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CZAR REACHES PLACE OF EXILE

ARRIVAL AT HIS CRIMEAN FARM OFFICIALLY REPORTED

MEMBERS OF SUITE IN PRISON

Discovery of Plot to Make Grand Duke Nicholas Emperor Alleged. Descriptions of Crimes.

YALTA, The Crimea, Via London, April 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived at his estate at Alupka, near here. He was accompanied by two government commissioners.

The recent arrest of the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, a cousin of the former emperor and divorced wife of Prince William of Sweden, and a group of personages in the entourage of Grand Duke Boris, has led, according to the police, to the discovery of a plot in which the grand duchess and two grand dukes were involved for the proclamation of Grand Duke Nicholas as emperor of Russia. Grand Duke Nicholas now is in the Crimea.

Members of the suites of the former emperor and empress are now imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter

Hanging down into the Black Sea like a butcher's cleaver with its handle pointed east and the near corner of the blade joined to the mainland of Russia, the Crimea, where it was first planned to exile the abdicated Czar, is about as near to being an island as a peninsula well can be, even though a very narrow strait is the only water that lies between it and a second connection with the mainland. On the one side—to the west—lies the Perekop Gulf, and to the east, shut out from the Black Sea by the handle of the cleaver, is the Sea of Azov.

With an area matching that of New Hampshire, a population equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont together, and a climate that borrows good features from Florida and Southern California and had ones from many places, the Crimea is one of the most fascinating bits of territory between Portugal and Cochinchina. Its populace a congress of races, its industries ranging from the growing of subtropical fruits and the housing of Russia's elite as they flee from the cold, to the herding of sheep and the growing of grain, it is a place of many-sided activities.

As the men of wealth of America have their winter homes in Florida and those of Western Europe have theirs along the Riviera, the people of position in Russia have their country seats in the Crimea. And beautiful places they are, for in Russia the rich are very rich. The height of the social season is from the middle of August to the first of November.

The imperial Large Palace, to which the dethroned monarch was to retire is situated at Livadia, surrounded by a magnificent park. It is of recent construction, and was completed only six years ago. Hard by is the simply constructed Small Palace, in an upper room of which Alexander III died. In no other country in the world was the reigning ruler possessed of so many lands or such extensive properties as was the case in Russia. What share of these the Russian people will allot to the family of Nicholas Romanoff will be one of the interesting, if less important questions of Russia's new regime.

Visitors from Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gorham of Jennings are in New Orleans for several days. Mr. Gorham is a leading attorney of Jennings and president of the State National Bank.

ALLIES CLOSE IN ON ST QUENTIN

ENTIRE GERMAN BATTLE FRONT IS IN DANGER OF SMASH

THREATENED FROM TWO SIDES

German Counter-Offensive Is Still Rumored, but Nothing Has Developed So Far

London, April 2.—St. Quentin, the central key to Von Hindenburg's line, is the grip of the Anglo-French nut cracker, which is steadily contracting threatening a cave in the whole Torton battle front. The British north and west have pushed their lines to within two and a half miles of St. Quentin in capturing three villages. The French have advanced from the south and are now only three miles from St. Quentin.

Paris, April 2.—French patrols advanced last night to the German positions before St. Quentin which they found to be held in force. South of the Ailette the French drove the Germans beyond Vauxaillon. The war office today gave out the following account of these operations.

In the region of St. Quentin our patrols pushed forward northeast of Dallon and north of Castres (these towns are about three miles from St. Quentin) as far as the enemy lines, which they found to be held strongly. In the sector south of the Oise there was heavy firing between the advanced posts. South of the Ailette our troops followed up their successes and drove the Germans beyond Vauxaillon. Enemy patrols were dispersed by our fire.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday reached 120. We captured five machine guns.

In the Champagne several German counter attacks against the positions which we recaptured west of Maisons de Champagne were checked by our fire. We repulsed completely attacks on small posts east of Amberive, and west of Navarin farm.

In Alsace we made a successful surprise attack at Reaspach wood and took prisoners. Over the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

While the allied capitals are filled with rumors of the coming of a great counter offensive by the Germans, nothing has developed to show where such a blow, if one is contemplated, will fall. The blow on the eastern front is believed to have removed any danger of German aggression in that direction and neither Paris nor London pays much attention to Rome reports of a great Austro-German drive in preparation on the Italian front. There are persistent rumors, however, of mighty efforts by Germany to mass reserves back to the fighting lines and allied observers still predict that Von Hindenburg will try to offset the effect on public opinion of his withdrawal in Picardy by a tremendous blow in some other direction.

RUSSO GETS THE DECISION.

Wins 15-Round Bout With Tickle Sanders of Memphis.

At the Tulane Athletic club last night, Jack Russo, of this city, was awarded the decision over Tickle Sanders, of Memphis, after fifteen hard-fought rounds. Referee Buddy Griffin's decision met with the approval of the fight fans present.

The winners of this bout is scheduled to meet Phil Virgetts, of this city, who has been making a successful tour of Northern and Western cities, only marred by a collision with Kansas at Cleveland, Ohio, who proved to a tough proposition.

PRESIDENT FAVORS ENTRANCE OF NATION INTO THE WAR

Declares that German Submarine Warfare is a War Against Mankind; Asks Congress to Lend Financial Aid to the Allies and Raise an Army of 500,000 Men

By International News Service.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson shortly after 8 o'clock tonight addressed a joint session of Congress. He characterized the "present German submarine warfare as a warfare against mankind."

Continuing, the President said: "I advise that Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and the people of the United States; and that it formally accept the status of the belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and employ all its resources to bring the government of Germany to terms, and to end the war."

The President advocated co-operation and counsel in action with the governments now at war with Germany and the extension of the most liberal credits to them. He advocated that the navy be augmented and that an additional army of 500,000 be enlisted with such further additions as may be needed.

Throughout his address to Congress the President emphasized the point that it is the German government and not the German people that the United States will fight.

President Wilson was cheered frequently during his indictment of the German government. Senators Lafollette, Stone and Cummins, three of the twelve senators who fought the armed neutrality bill, failed to join in the demonstration.

The senate adjourned until noon tomorrow after Senator Martin had introduced the Flood resolution, declaring that a state of war existed. Both the Senate and the House Foreign Affairs Committee will consider the resolution tomorrow.

Five minutes after the Senate had adjourned the House adjourned until noon tomorrow. The President explained that he deferred a discussion of the Austro-Hungarian position.

Within ten minutes after the President had finished his address Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, introduced a resolution which was immediately passed, calculated to give millions of dollars to the administration for war purposes. It provides that within the next ten days the House shall take action on the sundry service, general deficiency, army appropriation and military academy bills, all of which failed at the last Congress.

In the opening paragraph of his message President Wilson said: "I have called Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making."

He then referred to the efforts made to induce Germany to observe the laws of humanity and international law. "The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough in the progress of a cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, or their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom. Vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of the belligerents, even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, have not been spared.

The President then declared that no nation has the right to dominate the seas and the right of its free use Germany has swept aside. "I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved," says the President in his message, "but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children. It is war against all nations."

The President said that he thought armed neutrality would suffice to retain our rights, but now this appears impracticable.

He declared, "we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life. With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and the people of the United States."

The President said that he would suggest to the various executive departments of government measures for the accomplishment of a successful war against Germany. He charges that Germany is maintaining a dangerous spy system. He said that a steadfast concert for peace could never be maintained except by Democratic Governments. "No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith in it or observe its covenants," the President said.

He referred to the action of the Russian people in assuming control of their government. He said that the fact that at the outset of the European war Germany filled the country with spies had convinced him that Prussian autocracy was not and never could be our friend. "Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proven in our courts that intrigues which more than once have come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of the official agents of the Imperial government accredited to the government of the United States."

In conclusion the President said: "We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the Democratic governments of the world. We are now to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil or false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate good of the world and for the liberation of its people, the German people included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience."

MAKING PEACE TALK UNPOPULAR

DISTURBANCES ATTEND THE PORTS OF PACIFISTS

LODGE KNOCKS DOWN HECKLER

Member of Delegation Asking Him to Vote Against War—Senator Croome Is Outspoken

Geneseo, Ill., April 2.—Harry Sand, who refused to salute the American flag in front of the Armory was ridden through the streets on a rail tonight by members of the National guard.

Washington, April 2.—Pacifism clashed in National capitol today. Alexander Bannwart, peace advocate, who struck Senator Lodge, was arrested and released on \$1,000 bond. Tonight feeling is running high between the two parties. Threats of violence are made. The police are taking great precautions.

Washington, April 2.—Pacifist and anti-pacifist pilgrims besieged official Washington today in an eleven-hour effort to influence Congress toward their respective views of impending war with Germany.

Street parading was denied both by police orders, but the program of each called for organized sidewalk processions to the capitol, where senators and representatives might be canvassed for their peace or war ideas.

About 1,000 of the pacifists assembled on the streets of the main entrance at the capitol and became so active that squads of police drove them off and onto the broad plaza while small delegations of the pilgrims jeered and hooted. The pacifists shouted replies and there was no mistaking foreign accents in the words of some of the shouters. There were a few clashes between the two parties, but nothing in the nature of serious disorder.

A personal encounter between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Dorchester, Mass., in which the senator knocked his opponent down, occurred in the corridors of the capitol.

Bannwart, with the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, of Christ Church, Dorchester, Mass., and several women and men of a pacifist delegation called Senator Lodge to the door of his committee room and asked him to vote against a declaration of war with Germany. Senator Lodge replied that if President Wilson asked for such a declaration he certainly would support it.

"That is cowardice," retorted one of the group.

"National degeneracy is worse than cowardice," replied the Massachusetts senator.

"You are a coward," said Bannwart.

"You are a liar," retorted Senator Lodge.

Bannwart advanced and struck the senator who then, despite his sixty-six years, launched a blow that sent Bannwart sprawling on the hard tiles of the corridor.

Baltimore, Md., April 2.—After the greatest patriotic demonstration this city has seen since the Spanish American war, a crowd of 4,000 persons stormed the Academy of Music Sunday night, swept a cordon of police aside and smashed a big pacifist meeting, stopping Dr. David Starr Jordan in the middle of his speech and refusing to all other speakers to talk.

Police reserves were called out and dispersed the crowd. Clubs were used freely and several men were badly injured. Douglas G. Ober was so seriously beaten that he had to be taken to a hospital.

St. Paul, Minn., April 2.—A. K.

AMERICAN ARMED STEAMER SUNK

AZTEC REPORTED TO BE VICTIM OF GERMAN SUBMARINE

16 AMERICANS IN THE CREW

Some of Whom Are Believed to Have Perished—News Came From American Consul at Brest

Washington, April 2.—The State Department was advised this evening that the Oriental Steamship Company's Steamer Aztec has been sunk by a German submarine. The information came from the American consul at Brest, France.

The Aztec is the first armed American ship sunk since the beginning of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign.

Sixteen Americans were among the crew of the Aztec, numbering thirty-six. It is believed that several Americans perished.

The cargo of the Aztec was valued at a half-million dollars. Eleven of the crew of the Aztec were missing, according to a message received at the French embassy tonight.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced tonight that the United States naval officer commanding the protective crew of twelve American bluejackets aboard the Aztec was Lieut. William Fuller Graham, 33 years old, of the State of Tennessee.

Paris, April 2.—Nineteen of the crew of the Aztec were picked up by a French patrol.

WAR SPIRIT RUNS HIGH IN NEW YORK

New York, April 2.—Demonstrations occurred in all parts of the city tonight when the President's war speech was made known. In Harlem a mob attacked a pacifist meeting. The police had difficulty in maintaining order.

The orchestra at the Metropolitan opera house broke from the strains of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" to "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience cheered the President, Ambassador Gerard and the Allies. Marguerite Ober, a German singer, fled.

El Paso, Texas, April 2.—Officers and soldiers here made a great patriotic demonstration following the news of President Wilson's speech. A thousand cowboys are ready to enlist in the rough riders to be led by Theodore Roosevelt.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 2.—A crowd of 4,000 persons gathered in the city square to hear a speech by Senator Lodge from North Dakota, here Sunday night on his way to Washington, declared that he would cast his vote against any question which would tend to involve the United States in war.

"I am opposed to war in any form," he said. "If we make war on Germany we should make war on England also because our rights, if violated, have been violated by both nations. Those who advocate war are mistaking false national pride for national honor."

Philadelphia, April 2.—The police refused to allow the holding of a peace meeting under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation which was advertised for a theater Sunday night. In a letter to the manager of the theater James Robinson, superintendent of police, said he had taken the matter up with the director of the department of public safety and the director could not see this way clear at this time to permit such a meeting to take place.