA SPLIT

Servia's Reply to Austria's Ultimatum May Bring on War—Ministers Given Passports.

London.—Developments appear to furnish new proof that Austria is determined to make war on Servia. The possibilities of a general European war seem greater than ever have confronted the present generation.

The Servian reply to the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was an acceptance of almost all the imperious demands, except that Austrian officials shall participate in the investigation and fix the responsibility for the anti-Austrian propaganda. Servia proposed an appeal to the powers at The Hague for the settlement of that feature.

Notwithstanding this humiliating surrender, which was more than Europe expected of the proud little nation, the Austrian government gave the Servian minister his passports, which may be construed as a virtual declaration of war.

Austria committed an act of war by arresting the chief of the Servian general staff, Gen. Putnik, near Budapest. A formal declaration of war is not expected, because Servia is not a party to The Hague convention, which requires this.

Collision Charged.
New York.—Collision by George J. Gould and Howard Gould to deprive Katherine Clemmons Gould of her dower rights in the estate of her former husband, Howard Gould, is charged in the answer she has filed to a civil action.

Branded a Massacre.
London.—The Daily News calls the affair at Dublin a massacre and demands an investigation of the conduct of the soldiers. It lays the responsibility upon the weakness of the government.