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# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

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## GERMAN SPY CHIEF IN HANDS OF LAW

REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMAN GENERAL STAFF CAUGHT

### NEW BODY OF SPIES ORGANIZED

After Wolf Von Igel's Papers Had Disclosed Names of Former Spies—Department Active

San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—Seventeen Hindoo plotters against India were arrested here today.

New York, April 7.—Lieut. E. Bielkowsky, alleged to be the direct representative in this country of the German General Staff, was arrested this evening. He is seventy-nine years old and has been in the United States thirty-one years in the pay of the German government. His arrest revealed the existence of an extensive organization of German spies which was organized by the agents of the old set of spies were revealed by the papers of Wolf Von-Igel.

The new set of spies were inactive until war operations had been begun. Charles Henchel and Luis Schet, connected with Bielkowsky, were arrested in a boarding house. Eight rifles, delicate instruments and ammunition were recovered.

The department has under strict surveillance thousands of German reservists resident in the United States, who are suspected of having been connected with plots already brought to light, with plots abandoned before perfection, or who have been active in German propaganda or because of their accentuated leanings toward the German government are regarded as likely to work against the interests of the United States during the war.

How many German reservists are residents of the United States, a high official said tonight, never has been determined accurately and is largely a matter of conjecture. This official's belief was that the number ranged between 150,000 and 200,000. The great majority, it is said, are men in middle life or beyond, or men who have been in this country for so many years that their sympathies in the present struggle are considered virtually as having been transplanted to the United States.

There is, however, it was said, an army of between 15,000 and 18,000 young German reservists in this country in the prime of life, who have been here so short a time—not more than from three to five years—that they properly may be regarded as potential sources of trouble. Upon this army the secret service and the Bureau of Investigation have concentrated much of their energy.

### ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

#### Mrs. McLean Severely Wounded While Loading Revolver

Mrs. H. D. McLean, 1419 Harmony street, shot herself in the breast yesterday morning with a .22-caliber revolver. Relatives say she was unloading the gun when it accidentally exploded. The family made a request at police headquarters that no publicity be given the matter and refused to furnish further information when an officer called at the house.

## CUBA FORMALLY DECLARES WAR ON GERMAN EMPIRE

Resolution Adopted by Cuban Congress and Spanish Minister Asked to Take Charge of Her Interests

Havana, April 7.—The Cuban Congress this afternoon formally declared war on Germany.

Following the announcement that congress had adopted a resolution declaring a state of war between Cuba and Germany, the announcement was made that the Spanish minister will take over the German legation.

The war resolution follows: "The Congress of the Republic of Cuba declares that there has been created and exists a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government and authorizes the chief executive of the nation to adopt all measures necessary to maintain and defend Cuban territory, provide for the security of its inhabitants and cooperate with the United States of America and the other Allied nations, lending every assistance for the defense of the liberty of the seas, of the rights of neutrals and of international justice."

Referring to Cuba's reply to the German note of an unre-

stricted submarine warfare, President Menocal said in his message:

"In replying to the terms of the alarming note, the Department of State clearly signified the imminence of a definite rupture if the imperial government persisted in its new plan of submarine war, emphasizing our inconformity thereto in accordance with the sentiment of all civilized nations.

"The government of the United States, to which we are bound by the closest ties, has during the past two years incessantly formulated energetic protests and claims based on the most elemental principles of justice in defense of its citizens who were victims on many occasions of attacks by German submarines; of the liberty of the seas and of the respect due the lives and properties of neutrals, and revindicating the right to navigate and engage in commerce freely, without restrictions, except those sanctioned by international law, by treaties and by the universal practice of civilized nations."

## GERMAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP BY CREW

Washington, April 7.—The interned German gunboat Cormoran at Guam has been blown up.

The Cormoran refused to surrender to the American forces which went to take possession of her and was destroyed by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men of the crew were killed in the explosion.

Twenty officers, 12 warrant officers and 320 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

The navy department's announcement said:

"The interned German cruiser Cormoran at Guam refused to surrender; blew herself up, killing two warrant officers and five enlisted men. Twenty officers, 12 warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners."

The message was received at the Navy Department at 9 a. m. today from Captain Roy Smith, governor of Guam, commandant of the naval station there.

The destruction of the Cormoran took place at 8 o'clock last night, Washington time.

Interment of the Cormoran at Guam has been the cause of continual conflict and disagreeable incidents between the American naval officers in charge of the island and the German crew.

## SEE WHAT'S AHEAD OF US

Britons Must Do Without Meat One Day a Week

London, April 7.—Baron Devonport, British food controller, has ordered that, beginning April 15, in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs, there shall be one meatless day weekly. In London the day will be Tuesday. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom it will be Wednesday.

The controller has also ordered that no potato or food containing potatoes shall be allowed, except on meatless days, and on Friday. The order imposes restrictions on the quantities of meat, sugar and bread in meals served in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs.

Baron Devonport, in explaining the order, said he expected it to result in a saving of 85 per cent of the meat now consumed, 53 per cent of bread and 63 per cent of sugar. He said he had originally intended to order two meatless days, but that he feared this would lead to an increase in bread consumption.

### A LOUD-MOUTHED TEUTON

Hurling Abuse at the U. S. Government, Was Promptly Jailed

Alleged to have made a speech against this country at Napoleon street St. Charles avenue a few days ago, Paul Kelling, 18, unnaturalized German, was arrested yesterday on charges of disturbing the peace and using loud language on the street.

Kelling's arrest resulted from information given the police by Major Allison Owen, of the National Guard. Major had been informed of Kelling's action by a subordinate. It is alleged that Kelling made a speech in which he boasted of not being naturalized, hurled abuse at the United States and defied anyone to interfere with him because he had a U. S. army gun in his pocket.

The German was arrested in his room at 5938 Ereret street. He came here three weeks ago from Central America and is employed in a St. Charles street garage.

## FLEET MAY FREE ENGLAND'S HANDS

ENABLE ALLIED NAVY TO DELIVER CRUSHING BLOW AT SEA

NO LAND FORCE FROM THE U. S.

Would Be of Assistance on the Battle Front Under a Year of Intensive Training

London, April 7.—Important naval operations are expected through a consolidation of the American and allied fleets, preparations for which are in progress. With the addition of the American navy, the Allies are confident that an early and effective drive will permanently crush the Prussian sea power and remove a menace which has been assisting in the outrageous submarine campaign.

The United States is expected to patrol its own coast and prevent possible possible pogrom demonstrations, also the North and South Atlantic and also assist in the campaign against submarines, and thus release the British and French cruisers active on the American coast since the beginning of the war. This will permit an increased patrol on the European side and also enable the Allies to undertake a sea drive against the Germans. The surplus of naval strength would allow for the almost certain sacrifices, but would enable the allied fleets to win a decisive victory over the Germans.

Washington, April 7.—Establishment of a department of munitions, with a seat in the cabinet, is understood to be again under serious consideration by the government.

Secretary Lane, Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and E. R. Stettinius, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has been handling the accounts of the Allies in this country, are mentioned by officials as possible heads of such a department.

Because of the enormous questions connected with the raising of an army of more than one million men, it is believed by some officials that the problems of munitions collection will prove too great to be handled by the War Department.

Washington, April 7.—A United States army to be of any service whatever in France or on any other battle front of the European war must first be equipped and thoroughly trained. This is a matter of a year or more. It is idle to talk about sending a small army to France for sentimental reasons. It would not be a drop in the bucket.

This statement was made by a military expert who is giving close attention to the development of the war with Germany. Continuing, he said:

"There are still people who think a man becomes a soldier the moment he gets into a uniform and puts a gun on his shoulder. This is nonsense, even if the man happens to be an American."

"Assuming that we have a real army, thoroughly trained and fully equipped and send it to France, of course it would be an invaluable aid to the Allies. On any other basis an American army would be an impediment, if not a menace. An American army of several hundred thousand men, if placed in France, after having been thoroughly acclimated, would be worked into a section of the long battle front. It would be worked in just as new troops from England, France or Russia are worked in—a little at a time, a complete section ultimately being turned over to the American

## ACTUAL WAR CAUSES SPURT IN LOCAL RECRUITING WORK

Naval Reserves Withdrawn From Docks and Ready to Leave for Unknown Destination--Notes of Days Doings

Sixty-nine more men had been recruited into the various military and naval branches in New Orleans up to yesterday afternoon, while 50 applicants were still waiting to be examined. L. S. U. cadets are enlisting and 160 strikers of Warren Easton have asked the governor for military training.

The Louisiana Naval Reserve were hurriedly called from guard duty in Algiers and Gretna yesterday and have been mobilized, awaiting orders to move, which are expected to come within 24 hours. It is believed they will be placed aboard war vessels now mobilizing in the Atlantic after a brief period of intensive training at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard.

Commander G. W. Rowbotham and Lieutenant Commander C. W. Noville are likely to go with the command on guard duty in this city. Two divisions of the naval reserve are to remain here for the present at least, to continue recruiting and do guard duty. The Machine Gun company will fill places along the river front vacated by the naval reservists.

Governor Pleasant had received no offer up to yesterday afternoon to place the Washington Artillery in the Federal service. It is costing Louisiana \$2,000 a day to keep the command on guard duty in this city.

Would-be recruits who are refused because of bad teeth will be given treatment free of charge at the Tulane dental clinic, 1551 Canal street, Dr. Wallace Wood, Jr., dean of the institution, announced yesterday. The clinic will be open daily from 9 to 1 o'clock and applicants must show certificates from the recruiting officer to the effect that they will be accepted if their teeth are put in proper condition.

Commissions as officers were issued yesterday to the following members of the National Guard by Governor Pleasant on recommendation of Adjutant General McGroarty:

Captain G. S. Adams, quartermaster corps, to be major; First Lieutenant John S. Harrison, First Infantry, to be captain; First Lieutenant George B. Buchel, First Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant S. G.

contingent. Officers who understand the French language would act as intermediaries.

"Before this was done it would be necessary for the American field commander to establish his own lines of communication, his own bases of supplies, and, in short, assume complete control of everything military on his section of the front. All of this would take time.

"There is every indication that public clamor will seek to force the sending of troops to France before they are prepared to go. This will never be done with the consent of our military men. We are absolutely opposed to sending a small contingent of the regular army, the only force now prepared to go."

### FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROGRESS

London, April 6.—The French made further progress against Hindenberg's line. The British have captured Lempire.

### A DARKY'S HOME LOOTED

Rupert Vargo, negro, 625 Short street, complained to the police yesterday that his home was entered by a thief who took advantage of an open door and stole clothing and jewelry worth \$200. Police have no clue.

## SHALL NEGROES BE CALLED OUT?

FIGHT ON THE SUBJECT MAY BREAK OUT IN CONGRESS

SOUTHERN MEMBERS OPPOSED

While Advocates of Conscription Bill Insist on Extending Training to Negro Citizens

Washington, April 7.—A fight over the negro race issue, such as has not been seen in Congress since the days of the Civil War will come when the proposal of President Wilson for compulsory military service reaches Congress.

It has become known that Southern representatives and senators have been working quietly with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker for weeks past to have negroes exempted from the general call to arms.

On the other hand, the universal service plans so far presented have provided uniformly for training negroes the same as whites. Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican on the military committee of the House declared that he will fight for inclusion of negroes, and senators from the Southern states, where the negro issue is sharply drawn, have anticipated the issue and are prepared to fight it.

"The Universal Military Service Bill, which I have prepared, includes negroes," said Representative Kahn. "I have provided that they be trained in separate units, but they would be called to arms exactly the same as would the white citizens."

"There is no reason why they should not be called to service. Nobody questions but they make good soldiers. Negro regiments of the regular army have never faced an enemy without giving a good account of themselves. They served with particular bravery at San Juan Hill and Parrot."

Representative Richard S. Whaley of South Carolina expressed the Southern view.

"We of the South cannot stand for inclusion of negroes in a universal service plan. It would bring down on the many districts of our states where negroes far exceed whites in number, a danger greater than any foreign foe," said Mr. Whaley.

"The universal service plans, so far prepared, propose following one year of actual training, the men would return to their homes, carrying their guns and equipment with them, to remain members of the reserve, subject to a call to arms. That would accomplish the very thing which the South has always fought against, the placing of arms in the hands of a large number of negroes and the training of them to work together in organized units. They would be a constant menace to the people of the South."

"We have been working on this phase of the universal service question for some time and we hope that the members from the North can be made to see the seriousness of the issue, as we view it."

Southern members always have opposed the training of any considerable number of negro soldiers. It is due to their opposition that recruiting of negroes for the regular army is strictly limited and that even in the great campaign for enlistments of the last two years not an addition has been made to the negro quotas. The negroes are willing to enlist. The only units in the army which are constantly filled to the maximum limits of enlistments are the negro regular and national guard regiments.