

THE CONCORDIA SENTINEL

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LOUISIANA HAS A NEW CONSTITUTION

AFTER BEING IN SESSION 110 DAYS THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

IMPORTANT FEATURES GIVEN

Judiciary System Reorganized From Supreme Court Down—Many Other Changes in the State's New Constitution.

- Cost of the convention.
- Appropriation by the Legislature, \$200,000; first loan, \$100,000; second loan, \$2,500.
- Total, \$302,500.

Baton Rouge.—Louisiana's constitutional convention is now a matter of history, having been in session 110 days, its cost to the tax payers being \$302,500.

The outstanding features of the new constitution are:

1. Judiciary system was reorganized from the Supreme Court down. This probably is the most important act of the convention. The Supreme Court was enlarged from five to seven judges, with authority to sit in divisions and given supervisory powers over all inferior courts. Jurisdiction of the Courts of Appeal was broadened. The number of district judges was reduced and their salaries increased.
2. A greater state university and agricultural college was set in the constitution, with a \$7,000,000 rehabilitation fund, and a tax of a half mill set aside for the support of the institution after January 1, 1925.
3. Suffrage and election regulations were revised with the adoption of the Mississippi "understanding" clause, the Connecticut and Georgia "good character" clause, and provisions disfranchising bribe givers and bribe takers and political slush fund contributors and dispensers. Registrars of voters outside of Orleans parish were made appointive by police juries. State elections and New Orleans city elections were placed two years apart.
4. Construction and maintenance of a state system of highways on the "pay as you go" plan, were provided without the issuance of bonds or the incurring of any debt. This is to be done by segregating into a state highway fund all taxes and licenses on vehicles of every description, including motor cars, and by imposing a sales tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline.
5. The Legislature was authorized to impose severance taxes on natural resources and was required to allocate one-fifth of such taxes up to \$200,000 a year to the parishes where oil and gas are produced.
6. The Legislature was permitted to impose a flat tax of 3 per cent on net incomes after 1924.
7. State tax rate was limited to 14 mills, but with authority given the Legislature by a two-thirds vote, to increase the rate to 5 3/4 mills.
8. Enterprises located on the Industrial canal at New Orleans were exempted from taxation for fifteen years.
9. New Orleans and Shreveport were authorized to exempt from municipal taxation for four years all dwelling houses valued at \$4,000 or less, constructed prior to December 31, 1925.
10. Legislature was empowered to

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

Napoleonville.—The car in which Superintendent W. S. Lafarge of Lafourche and his wife, family and two guests were driving was upset when Mrs. Lafarge swerved the car to avoid a collision with another automobile. Although all occupants were caught in the top of the car, no one was seriously injured. Superintendent Lafarge is head consul commander of the Woodmen of the World and was on his way to Baton Rouge to deliver an address.

Crowley.—The Chamber of Commerce of Crowley will be strengthened by the formation of departments with committees in charge so that more effective work can be accomplished for the business development of the city.

Ruston.—Physicians of the Fifth District held their biennial meeting in Ruston recently with about thirty in attendance. Dr. F. C. Bennett, of Ruston, presided over the meeting, and the physicians present reported seven parishes.

Winnipeg.—Dr. E. R. Flint of the office of experiment station, Ruston, has completed an inspection of the Audubon sugar experiment station in New Orleans and the state station in Baton Rouge, both of which he said were in "excellent condition."

Shreveport.—Ben Ingout, federal fish and game officer, has returned from a tour of the parishes of Webster, Calhoun, Union and Jackson during which he arrested four persons for dynamiting fish and four others for selling game fish.

classify property for purposes of taxation.

11. A tax on inheritances not exceeding 3 per cent was provided for.
12. Legislature was directed to prohibit the use of any process by any court to restrain the collection of any tax. This is intended as a constitutional club to be held over large interests that resist the payment of taxes.
13. The Board of State Affairs was converted into the state tax commission, with supervisory powers over all matters affecting taxation and assessments.
14. Farm improvements were exempted from taxation.
15. Tax on open accounts was removed.
16. New Orleans was authorized to vote a tax of one-fifth of a mill for the support of a zoo.
17. A limit of 25 mills was placed on all special taxes in parishes and municipalities.
18. The State Board of Education was ordered reorganized, to be composed of eleven members, one elected from each congressional district, three appointed by the governor.
19. State superintendent of education was made appointive by the State Board of Education.
20. All state educational institutions were placed under the supervision of the State Board of Education.
21. A state tax of 2 1/2 mills for the support of public schools, as at present, was imposed.
22. A maximum school tax of 7 mills was fixed for all purposes in New Orleans.
23. The Legislature was ordered to provide a civil service system for New Orleans.
24. The Legislature was required to provide for optional forms of government for parishes.
25. The Legislature was authorized to investigate affairs in New Orleans through boards or commissions.
26. The Legislature was empowered to authorize the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board to increase rates.
27. The New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board was authorized to sell water to adjoining parishes.
28. The Public Belt Railroad was empowered to issue bonds to \$15,000,000 for a bridge across the Mississippi river at New Orleans.
29. Overlapping terms were provided for the members of the New Orleans Dock Board.
- 30.—Issuance of bonds and the incurring of debt by the New Orleans Dock Board was regulated.
- 31.—Parishes and municipalities were permitted to vote special taxes for public utilities.
- 32.—Titles to lands adjudicated to the state for taxes prior to 1880 were quitted.
- 33.—The Legislature was authorized to provide for reforesting cut-over lands.
- 34.—Aliens who can not become citizens of this country were prohibited from owning land in Louisiana.
- 35.—Orleans Levee Board was authorized to construct a sea wall along Lake Pontchartrain.
- 36.—Public officials were prohibited from accepting railroad passes under penalty of forfeiture of office.
- 37.—Municipalities were authorized to own and operate ice factories.
- 38.—The Legislature was permitted to prohibit planting crops in designated zones, in order to prevent spread of pink boll worm and other crop pests.
- 39.—The Legislature was empowered by a two-thirds vote to change the salary of any public official, whether or not fixed in the Constitution.
- 40.—The adjutant general was required to perform his official duties at the capitol.
- 41.—The penitentiary was authorized to borrow \$1,000,000 for improvements and extensions.
- 42.—The Legislature was permitted

New Orleans.—All local Methodist pastors and many laymen attended the Divinity School sessions held this week at the Seashore Camp Grounds, the attendance including also many pastors of Methodist Churches throughout Louisiana and Mississippi.

Ponchatoula.—A large wooden building owned by A. M. Edwards is being moved from its former location to make way for the erection of a modern brick structure to be used as a bank building.

Crowley.—City Manager Harpin, assisted by women's organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and other business bodies, will put on a campaign against ants. It is proposed to use the government formula and the traps to attract the pests.

Ponchatoula.—The gravel road being constructed by the State Highway Department between here and Hammond is nearing completion, there remaining but about one mile to be constructed.

Crowley.—Acadia parish is much interested in the report which has just been issued by M. Hull, sweet potato specialist, who says the 1921 crop will set a record. This section of Louisiana is going in for diversification now. It is practically assured that a storage house will be erected here by a company of business men with the assistance of the government.

Baton Rouge.—James Costello was almost instantly killed when struck by an L. & N. train.

to provide for roads of necessity through private property.

- 43.—Exempting natural gas pipe lines from taxation for ten years.
- 44.—The Legislature was called to meet September 6 with full powers of a regular session.
- 45.—Regulating of heirship and trust estates was limited.
- 46.—Organization of drainage districts and for co-operation with the federal government in land reclamation work was provided.
- 47.—A tax of three-fourths of a mill and pensions of \$30 per month for Confederate veterans were authorized.
- 48.—State bank examiner altered to state commissioner of banks.
- 49.—The state was requested to reimburse parishes for criminal expenses caused by convicts in parishes where penal farms are located.
- 50.—Easier and simpler methods for impeachments and removals from office were provided.
- 51.—Legislature was required to prohibit the wasteful use of natural gas.
- 52.—Railroad Commission was changed to Public Service Commission and its powers broadened.
- 53.—"Third degree" methods of obtaining confessions from persons under arrest were forbidden.
- 54.—"General Assembly" was changed to "Legislature."
- 55.—Pay of members of the Legislature was raised from \$5 to \$10 per day.
- 56.—Membership of the Senate was fixed at thirty-nine, and of the House at 101.
- 57.—Legislature was empowered to pass enabling acts when constitutional amendments are submitted.
- 58.—Legislature was required to provide for mothers' pensions.
- 59.—It was provided that acts of the Legislature, except appropriation bills, shall become operative twenty days after final adjournment.
- 60.—Members of the Legislature were forbidden to trade their votes on bills or measures, under penalty of forfeiting their seats.
- 61.—Legislature was clothed with full power to make legislative investigation effective.
- 62.—Pocket vetoes by the governor were abolished, the governor being given ten days after final adjournment of the Legislature in which to sign or veto bills.
- 63.—It was provided that no woman can be drawn for jury services unless she shall have previously filed with the clerk of court a written declaration of a desire to be subject to such service.
- 64.—Enacting clauses shall appear at the beginning of every act of the Legislature and may not be repealed in subsequent sections.
- 65.—The governor was required to convene the Legislature upon petitions of two-thirds of the members of that body, and if the governor fails or refuses to act the lieutenant governor or speaker of the house is authorized to issue the call.
- 66.—The Legislature was authorized to fix minimum wages for women and girls and permitted to regulate their working hours.
- 67.—The Legislature was required to provide for the reservation of mineral rights to all public lands sold.
- 68.—The Legislature was empowered to consolidate or merge state departments, boards or commissions.
- 69.—A legislative bureau was provided for, to consist of one member of each House of the Legislature, and a representative of the attorney general, with authority to advise concerning the validity of bills.
- 70.—Signatures of presiding officers of the two houses were ordered omitted from published acts of the Legislature.
- 71.—The supervisor of public accounts is required to audit and publish the expenses of the Legislature.

Monroe.—The Mansfield Railway and Transportation Company, the Louisiana and Pine Bluff Railway Company and the Arkansas and Louisiana Missouri Railway Company accounting departments have all been removed to Shreveport.

Monroe.—The Major Stave Company of Arkansas has sold all its Arkansas and Louisiana lumber mills and important timber holdings to the Major Stave Company of Louisiana, which is domiciled at Monroe.

New Orleans.—Butchers of this city are unanimous that charges made by Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, at the thirty-third convention in Cleveland, O., to the effect that the responsibility of high meat prices is laid on retail dealers, are groundless so far as this city is concerned.

Donaldsonville.—Reverend C. M. Chambon, pastor of the Catholic Church here has left for New York to sail next Saturday for France for a three-month visit to his parents.

Piaquemine.—The Australia Plantation, together with all implements and stock, was sold recently by the sheriff to M. Lanier, trustee, for a consideration of \$62,000. The plantation contains 2,200 acres, and has several hundred acres in rice cultivation. This place was owned by the J. M. Williams Planting Company and was foreclosed on mortgage notes of more than \$198,000.

Patterson.—The Arcade Theater gave a benefit performance recently for the Irish sufferers.

GOV. CRITICIZES PEONAGE REPORT

DECLARES DORSEY STORY IS NOT BASED ON FACT OR TRUTH. ATLANTA TURNS OUT.

NEGROES NOT MISTREATED

Thomas W. Hardwick, in Inauguration Speech, Declares for Economical Administration and Condemns Creation New Counties.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thomas W. Hardwick, former U. S. senator, was inaugurated governor of Georgia in the first outdoor exercises held since the inauguration of Hoke Smith in 1907. He succeeds Hugh M. Dorsey, who has served four years.

Gov. Hardwick was accompanied to the capital city by an honorary escort, feature of which was a band composed of young business men of Moultrie, Ga. He was met in the reception room of the executive suite by Gov. Dorsey and former Governors J. M. Brown and Nat E. Harris, who escorted him to the rostrum built on the west plaza of Capitol Square. The oath of office was administered by Judge Roscoe Luke of the court of appeals. A brief joint session of the house and senate preceded the ceremony.

In his brief inaugural address Gov. Hardwick declared for an economical administration, stating he would take up the state's financial condition later in a more specific message. Answering what he said was "wide-spread criticism" of the state following publication of a pamphlet on "the condition of the negro in Georgia," Mr. Hardwick said Georgia had been indicted, "most unfortunately and I think, unjustly, for mistreating the negro, for peonage and other kindred crimes," and that "there is no real basis in truth and in fact upon which this accusation can rest."

Mob violence should be suppressed and by state authorities, he declared.

REBUILD VILLAGE OF BELLEAU

To Be Memorial to Soldier Dead in Historic Battle.

Washington.—Belleau, the little French village on the edge of the foothills of Belleau Wood, is to be rebuilt by Americans as a memorial to the American dead in that historic battle. There were only about 85 houses in the little place, and they were destroyed in the fierce fighting which ranged from Chateau-Thierry along the Marne when the American troops turned the tide of the last German drive in the summer of 1918.

Near the village, on a hillside, white crosses mark the graves of the heroes who fell in that battle, and as a lasting memorial to them, the American committee, which includes many notables, is setting out to rebuild the place. The name of every American who joins in the project will be inscribed in a book to be deposited in the city hall in the new village of Belleau by the Belleau Wood Memorial association, of which Mrs. James Carroll Fraser of this city is chairman.

President Harding, Gen. Pershing, Secretary Weeks and various others have endorsed and supported the movement. The late Chief Justice White endorsed it before he died.

Five Cent Car Fare.

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit United Railways have agreed to reduce fares to five cents.

Barrett Elected.

Birmingham, Ala.—E. W. Barrett has been elected democratic committeeman to succeed the late Col. W. T. Sanders.

Has Odd Bible.

Columbia, Mo.—A Bible one inch wide and one one-fourth inches long, with the printing so small that it is necessary to use a magnifying glass to read it, is one of the many odd books in the collection of G. C. Soeggin, formerly professor of Greek, Latin and Sanskrit at the University of Missouri.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT INCREASES.

41,920,000 Barrels Produced During the Month of May.

Washington.—Production of petroleum in the United States during May was the greatest ever recorded in one month, the total being 41,920,000 barrels, according to the geological survey.

The average daily production of 1,252,258 barrels represented an increase of 16,891 barrels over that for the month of April.

Makes Test Cruise.

Washington.—The superdrumnaught Maryland, believed by American experts to be the most powerful fighting machine afloat, has put to sea from Newport News, Va., to begin a series of tests preliminary to being turned over by the constructors to the navy department.

Dogs To Be Muzzled.

St. Louis.—All unmuzzled dogs on the streets, whether wearing license tags or not, will be taken up by the Humane Society dog catchers.

FORMER PRESIDENT ADMITTED TO BAR

HIS ADMISSION THE FIRST UNDER NEW RULE OF SUPREME COURT.

SPECIAL SESSION WAS HELD

Ceremony and Reception Very Brief—Camera Men Disappointed When Mr. Wilson Successfully Eludes Them.

Washington.—Former President Woodrow Wilson has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. A special session of the court was held for the occasion, in the chambers of Chief Justice McCoey. At the conclusion of the ceremony the justices briefly welcomed Mr. Wilson to the membership of the bar.

The admission of Mr. Wilson is the first under the new rule of court, by which former presidents and vice-presidents of the United States, who are lawyers, may be admitted without application or other formality.

To avoid the camera men the time of the ceremony was not disclosed. Mr. Wilson's automobile drove up to the entrance to the ground floor of the court house, accompanied by Baldrige Colby, his law partner and former secretary of state, and Joseph Tumulty, his former secretary, and the former president walked a short distance to the elevator which carried him directly to the chambers of Chief Justice McCoey. The ceremony and reception of the former president was brief and Mr. Wilson returned the same way to his waiting automobile and was driven away rapidly.

Court attendants said the former president appeared in better health than when he retired from the White House, although he still had the assistance of an attendant in entering and leaving his motor car. During the brief ceremonies Mr. Wilson stood, leaning on his cane. He also seemed to depend much on it when walking.

TO TEST VOLSTEAD LAW.

Distillers Seek to Recover Liquor in Warehouses.

Chicago.—A suit to test provisions of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law has been filed in the United States district court by former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, in an attempt to recover whisky valued at \$500,000 stored in Chicago warehouses.

The plaintiffs are distillers and 100 owners of bonded whisky. The bill does not attack the validity of the prohibition amendment or of the Volstead law, but alleges no provisions of either measure can apply to whisky deposited in government warehouses by the direction of the government before either measure was passed, where the goods are now owned by the same owners who deposited the liquors on a contract to have it returned when the government tax was paid.

The principal new point of the complaint is that the provision of the constitution against manufacture of liquor referred to manufacture after and not before passage of the amendment. They also claim they have a right, under the law, to sell the whisky for medicinal use.

Would Purge Hotels.

Chicago.—A campaign for a law making false registration at a hotel has been started here.

Letvia and Russia War?

London.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that a state of war has broken out between Letvia and Russia. It has not been confirmed.

Urge Tariff on Oil.

Tulsa, Okla.—An appeal to the governors of all oil producing states and to members of congress to support a tariff on Mexican oil has been made in a resolution passed by the executive committee of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

WILL SUE MENNONITES.

Mississippians Claim Land Sales and Purchase Money Unpaid.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Suit for half a million dollars against the Mennonites, who were in negotiation for a block of land in the state of Mississippi, will begin soon in the Manitoba courts.

The basis of the lawsuit is sums alleged to be due and owing for tracts of land which the Mennonites, Mississippi land owners allege, contracted to purchase and for which they have not paid.

WILL EXTEND RAILROAD.

24 Miles Added to Virginia Line Should Stimulate Coal Development.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Contract has been let for the construction of a 24-mile extension of the Interstate railroad in southwest Virginia, and work is to begin at once.

NEW AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PLANNED

BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES TO BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT SOON.

TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMAN

Many Measures Intended to Save Thousands to Agriculturists and Reduce Cost of Living Will Be Carried Through.

Washington.—The agricultural bloc in Congress, which is making the power of the farmers felt in national affairs as seldom before, has mapped out an extensive program of proposed legislation and pressing for immediate action thereon.

The packer regulation bill, passed by both houses and soon to be sent to the president, is to be followed by the bill prohibiting taxing future trading on grain exchanges. This bill has been passed by the house and is now pending in the senate.

The next on the program in the order of importance is the Capper bill authorizing associations of agricultural producers. Explaining this measure, Senator Capper said:

"Under existing statutes the legality of cooperation is constantly questioned. Cooperative associations have been presented an harassed by selfish business interests. This bill does not ask for class legislation. It does not seek to exempt cooperative organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust laws, but its purpose is only to clearly define the rights of these organizations so that there will be no misunderstandings as to where they stand.

"Our system of marketing is the costliest and most inefficient in the world, for the reason that farmers are compelled to pay daily tribute to a group of men who render no service to either the producer or the consumer. In a broad way this bill seeks to eliminate the speculative middle man and the unnecessary profit-takers. Both political parties endorsed this measure in their national platforms, and all the farm organizations have memorialized congress to pass it promptly. The bill also has the approval of Secretary Wallace.

Another measure on the program is the Capper "Truth in Fabric" bill, which provides for compulsory stamping of cloth and the identification of shoddy.

The bloc is also backing the cold storage bill to make available for the use of the government a record of foodstuffs held in cold storage and the location of such cold storage warehouses, to require warehouses in which foodstuffs are held to be kept in a sanitary condition, and the foodstuffs so marked as to determine readily the ownership of any date when such foodstuffs were placed in storage.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has contributed to the program a bill providing for truthful labeling of paints, oils, turpentine and varnishes. The bill provides that there shall be shown the percent of the various ingredients entering into the composition of such paints, oils and varnishes.

Negro Dies At 128.

Multrie, Ga.—Moses Walker, negro, believed to have been the oldest resident of Georgia, died here. Moses claimed to be 128 years old. He could recall incidents in the Creek Indian wars and other events of the first years of the nineteenth century. The old negro declared that he came to Georgia on a slave ship in about 1800.

McGANNON FOUND GUILTY.

Was Former Chief Justice of Cleveland Municipal Court.

Cleveland.—William H. McGannon, former chief justice of the municipal court, was found guilty of perjury by the jury which heard his case in common pleas, Judge Florence E. Allen's court. The penalty is from one to ten years in the Ohio penitentiary. McGannon was charged with giving perjured testimony in his trial for the murder of Harold C. Kagy, of which he was acquitted.

Judge Allen was not in court when the jurors announced they had reached a verdict. He arrived shortly after, however, and ordered the jury brought in. Questioned as to the verdict, the two women and ten men on the jury said they had voted for conviction.

"The verdict is the grossest miscarriage of justice in the annals of local courts," the former judge said. "I told the whole truth at the trials and nothing but the truth."

Judge Allen then sentenced McGannon to an indefinite sentence of from one to ten years in the Ohio penitentiary.

LEAVE SIMS ALONE.

Senate Naval Committee Will Not Investigate London Incident.

GEORGE M. COHAN BIDS FAREWELL

RETIRES AFTER TWENTY-FIVE ACTIVE YEARS ON AMERICAN STAGE.

EQUITY'S POLICY THE CAUSE

Writes a Farewell Letter To Friends and Will Tell the Folks Back Home of Good Times Spent On Broadway.

New York.—George M. Cohan has said good-bye to Broadway.

Retiring after 25 years on the stage because of the close shop policy of the Actors' Equity association, Cohan wrote his farewell to friends as "Dear Old Friend Broadway."

"Just a few words before I leave, Thanks a thousand times for all you've done for me and mine," he wrote. "I've certainly enjoyed my visit and I intend to tell the folks back home all about the good time you gave me and how much I appreciate your many kindnesses.

"I don't suppose the folks will know me back home now that my hair is gray. I was a blond when I first met you. Do you remember how I used to look? The hat coked on the side of the head, the plaid vest and the cream-colored dancing shoes. And, oh, yes, the switch cane.

"Take good care of the children of the theater while I'm away, kid, and don't let them play too hard and tire themselves all out. In case they break the top (the closed shop) and start crying, take my advice, Broadway, and don't scold them too hard.

"In the meantime, good-bye Broadway, take care of yourself."

LARGE SUM PAID SOLDIERS.

Quarter Billion Distributed by War Risk Bureau.

Washington.—The government has made a total disbursement of \$226,486,891 in meeting the compensation claims of former service men disabled by reason of wounds, injuries or disease incurred in the world war, and death claims of dependents, according to an announcement by Director C. A. Forbes of the bureau of war risk insurance. Disbursements for disability have aggregated \$192,877,559.48, and death disbursements \$33,809,301.86. For the month of May alone the total amount disbursed by the bureau for compensation purposes was \$10,575,416, the monthly payments on disability compensation claims for that period amounting to \$9,145,283 and the monthly payments to the dependents of deceased soldiers amounting to \$1,430,128. Between June 1 and June 15 the bureau mailed 221,612 checks to cover this disbursement to former service men.

Cannot Defeat Title.

New York.—The supreme court has decided that a suit by a young man to recover a ring given during courtship should not be dismissed merely because of a claim in behalf of the young woman, that she was not of age and could not be sued. The court accordingly reversed a decision in the city court dismissing a suit and directed a new trial.

To Hear Pat Harrison.

New Orleans.—Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi will address a monster Fourth of July celebration here, according to announcement. The celebration will be staged by the American Legion.

LANDIS' NEW JOB.

Chicago.—Judge Landis, in addition to his multifarious duties as supreme judge in baseball, arbitrator in the building trade controversy, applying the goal to evil-doers of all sorts and settling all sorts of disputes, will take time to read a series of "spiritual love letters" to see if they are proper matter to place before the federal grand jury.

These letters were written to Mrs. Mary Leida Gale, a sculptress, by Dr. A. C. Wippen. Mrs. Gale recently sued the physician for \$100,000, alleging he treated her without benefit for several years, held hypnotic influence over her, generally deceived her and finally performed a surgical operation on her nose from which she contracted tuberculosis.

Then she brought suit and immediately a subpoena duces tecum was served upon her attorney to appear before the federal grand jury and produce certain letters written by Dr. Wippen to Mrs. Gale. Her attorney says these letters will ruin his client's case and "injure her domestically."

24-Cent Gas in New York.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announces that the wholesale price of gasoline has been reduced to 24 cents a gallon, a reduction of one-half cent.

Still Explosion Kills One.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The explosion of a private still in his cellar resulted in the death of Joseph A. Fryer, of Parsons, near here, who was showered with the burning whisky, it became known here through a physician's report.