

# THE MADISON JOURNAL.

FEB 1

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## TRIAL OF BANK OFFICIALS BEGUN

EXAMINER GIVES EVIDENCE. SAYS \$60,000 WAS STOLEN.

## MISREPRESENTED CONDITION

Testimony in Teutonia Bank Case Is Sensational—Cashier Held Job.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—Misrepresentation of the financial condition of the defunct Teutonia Bank by Eugene F. Buhler, its president, and Joseph H. Gomila, chairman of the finance committee, was developed in the testimony of State Bank Examiner W. L. Young at the trial of Buhler and Gomila in the criminal court here. The defendants are accused of receiving deposits knowing the bank to be in a failing condition.

Testimony was also developed showing that the accused carefully concealed from the bank examiner the fact that years previous to the failure of the bank, F. J. Braud, assistant cashier, had made away with more than \$60,000, and that, notwithstanding this, he had been retained in his position for several months and his bond of \$15,000 never forfeited.

The startling disclosures followed closely the evidence adduced that the bank's liquidator found upward of \$300,000 of practically worthless notes in the vaults of the defunct institution upon which little, if anything, could be realized.

## Money for Model Road.

Shreveport.—A letter from Congressman J. T. Watkins, in which he states that \$10,000 is now available from the government for such an experiment has given impetus here to a model road from Homer to Shreveport via Minden and through Bossier parish. This section is largely populated and has the good roads craze, and Congressman Watkins believes these conditions make it an admirable stretch of 50 miles in Louisiana for an experimental road. The people must appropriate an equal sum.

## Boys Are Problem to Sheriff.

Baton Rouge.—What is the parish going to do with its juveniles? The problem is giving considerable concern to Sheriff Womack. There is now in the parish jail 13 juvenile prisoners, six of them white, all youths of tender age, associated with hardened criminals. They cannot be locked up in a cell, and in the prison yard they are hard to control, creating as much mischief as they can, and on several occasions giving assistance to prisoners in the cells to make their escape.

## Dangerous Gap in Levee.

New Roads.—Joseph Monget, a state engineer, is in the parish in company with Mr. Peary on a tour in inspection of the levee. They are endeavoring to rush the completion of the levee before the rise reaches here. A big cave occurred in the bank of the Scott levee on the Van Winkle place. It is said this cave ripped the levee and left a dangerous gap.

## Prayer of Sisters Answered.

Shreveport.—A special here from Ruston, La., says: "It became known last week that Miss Lidda May, aged 77 years, and Mrs. S. Y. Allen, aged 84 years, who died of pneumonia, had prayed that they might pass beyond at the same time. They were sisters."

## Meningitis Stamped Out.

Monroe.—There has not been a case of cerebro meningitis reported in Monroe for nearly two weeks and Dr. R. W. O'Donnell, president of the city board of health, believes the disease has been stamped out.

## Timber Deal Being Negotiated.

Franklin.—A deal in timber land under negotiation between John McGraw, vendor, and J. H. Cassidy, involving a tract comprising nearly 8,000 acres, valued approximately at \$100,000.

## Sawmill at Pineville Burns.

Alexandria.—The sawmill of the Alexandria Lumber Company near Pineville was burned to the ground, the loss being about \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by sparks from the slab pit.

## New Court Opened.

Lafayette.—Judge Winston Overton left for Jennings, where he convened the first term of court ever held in the new parish. Accompanying the judge were the court stenographer and several attorneys.

## New Vault Nears Completion.

Baton Rouge.—The contractors have nearly completed the new vault in the state treasurer's office. The new steel and concrete vault will be fire and burglar proof. The old vault was a wooden structure, although the state has been expending thousands of dollars of valuable securities in it. The amount of securities the state will have on hand will be largely increased by the redemption of the \$11,000,000 worth of 50-year bonds and the reissuance of the 50-year bonds.

## DEPOSITS ARE COMPULSORY

Attorney Gives Decision In Favor of Baton Rouge Bank.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—District Attorney Charles Holcombe has given an opinion to the police jury that under the terms of a 1912 act the sheriff has to deposit the money he collects from the taxpayers as it is collected in the fiscal agency banks of the parish.

As the fiscal agent of the parish, the Bank of Baton Rouge wrote the police jury at its last session that it had made demands upon Sheriff Womack for the deposit of the funds collected by the sheriff daily, which money is in the keeping of the sheriff until settlement is made, at the beginning of the next month, with the state auditor and parish treasurer.

Sheriff Womack claimed that he had, prior to the passage of the 1912 act, made a contract with the Capital City Bank for the deposit of funds collected by him during the month. The district attorney holds, in his opinion, that the sheriff had no right to make this contract and that funds should be deposited with the fiscal agency bank of the parish.

## To Enforce Automobile Laws.

Baton Rouge.—A strict enforcement of the automobile ordinance and the speed ordinance is planned by Chief of Police Hyuck. The first to be fined was C. J. Boran, son of a prominent contractor, who was given a fine of \$10 for speeding on Florida street. One-half of the automobiles in Baton Rouge are not tagged, and a good many are not properly equipped with front and rear lights, said Chief of Police Hyuck. "The automobiles must have front and rear lights, and must be provided with numbers."

## Red Cross Workers Appointed.

Baton Rouge.—Governor Hall received a letter from Ernest Bucknell, of Washington, D. C., national director of the American Red Cross, advising that he had reappointed for Louisiana the following board to represent the Red Cross in this state during 1913: John J. Gannon, of New Orleans, treasurer; William Gilmet, of Lake Charles; W. R. Irby, of New Orleans; Charles Janvier of New Orleans; John M. Parker, of New Orleans; Andrew Querbes, of Shreveport.

## Schools Can Assess Corporations.

Baton Rouge.—Chas. Holcombe, district attorney, has rendered a decision to the East Baton Rouge parish school board that the franchise of the Baton Rouge Electric Company, or any other public service corporation in Baton Rouge, can be assessed and that back taxes for three years could be collected. The school board is trying to assess the electric company on its franchises.

## Requisition on Canada issued.

Baton Rouge.—Governor Hall has issued a requisition upon the authorities of Manitoba, Canada, for H. C. Hull, formerly ticket agent of the Frisco road at Opelousas, alleged to have embezzled \$1,400 of the funds of the company while in the employment of the road.

## Knights Have Banquet.

Baton Rouge.—The eighth annual banquet of the Baton Rouge council of the Knights of Columbus was given last week at the council hall, attended by over a hundred knights, members of the Baton Rouge council, accompanied by their wives, daughters or young lady guests.

## Former Policeman Arrested.

Shreveport.—Sam T. Grant, former policeman, was arrested charged by N. C. Price with embezzling \$75 over a year ago. Hard luck, claims Grant, prevented him from repaying a loan.

## New Company Mustered in.

Baton Rouge.—Adjutant McNeese went to Bogalusa, where he mustered in the new company of militia recently organized, and which will be known as Company G, First Infantry, Louisiana National Guard. The new company goes in well equipped.

## One of Burglars Arrested.

Baton Rouge.—One of the burglars robbing the houses of the city was captured in the act of robbing the eating house of Joe Bernard about 4 o'clock in the morning. The robber, a negro named Joe Wright, entered the eating house and got over \$2 in change that had been left in the cash drawer.

## Louisiana Boys to S. C.

Baton Rouge.—E. S. Richardson and Miss Elizabeth Kelley, of the agricultural extension work of the Louisiana State University, left last week for Columbia, S. C., to take part in the National Corn Exposition. They were accompanied by six of the best corn-growing boys in the state, whose expenses have been paid by the Louisiana Bankers' Association and donations from local banks and business men.

## Woodman Hall Near Completion.

Laplace.—The local Woodmen of the World hall being built by John A. Reize is of concrete blocks, with an asbestos roof, having two stories, and measuring 40 feet in width by 60 in length is nearing completion.

## Alexandria.—Wash Winchester, a negro, was ambushed and murdered on the public road three miles above Cheneyville. Four shots from a revolver were fired into Winchester's body.

## STATE CAPITAL NEWS AND NOTES

ANGOLA STATE FARM LEVEE EXAMINED AND IS BELIEVED TO BE SAFE.

## FAVROT MAY GET POSITION

Former High School Inspector Invited to Conference—Funds Were Withdrawn.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—Colonel C. Harrison Parker, president of the Board of Control of the state penitentiary, has completed an inspection of the river front at Angola, which was in a measure endangered by the high water coming down the river. Col. Parker does not think that Angola is in any serious danger of being flooded. The weak spot in the levee system is the new, soft levee, built in closing the Angola crevasse of last spring. On this, as on all new levees in Louisiana, the earth has not been sodded, grass has not had time to grow, and if water remains too long against the new embankment there is danger of its giving way. The levee at Angola is an unusually large one, and the authorities do not anticipate any difficulty in holding the new one at Angola.

## FAVROT MAY GET POSITION

Louisiana Educator Is Invited to Attend Conference.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—Leo M. Favrot, former high school inspector for Louisiana, has been invited to a conference in New York by the secretary and executive head of the General Educational Board, and it is understood that Mr. Favrot will be offered a position with the General Education Board in some other Southern state.

Mr. Favrot was for some years high school inspector for Louisiana, the money for which work is furnished by the General Educational Board. Mr. Favrot's work was highly satisfactory to the General Educational Board and the Department of Education of Louisiana, but Mr. Favrot was removed by the State Board of Education and S. E. Bernard was elected. Since the election of Mr. Bernard the General Educational Board has withdrawn its funds from Louisiana, and Mr. Bernard has been working without pay or traveling expenses.

## Farmers Want Public Scales.

Baton Rouge.—The East Baton Rouge Parish Farmers' Union has appealed to the Board of Trade to secure its co-operation in getting from the city and from the parish public scales and weights and measures. The matter will probably be put before the city council at its next meeting, and taken up with the police jury in February. It is the idea of the farmers that there should be some recognized public scales in the city, where products could be correctly weighed and measured.

## Railroads Served Notice.

Baton Rouge.—The Louisiana Railroad Commission has issued an order to the Opelousas and Gulf railroad that it would have to improve the roadbed of the road between Melville and Crowley, and Secretary Jastremski has also served notice upon the Texas and Pacific that there must be an improvement in the service and maintenance of schedule of the trains on the Thibodeaux branch.

## Capitol Grounds Being Beautified.

Baton Rouge.—The work of beautifying the state capitol grounds is being forwarded steadily. A squad of convicts is being used every day, and there is several months more of work to be done. Flower beds and sidewalks have been laid out according to a general plan worked out by landscape gardeners.

Baton Rouge.—Six young boys were arrested here and turned over to the juvenile court charged with robbery of a number of places. The boys were alleged to have been engaged in a systematic robbery of places on the river front, taking, as a rule, goods that could be disposed of to the junk dealers.

## Governor Makes Appointments.

Baton Rouge.—The governor has named M. L. Wilcox parish surveyor for the parish of De Soto; Ernest De Verges and Charles Santana, members of the board of directors of the soldiers' home, and James H. Roth, alderman of the village of Bayou Sara, vice Charles Weydter, resigned.

## May Build Interurban.

Homer.—A. K. Clingman, of Keithville, an agent of Texas capitalists and a railroad promoter, arrived here a few days ago concerning a proposition to build an electric interurban line connecting Homer, Minden and Shreveport. The plan is to take over the Clingman and Kinnewbrew line from Homer to Minden. The Clingman-Kinnewbrew enterprise failed for lack of funds and the 20 miles of roadbed graded by them has represented dead capital all this time.

## STUDIES BIG PROBLEM BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE IS EXPLAINED.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of Its Origin, Work and Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York, Jan. 27.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and plans of that institution. The bureau, he said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York city. This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of leading men and women. "These conferences," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continually making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katherine Bennett Davis, superintendent of the New York state Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy, of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops new members may be added.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that this important contribution may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime, and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared. These studies will be followed by others in various American cities, and it is the hope of the bureau that, based upon all of them, may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

## Russian Relations Not Changed.

Washington.—For the first time in 80 years, the United States and Russia have no trade treaty. At first thought it naturally would be supposed that strained relations existed between the United States and Russia. But such is not the case. There are no really great differences of opinion between the two nations. Diplomatic relations are not broken off and a tariff war does not appear to be imminent. As far as can be learned, business is going on now as smoothly as before.

## Baptist Organization Elects.

Nashville, Tenn.—A mass meeting at the First Baptist church here marked the termination of the three day meeting of the Southern Baptist Association which was attended by leading Baptist educators of the South. Nashville was selected as the next meeting place. Dr. E. M. Potsau was re-elected president. Prof. J. Henry Burnett was again named secretary; S. P. Brooks, D. M. Ramsey, Edgar Godbold were chosen members of the executive committee.

## OFFERS AID TO GEN. SICKLES

Wife of Confederate General Says She Would Raise Money in South.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York.—Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, came to the aid of one of her husband's Civil war foes, General Daniel E. Sickles, with an offer to raise \$22,476 among the "ragged and maimed followers of Lee" to pay General Sickles' alleged debt to the state of New York. Sheriff Harburger, who arrested General Sickles in the civil suit brought by the state to recover the money, also directed a letter to many of the richest men in New York, asking them to aid the aged veteran.

"I will raise the money to relieve General Sickles of his embezzlement if New York pushes the prosecution and none of his Northern friends go to his aid," said Mrs. Longstreet. "The South will quickly respond to the need of one of the most gallant soldiers America ever knew."

"My husband always spoke of General Sickles as the hero of Gettysburg," the statement continues.

"They were opposed to each other in that deciding battle of the war, and General Longstreet, in the last autobiographical letter he ever wrote, September 19, 1902, to General Sickles, told him that the taking of the Peach Orchard by Sickles' corps won the battle for the Union forces."

"It was General Longstreet's detachment that shot off the leg of the brave Union general, but, as General Longstreet said: 'Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on Gettysburg, for he has made sure his place forever in the hearts of Americans.'

## WILSON VISITS ISLAND

President-Elect Watches Immigrants Admitted to Country.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York.—Hundreds of aliens, many of them still clad in the garb of distant lands, stood before the immigration officials at Ellis Island seeking admission to the country, while Governor Wilson, president-elect of the United States, observed with a scrutinizing eye the manner of their welcome.

Scenes of pathos and of joy were mingled as those physically deficient were turned away, of the more fortunate passed successfully through the lanes of inspection into the embraces of waiting friends.

Mr. Wilson was an interested spectator throughout. He asked questions continually and observed in detail the methods employed to discover the undesirable newcomers. When he left Ellis Island he was asked what he thought of the station.

"I merely came for information, not for thought," he answered, with a smile.

## Trace Reaches Washington.

Washington.—Found: The electoral vote of Arkansas and its bearer. And at the same time: Lost—The electoral vote of Arizona. FINDER please send at once to the office of the vice president of the United States. Some 24 hours before Troy Pace, bearing the vote of the Arkansas electors, arrived in Washington, senators and representatives of the "baby" state of Arizona sent broadcast the second foregoing notice. Pace got to the capital more than an hour before the time limit expired for receiving returns, but the Arizona messenger failed to arrive on time.

## London Expects Reign of Terror.

London.—Guerrilla warfare, with cordons against public men, riots, attacks on shop windows and street cars and a continuation of the mail box destruction crusade, was declared by Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, leader of the militants. The strike that is expected to plunge London into a suffragette reign of terror is the result of the British cabinet's decision to drop the franchise bill.

## Tennessee Governor Inaugurated.

Nashville, Tenn.—Governor Ben W. Hooper, the second Republican who has held the governor's office since reconstruction days was inaugurated for his second term. The ceremony took place in the largest auditorium in the city. The oath was administered by Chief Justice John K. Shields, United States senator elect.

## Boy Kills School Teacher.

Tecumseh, Okla.—Robert Adams, 19 years old, teaching his first term of school in district No. 101, 16 miles southwest of this place, is dead as the result of an assault made upon him in his school room last week by the two sons of J. W. Parks, who felled him with a baseball bat and beat him into unconsciousness after he had fallen. The trouble followed the thrashing of the Parks boys, 17 and 15 years old, for misbehavior.

## Arkansas Surveys Agreed to.

Washington.—The house has agreed to the two items in the rivers and harbors bill for surveys for the Arkansas river just below Little Rock and around Fourche island and five miles below Dardanelle, near the old Gleason & Cravens mercantile establishment, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the river. The two items were included in the bill through the efforts of Congressman H. M. Jacoway of Dardanelle.

## BRYAN IN CABINET

PARTY LEADERS BELIEVE HE WILL BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

## MAY HAVE A PRIVATE "TIP"

If Nebraskan Does Accept the Portfolio, They Say, It Means Wilson Will Go to Limit in Fighting for Progressive Measures.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The Democrats in Washington sincerely believe that William Jennings Bryan will be the next secretary of state. The Democrats may be wrong in their reckoning, but "Bryan for the first secretaryship" is the direct expression of belief of those Democrats in congress prominent enough to be addressed without the password into the party's council chambers.

It has been said in dispatches prior to this that Mr. Wilson of necessity must ask Mr. Bryan to be his secretary of state. The Nebraskan is recognized even by those Democrats who do not agree with him as the most prominent and influential man in their party today, unless, of course, the president-elect be excepted. It never has been said prior to this with any definiteness that the Democratic leaders really believed that Mr. Bryan would accept "the first portfolio," but now the current of Democratic opinion sets in strongly toward the conviction that he will be in the cabinet.

The Democratic leaders admit that they have no definite word from Mr. Bryan himself on the subject of his acceptance or declination of an offer of the post of secretary of state, but they say that they do not need direct word to make them certain that he will succeed Philander Chase Knox. Most of the Democratic leaders have seen Mr. Wilson, and it is not possible that he has been talking to them more freely than he has to the representatives of the press gathered at New Jersey's capital? The Democrats have heard from somewhere that Mr. Bryan is going into the cabinet.

## May Prefer to Remain Free.

William Jennings Bryan, however, is a law unto himself in most matters, and he may upset all the calculations of the other party leaders and prefer to remain a free lance in politics and in the newspaper field. Washington Democratic politicians who have claims as close students of conditions say that Mr. Wilson simply is waiting before saying his final word on the subject to learn definitely whether Mr. Wilson intends as president to press the fight for such legislation as Mr. Bryan has urged within the last few years. The Nebraskan, the close observers say, also wants to find out if Mr. Wilson is willing to go to the limit in his fighting and not to yield to the conservative Democrats' plea for compromise.

If Mr. Bryan finally shall say no to Mr. Wilson's offer of a cabinet place, the reason for his declination will be that he wishes to be "foot-loose to criticize."

If all that has been done by the Democrats in Washington to make harmony in congress possible when the extra session convenes, there has been shown consideration for the feelings of the conservative Democratic senators who are to be shorn of some of their power and are to be deprived of some of their important committee seats. The conservative ones, it is said, have promised to follow a course of action which seemingly the majority of the Democrats of the country have approved. The progressive Democrats in congress, however, believe that Mr. Wilson has made up his mind to go to the fighting limit of the progressive field, and they fear that this may alienate the affections of the conservatives and give them an excuse for forgetting their promises.

## Wilson Has Aggressive Plans.

It is apparent from what the Democratic leaders say on their return from pilgrimages to Trenton, and also because of the tone of the speeches of the president-elect, that Mr. Wilson when he gets into office wants to strike some blows. The idea of the Democrats is that Mr. Wilson will be as strenuous in his insistence on proper legislation as he is as was Theodore Roosevelt, and that in fighting temperance the two men are not so far apart as seems to be the general belief.

In his speech in Staunton Mr. Wilson said that he had his "war paint on." It is not necessary, perhaps, to put on the trappings of war in order to attack the tariff schedules, but there are other matters which will come before congress which will so divide the sentiment of the members of the Democratic party, especially in the senate, that Mr. Wilson will need all the weapons which his high office will give him to enable him to overcome the opposition, unless of course, in advance there is a general laying down of arms in the presence of the president's determination to carry on the war.

## Will Try to Put Some in Jail.

All through the last national campaign, and the state campaigns into which national matters frequently entered, the complaint of the Democratic speakers was that no trust magnates who had worked evil to the people and had produced conditions which bulwarked their wrong doing had been sent to prison. They talked about fines easily paid by the corporation heads and about dissolution which did nothing but increase the

value of the stock of the concerns involved. "Put some of these fellows to jail," was the demand of the Democratic speakers, and soon the attempt will be made to "put somebody in jail."

It is not yet known who is to be Mr. Wilson's attorney general, but whoever he is to be he will find work ahead. Upon the next attorney general will depend largely the future of the Democratic party. If he shall succeed in sending to Leavenworth or to Atlanta, or to some other federal prison some of the men who have violated the federal laws and have gained millions thereby, the Democrats say he will do more perhaps to bring the people to a mind that the Democracy is the right party in the right place than any other cabinet officer can do, no matter how energetically he perform the duties of his office.

The incoming attorney general will find pending several trust prosecutions of a major nature. Naturally it is to be supposed that he will take them up and push them under the laws as they exist. The United States Steel Corporation case hardly can be completed before Mr. Wilson takes office. Then there are the International Harvester company's suit and the New Haven railroad case. It can be taken for granted that other trust prosecution cases will be before the public eye not long after Mr. Wilson's attorney general takes office. No one pretends to believe that all of the combinations of big business which are open to attack on legal grounds have been attacked.

## Filipinos to Wait.

It seems to be assured that if the bill introduced by Representative William A. Jones of Virginia to give qualified independence in government to the Filipinos for a period of eight years passes the house of representatives at this session, it will be killed in the senate. The Jones bill has been reported favorably by the committee which passed upon it, and it is now on the calendar of the house waiting a vote. There has been a marked change in the attitude of some of the Democratic leaders recently toward the question of the wisdom of the passage of the Jones measure.

It is certain that the bill, if it does reach a vote at the present session, will be passed by a large majority in the house. The senate is Republican, and it probably will negative the measure. At the next session, with a Democratic senate, it is probable the bill would go through, but, as has been said, there are some indications that the Democratic leaders are becoming afraid of the bill, and it is possible that if it is defeated by the senate at this session, it will not be allowed to come up in the house at the extra session.

Since the year 1900 Democratic national platforms have declared for the recognition of Philippine independence under an American protectorate. The party, therefore, is committed to the measure, and it naturally is expected that an attempt will be made to pass it as soon as the Democratic party comes into full power in the government. The trouble seems to be that some of the leaders after having read the reports of government officials who are intimately acquainted with conditions in the Philippines, appear to have doubts as to the real ability of the Filipinos at the present time to govern themselves, even under the limitations of the partial independence which the Jones bill would give them for the next eight years.

## All Favor Ultimate Freedom.

As far as the Washington inquirer can learn, nearly all the members of congress, regardless of party, believe in ultimate liberty for the Filipino. The Republicans, following the example of President Taft, who once was governor of the islands, seem to believe that Uncle Sam's eastern wards will not be ripe for freedom for many seasons to come. Not even the extreme conservatives, men who have been called imperialists, will say one word against the final freeing of the islands from American control. The controversy in congress therefore, relates wholly to the date when it will be wise to write a Declaration of Independence for the Little Brown Brother.

It must not be understood from what has been written that the Democrats in congress as a body have receded from their position in regard to Philippine independence. It is simply a case of fear on the part of some of the leaders that too much haste may have been made in providing for qualified independence, and that it would be better to wait until the American system of education has done more for the Filipino before taking definite action looking to giving him his political liberty.

President Taft some time ago that it would be 40 years before the Filipinos would be ready for complete independence. Some other students of conditions in the islands say that 20 years ought to suffice to put the islands on a self-governing basis.

Government officials who have served in the Philippines, and whose duty it is to keep in touch with the conditions there, have put down in black and white some figures and some supposed facts which possibly may be responsible for the growing fear of some of the Democrats that it may not be wise just yet to give the qualified form proposed for some years to come. It is asserted that there are only about 11,000 Filipinos who can be put into the fairly well educated class. There are 8,000,000 people in the islands, and so it is said that the proposed Filipino republic, if established, would have only a comparatively small field of competent men to draw from for the purpose of keeping the islands well governed.