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THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

NUMBER 227

SUITS INVOLVING MILLIONS ENDED

SUGAR GROWERS AND BIG REFINERS EFFECT COMPROMISE

EVERYBODY WELL SATISFIED

Growers Receive Cash and valuable Concessions—Suits Numbered 189 and Involved 163 Millions

At a conference yesterday afternoon between officials of the American Sugar Refining Company, attorneys representing the litigants and representatives of the American Cane Growers Association, anti-trust suits brought by 189 cane growers and representing claims of over \$163,000,000, which have been pending in court since November, 1913, were compromised, in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

This wipes the slate clean of all sugar litigation except the state boiler suit, which is still pending, but the discontinuance of which is expected to follow in a short time.

No announcement is made as to the exact sum of money, payment of which by the big sugar refining company was involved in the agreement, but the best guessers place it at \$10,000,000.

Greater importance to the sugar planters, however, are the concessions gained in the establishment of a great trade laboratory in New Orleans and in the adoption of certain trade regulations.

In a statement regarding the settlement last night, Mr. L. M. Paul, vice president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, made the following facts known:

"At a conference participated in by Earl D. Babel, president of the American Sugar Refining Company; Joseph E. Freeman, Ralph S. Stubbins, Donelson Caffery, C. F. Borah, R. E. Milling and Walker Spencer, representing the plaintiffs; E. A. Burquiere, Edward Dickinson, Dr. R. O. Young, and C. D. Kenner, representatives of the American Cane Growers Association, and L. M. Paul, vice president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co., certain agreements, satisfactory to all parties at interest, were arrived at which will result in the dismissal of the suits brought by a number of sugar growers.

"Coincident with this settlement, certain trade regulations, agreeable to the refining company and the cane growers were agreed upon; and this includes the establishment of a trade laboratory here, similar to the laboratory now maintained in New York.

"Dr. Brown, who is in charge of the New York laboratory, is now in New Orleans to work with the planters and the refining company for the establishment of the laboratory and to give them the benefit of his experience."

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ASKS CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR

MEMORIAL OF CUBA WOULD JOIN UNITED STATES

BRAZIL ALSO AT FEVER HEAT

Sinking of Brazilian Ship by Submarine Brings Feeling Against Germany to a Crisis

By International News Service.
Havana, Cuba, April 6.—President Menocal today sent a special message to congress asking that a state of war between Cuba and Germany be declared. Cuba will back the United States.

Cherbourg, April 6.—The Brazilian steamer Parana was sunk during the night. Three members of her crew are missing.

The Parana was a vessel of 1,461 tons. She was built in 1893 and was owned in Rio Janeiro.

London, April 6.—Anti-German excitement in Rio Janeiro is intense as the result of the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana, according to a telegram from Rio, transmitted to Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian foreign minister is quoted as declaring the situation was grave and that perhaps a declaration of war against Germany would be necessary. It is generally expected, adds the message, that Brazil will seize the interned German ships in her ports and proclaim the existence of hostilities.

Havana, April 6.—The belief is expressed here by high government officials that Cuba will follow the lead of the United States government if the American Congress passes the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. In this event Cuba will at once place her army and naval forces at the disposition of the United States.

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—The entire naval battalion, 800 strong, was called out by the war department. Their destination is kept secret.

SECRET ORDERS
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MEXICANS AT THE BORDER
Nogales, Ariz., April 6.—The Carranza garrison at Nogales was officially notified by Mexico City that 100 Mexican soldiers are ordered to move to the border. Three thousand men are concentrated fifty miles south of the border. Germans continue to cross into Mexico.

CAPTURE OF A SPY
Baldwin, Kans., April 6.—David Melonsky was arrested by Federal agents and has been taken to Kansas City as a spy.

MEXICAN SNIPERS ON THE JOB
Paso, April 6.—Two American snipers were wounded by Mexican snipers firing across the border immediately after the news of the declaration of war was received. One hundred rounds were fired. The Americans placed machine guns at several points.

GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED
New York, April 6.—A total of sixty-six ships (German of 497,794 tons, have been taken over by the United States. They may be converted for service by this government.

W. J. BRYAN CHANGES HIS MIND
Tallahassee, Fla., Ap. 6.—William J. Bryan today telegraphed the President Wilson to enroll him as a private.

PRESIDENT TAKES VIGOROUS STEPS TO PROSECUTE THE WAR

Great Navy Ordered Mobilized and Volunteers Called for to Bring Army and National Guard to Full War Strength—Regulations for Aliens

By International News Service.
Washington, April 6.—With the United States formally at war with Germany, President Wilson, commander in chief of its armies and navies, ordered the full power of the nation launched against the enemy tonight.

Orders for the beginning of the conflict went forth; naval, military and civil forces were placed on a war footing and the nation began a conflict which may last for years.

The President and cabinet today went over war plans of a greater magnitude than the nation has ever known. The nations of the world were formally notified of a declaration of war; a great navy of 400 ships and 100,000 men was ordered mobilized and the President called for volunteers to bring the regular army and the National guard to their full strength.

President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring that the nation is at war with Germany and outlined the conduct of the German subjects in the United States. They are forbidden to have arms, munitions, explosives, wireless apparatus or air craft. They may not approach nearer than a half mile of the defense establishments, and are forbidden to write or publish attacks on the United States, its employes or officials, and when necessary must register. Any violation of these regulations means confinement in a jail or a detention camp. The arrest of sixty Germans was ordered.

The co-operation of the navies of the United States and the Allies was discussed at length by the cabinet and the plans will be put into effect within a few days. A thousand naval applicants were accepted today, eclipsing the Spanish-American war record.

of torpedoes. The manufacturers accepted his rate.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany at 3:20 this morning. The vote was 373 to 50.

The fifty members of the House who voted against the resolution were: Mann, Bacon, Britton, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, C. Holly of Kansas, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Esch, Fromm, Fulton of Illinois, Hanger, Hoes, Hendler, Hilliard, Hull of Iowa, Igoe, Johnson of South Dakota, Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, LaFollette, Little, London, Lunden, McLenore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reaves, Roberts, Rudenburg, Schackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Van Dyke, Voight, Wheeler, Wood of Iowa.

Passage of the resolution followed seventeen hours of debate. There was no attempt to filibuster, but the C group, under the leadership of Democratic Leader Kitchin, prolonged the discussion with impassioned speeches declaring conscientious objection would not permit them to support the President's recommendation that a state of war be declared.

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IMPRISONED IN HIS OWN PALACE

CARRANZA FIGHTING A REVOLT. EL PASO HEARS

OBREGON LEADS REBEL FORCES

If Carranza Is Overthrown, Will Proclaim Himself President. Financed by German Money

By International News Service.
El Paso, Tex., April 6.—Government agents heard a report tonight that President Carranza is held a prisoner in his Mexico City palace. Fighting is in progress between the government and revolutionary forces. Gen. Obregon, backed by German financiers who sent \$500,000 to the border recently, leads the revolt. If Carranza is overthrown Obregon will assume the presidency.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 6.—The Lausanne Gazette says that negotiations by Bulgaria for a separate peace have been undertaken in Switzerland.

London, April 6.—The new peace move by the Central Powers has been forced by Austria's demands, according to German information received via Holland.

The declaration was made in these dispatches that in the forthcoming announcement Germany would make "worth while offer." Presumably, in the belief of close observers of German and Austrian conditions, the Teutonic officials now realize they must make great concessions from the attitude adopted in the previous peace feeling.

The conference attended by the

Orders were received yesterday afternoon by Commander Rowbotham from Washington to put the Navy militia in readiness to leave New Orleans. It is believed that the marine corps and first division will be assigned to duty at sea as the navy and the rest of the command will be sent to a point on the Atlantic coast.

The work of enlistment was pressed vigorously at headquarters 730 Common street yesterday morning, when it became known that active service was in prospect. Over 25 recruits were received yesterday, but there is room for many more and only a short time to secure them. Young men who desire to gain a place on the first line of defense should call at headquarters and enroll their names tomorrow.

WORSE THAN THE HUNS.
Terrible Stories of German Barbarians in Northern France.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—Ambassador Sharp in Paris confirms the stories of German brutality and vandalism among women and children in the retreat from Northern France. Mr. Sharp's report received at the State Department, was made public tonight. Girls fifteen years old were taken captive.

ANOTHER SPY CAUGHT
Detroit, April 6.—Albert Kai Schmidt, president of the Mann-Salt Company, was arrested by federal agents as a spy. He was already indicted in Canada.

The House passed the war resolution early yesterday morning. Deputy collector Finkler and thirty special deputy United States marshals, conveyed by the Samson, boarded the vessels before daylight yesterday morning. It took possession of the boats and placed officers and crews under arrest. As was anticipated, much of the machinery was dismantled and some had been cast overboard. It is stated that it would require nearly a year to place the machinery in working order.

Simultaneously, 80 other German ships were seized in other parts of the United States and territories. While decision has not been reached, indications were that nearly a hundred German merchant vessels taken over in different ports will be regarded as the property of the American government and paid for after the war.

A PLOT AGAINST INDIA
Chicago, April 6.—Gustav Jacobson, president of the American embargo conference, was arrested tonight by federal agents and charged with conspiring to start a military expedition to India to overthrow the British government.

PEACE TALK RIFE IN SOME QUARTERS

NO IMMEDIATE RUPTURE WITH GERMANY'S ALLIES

AUSTRIA PASSES PEACE MOVE

Bulgaria Said To Be Seeking a Way Out Through Swiss Sources—Nothing Definite So Far

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WEATHER.
Texas points only.—East winds. Increasing cloudiness. Showers in northeast. Sunday, fair; colder. Florida only.—Fair and warmer; Sunday, probably fair.

INTERNED STEAMSHIPS SEIZED HERE; FORMER GOV. HALL TENDERS SERVICES

LOUISIANA PLUMS FALL
Montgomery U. S. Attorney and Hunter April Officer
Washington, April 6.—President Wilson today sent these nominations to the Senate:
Joseph W. Montgomery, of New Orleans, U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
William D. Kyser, of Memphis, U. S. attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.
Other nominations included:
Naval officer of customs, Edwin G. Hamler, of Alexandria, La., for district No. 20, New Orleans, (a recess appointment).