

# THE MADISON JOURNAL.

TALLULAH, MADISON PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913

NEW SERIES—VOL. 1 NO. 28.

W. B. BOUNTREE BROS., Publishers

## WHERE MANY WERE KILLED AND INJURED.



This remarkable photograph was taken at the very moment when the double-decked municipal pier in front of the city auditorium at Long Beach, Cal., collapsed under the weight of the ten thousand merry-makers who had assembled for the celebration of "British Empire Day." Thirty-three persons were killed and fifty seriously injured.

### INVESTIGATING STRIKE

Senate Committee Hears How Militia Ruled Coal Fields.

Washington, D. C.—Wartime rule in the coal strike regions of West Virginia was described before the Senate committee investigating the strike here and after three mine officers had described conditions, the committee expressed itself satisfied as to the charge that "the citizens of West Virginia had been tried and convicted in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States."

Two members of the Military Commission which at three different times assumed absolute domination over some 150 square miles of West Virginia territory gave their testimony. They were Capt. Charles R. Morgan, a lawyer, and Maj. James I. Pratt, who was president of the second military court which took charge of the strike district. Both told the committee that their proceedings were conducted without regard to the civil laws of the state; that they arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone without recourse to process of the civilized courts and imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the statutes of West Virginia.

"We considered the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare," said Captain Morgan with soldierly frankness, "and we acted according to the procedure of the United States army in time of war."

It was developed that as many as 49 accused men were tried at one time by the commission.

"There was no opportunity given a man to secure a new trial on the discovery of new evidence, no opportunity to give bail, no possibility of the issuance of a stay of execution, your decision was first, last and final," suggested Mr. Monnett.

"Yes," answered Captain Morgan. While Senator Martin was questioning a witness State's Attorney A. A. Lilly, representing the state of West Virginia, interrupted.

"Now, see here," said Senator Morfitt, "I am not a lawyer, as you are, but I am a senator of the United States. I am not here to cavil with you about the fine points and cheese parings of the legal phases of the situation. But I want to know the truth, and by the eternal gods I am going to know it."

**Turk Grand Vizier Assassinated.**  
Constantinople.—Mahmoud Shekhet Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier and minister of war, was shot and killed by assassins. His aide-de-camp, Lieut. Ibrahim Bey, was also killed. Prince Sid Hallim, foreign minister and ex-president of the council of state, has been appointed grand vizier ad interim. All the other ministers retain their portfolios.

**London.**—While Premier Asquith was speaking in the House of Commons a bag thrown from the stangers' gallery fell near the speaker's chair and burst, covering the surrounding seats with flour. At the same time a batch of leaflets fluttered down, thrown by a young man, who shouted something about Miss Emily Wilding, the suffragette "martyr." The man who threw the flour bag is Lawrence Marvin, a member of the Men's Society for the Promotion of Women Suffrage. He was arrested, but was released on the filing of the house.

**Suffrage Bill Passed.**  
Springfield, Ill.—The woman's suffrage bill, granting women the right to vote for all statutory offices in the state of Illinois, was passed by the house by a vote of 83 to 58. Unless the house reconsiders its vote, which is not considered likely, the suffrage bill will be up to Gov. Dunne. The bill was introduced in the Senate on February 11 by Senator P. S. McGill, Republican, and was passed by the upper branch of the General Assembly early in May.

### INVESTIGATION IS TAKING UP TIME

COMMITTEE FINDS TIME LIMIT BEING EXCEEDED BECAUSE OF WIDE SCOPE.

### WOULD LIMIT ACTIVITIES

Senator Gallinger Said President Wilson Came "Dangerously Near Lobbying."

Washington.—Lobbying as a fine art, how it is done and who is responsible, what ends are sought and what results are accomplished, probably will be investigated by the special Senate Lobbying Committee before it concludes its work and submits a report to the Senate. For two weeks the five senators on the committee have listened to testimony that has dealt almost exclusively with the influence exerted on the tariff bill, but, it has uncovered enough trails to lead members to believe that campaigns of every sort, political, industrial and economic questions were conducted along the same line through protection agents and efforts to create public sentiment favorable to the cause concerned.

In executive session the subcommittee decided to submit to the Senate another broadening of the scope of its inquiry. The investigation has taken so much time that some senators thought that it might be well to limit its activities to a complete investigation into lobbying for and against sugar and wool, but after a half hour's session, Chairman Overman was instructed to lay the whole matter before the Senate.

The committee's decision came at the end of a day filled with sensations. Senator Gallinger told the committee that in his opinion President Wilson once at least came "dangerously near lobbying" and Truman G. Palmer, Washington representative of the United States sugar beet industry declared that "a plate matter" campaign similar to the one conducted in newspapers by him had accompanied the campaigns of the president and Representative Underwood before the Baltimore convention.

**Washington.**—Absolute quarantine against the importation into the United States of any variety of cotton seed or cotton seed hulls from all foreign localities and countries, with the single exception of the Imperial valley in the state of Lower California, was declared by Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

**Resignations Accepted.**  
Copenhagen.—King Christian accepted the resignation of the Danish premier, and of the members of his cabinet, because at recent elections the party in power received an adverse vote.

**Four Killed in Wreck.**  
Stamford, Conn.—Four persons were killed and 31 injured in a rear end collision of passenger trains on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here.

**Give Bryan Grape Juice.**  
Washington.—A delegation of Richmond, Cal., business men called on Secretary Bryan at the State Department and presented him with a quantity of California grape juice in an eucalyptus wood case, with a silver inscription plate. The secretary said Mrs. Bryan made the best grape juice in the world, but that he would be delighted to try the California article. The Richmonders, who are here seeking approval of a harbor extension project, also called on Secretary Lane.

### AMERICAN TROOPS WIN BATTLE

U. S. Soldiers Killed in Engagement With Revolting Filipinos.

Manila.—The entrenchment of the rebellious Moros under the sultan of Jolo, at Ragsag, were taken by the American forces after a fierce battle in which the American casualties were six killed and 12 wounded.

The killed were two privates of Company M, Eighth United States Infantry, three members of the Fifty-first Company of Scouts and one member of the Twenty-ninth Company of Scouts. Lieut. Edwin H. Rackley was wounded in the leg.

The casualties are regarded as light in view of the stubborn resistance put up by the Moros. The attacking forces had been made up unusually strong as a precaution, there being in addition to the company of regular infantry, a troop of cavalry, seven companies of scouts, two companies of constabulary, with a battery of four mountain guns and a machine gun platoon.

**President to Name Woman.**  
Washington.—President Wilson has decided to name as one of the members of the industrial commission to investigate disputes between employers and their employees, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who conducted the work of the National Woman's Wilson and Marshall Democratic League, during the recent campaign.

**Woman Kills Husband.**  
Muskegoe, Okla.—John Hyche, a farmer, 70 years old, was shot and killed near Tullahoma. Following the shooting Rachel Hyche surrendered to the sheriff at Wagoner. Because his wife would not get up and cook breakfast, Hyche slapped her. This angered her and she got up and reached for a shotgun. The top of Hyche's head was blown off.

**Bandit Robs Woman.**  
New York.—Miss Dorothy Daniels, a frail little woman of 23, was beaten, choked and robbed in the streets by a bandit who had followed her from a bank to her place of employment on Varick street. The highwayman escaped with \$1,128 in currency and certified checks. Hundreds pursued him for several blocks, but he eluded them. The holdup occurred in a busy downtown section in full view of the noonday crowds.

**Liverpool, England.**—Explosion of a canister caused great excitement at Runcorn, 16 miles from this city. It was thrown into the street from the window of a street car crossing the suspension bridge over the ship canal. A local chemist said it contained sulphur and chlorate of potash. Militant suffragettes are suspected by authorities. In other quarters it is believed that the affair was a practical joke.

**Island in Danger of Starvation.**  
Washington.—Famine, with only seal meat to keep off starvation, threatens the people of Pribilof Islands, Alaska, as a result of Congress delaying passing the sundry civil bill, the department of Commerce announced. There are food supplies on the islands for but a month longer and until funds are provided the department can send no more. Even if a vessel sailed from San Francisco at once it could not arrive before July 6.

**Bill Up to President.**  
Washington.—Only the approval of the president is now needed to make a law of the sundry civil appropriation bill with the exemption of labor unions and farmers' associations from anti-trust prosecutions with funds provided by the measure. By a vote of 46 to 12 the Senate receded from its opposition to an item in the bill as it passed the house reducing the number of members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home from 11 to five.

### COURT SUSTAINS STATE ATTORNEY

JUDGE RULES ACT OF RECENT ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE IS NOT REFERABLE.

### CASE TO BE CARRIED HIGHER

Question of Disfranchisement Will Enter Contest When Matter Reaches U. S. Tribunal.

Little Rock.—Circuit Judge Fulk handed down an opinion in the case instituted by the liquor dealers to compel Secretary of State Hodges to submit the drastic anti-saloon act passed by the legislature to the voters of the state at the next general election under the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution. Judge Fulk sustained Attorney General Moose in his contention that the act was not referable, and denied the petition filed by the liquor people asking for a mandamus on the secretary of state. The case now goes to the supreme court for a final determination.

It was authoritatively stated that the liquor interests will soon attack the constitutionality of the act on the ground that the proposed law denies negroes from signing the petitions to be filed with county court when applications for liquor licenses are filed. This is about the only federal question involved, it is said, and will finally go to the United States Supreme Court for settlement. The law passed by the last legislature, seeking to rid the state of saloons, will not take effect until January 1, 1914, in the event the act is sustained by the supreme court. If the case should be taken to the United States Supreme Court another session of the legislature will be held before a final decision could be reached by that tribunal.

### SOUTHERN STATES WARNED

Cattle Being Shipped Out by Wholesale—Will Cause Higher Prices.

Washington.—Grave warning to the southern states, especially Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, against the wholesale exportation of their cattle is contained in a special statement issued by the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture.

In the past 12 months, says the statement, buyers from the middle west have taken from that district thousands of animals, many of which go to the slaughter house, when they should be retained for breeding purposes.

"Some people of the south," says the bureau, "seem glad that these cattle are being shipped out, as the number of scrub cattle is being reduced and the south will get better cattle as the result. They do not consider that if the shortage of cattle is such as to cause buyers to come from the far west to buy these scrub cattle for breeding purposes the chances of southern farmers refilling their pastures with good cattle are indeed small, but where are these good bred cattle to come at a reasonable price?"

### Throats Cut by Wire.

New York.—A sagging wire cut the throats of two members of a picnic party riding on top of a double-decked automobile bus near Long Beach, L. I., and swept another man to the ground. One of the men, William Fleng, is suffering from a partly severed windpipe and probably will die. It is expected that the other men, although their injuries are serious, will recover.

### Earthquakes in Bulgaria.

Sofia.—The earthquakes here have been occurring in many parts of Bulgaria. The violent shocks occurred in Grabovia, where much damage was done. The seismic disturbance at Tironevcano continued throughout a whole day. At that place many persons were killed and churches and public and private buildings were damaged. Thousands are homeless and destitute.

### Many Hurt in Trolley Wreck.

St. Louis.—Twenty-four persons, mostly women and children, were injured in a rear end trolley car collision on the Creve Coeur Lake line in St. Louis county. Two of them, Mrs. Dora Bingham and Mrs. Regina A. Carothers, will probably die. A score of others were bruised and cut by flying glass, but refused to go to the hospital. The accident occurred near Overland park. Both were open air cars crowded with picnickers.

Little Rock, Ark.—Robt. B. Malone of Pine Bluff, Ark., was killed and four other motorists were injured more or less seriously, when a large touring car in which the party was traveling from Pine Bluff to Hot Springs, overturned and rolled down a 30-foot embankment on the Sweet Home pike, four miles southeast of Little Rock. In the car were W. R. Kirby and wife, Robt. B. Malone and son and another boy. W. R. Kirby was driving when the car was stalled on a bill and he lost control.

### TO TOUR THE STATE

LOUISIANA RURAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

### ASK THE RAIL ROADS TO AID

Importance of Farmer and Business Man Cooperating Realized—Message to Planters.

New Orleans.—With Hon. Martin Behrman, mayor of New Orleans; James M. Parker, president of the association, and more than a dozen Louisiana boosters and members of the executive committee, the Rural Co-operative Association met last week and adopted plans which embrace a state-wide membership and a tour for a train of agricultural boosters that will eclipse any previous undertaking. The train will be known as the agricultural special, and will tour the state from the Texas-Louisiana line to the most southerly rail connections. The month selected for the boosting trip is next October.

The way for the agricultural special will be blazed by freshly whitewashed telegraph and telephone poles, barns and outbuildings, and will be known as the great white way.

Plans for the financing of the campaign of agricultural development in Louisiana were thoroughly discussed at the meeting, and a resolution, introduced by Mayor Behrman, was adopted for a committee to call on the various Louisiana railroads asking them for an annual contribution of \$2 a mile on their respective trackage in this state. The building of good roads was taken up and the proposition heartily endorsed.

To increase the membership of the Louisiana Rural Co-operative Association it was decided to divide the state into units, a parish to embrace a unit. Agents will be sent to each parish to preach the doctrine of co-operation, and to organize a chamber of commerce wherever one does not exist. Enthusiasm will be injected into the people, it is proposed, and every man and boy will be made a booster for Louisiana.

"We realize the great necessity for co-operation between the farmers of Louisiana and the bankers of the state, to the end that city business men may assist the rural residents to help themselves," President James M. Parker said after the meeting. "Our convention has, therefore, issued this message to the people of Louisiana:

"First—Show the farmer, business men, stockmen and all others the prosperous condition of Louisiana.

"Second—Cultivate a feeling between the farmer and the business man of the mutual benefits to be gained through co-operation.

"Third—Educate the farmer and the farmer's children in order to make them prosperous.

"Fourth—Show the rural citizen the benefits of living on a cash basis and of raising all they consume on their farms.

"Fifth—Convince the farmer that every square foot of his property is worth its weight in gold if he will cultivate his fence corners.

"Sixth—Let every community have its boosting organization, to the end that the farmer may know everything that makes for the future of his individual locality and his state.

"Seventh—Let every farmer utilize all his acreage to its maximum efficiency by diversity of crops and conservation of the fertility of soil.

"Eighth—Grow corn and feed surplus yield to stock.

"Ninth—Grade your cattle and hogs. Remember that native mothers produce fine general purpose food stock if placed with registered sires.

"Tenth—Last and most important, accept as your slogan the official slogan of the Louisiana Rural Co-operative Association:

"Believe in Louisiana."

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Martin Behrman, chairman of the executive committee. Others present were: James M. Parker, of Monroe, president; Luther Ellison, of Monroe, secretary; J. P. Savant, of White-castle; Guy G. Fenner, of Alexandria; W. D. Hass, of Bunkie; Louis N. Bruggerhoff, of Shreveport; S. Arthur Knapp, of Lake Charles, and H. D. Aggar, of Monroe.

The Louisiana Rural Co-operative Association was organized at Alexandria last April 29. Its purpose is to develop agricultural resources of the state.

### Nothing Wrong With Water.

Baton Rouge.—Because of a bad taste and odor, Mayor Grouchy caused the city water to be examined. Nothing was found wrong with the water except that it contained sulphur occasioned by the water company using direct from the wells while cleaning the standpipes.

Baton Rouge.—The plan under which it is proposed to have the milk inspection of Baton Rouge carried on is outlined by E. L. Jordan, president of the Dairymen's Association. The police jury of East Baton Rouge Parish voted to defray one-third of the necessary expense of maintaining a dairy inspector for Baton Rouge provided that the remainder of the money is provided from other sources. The plan is to place a senior in the College of Agriculture at the Louisiana State University in charge of this inspection.

### STRIKERS CAUSE A RIOT

Ten Policemen Use Guns to Stand off Crowd of 800 Men.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—Two men were fatally shot and more than a score were injured in a gun battle between ten policemen and 200 strikers at the Julia Street dock of the United Fruit Company. The strikers were composed of members of the Sailors' Union of the Atlantic Coast and the Marine Transport Workers' Association, who left the employ of the United Fruit Company following a wage reduction the first of the month. They went to the dock for the purpose of boarding the steamship Heredia, of the United Fruit Line, and, when ordered away by the police, responded with revolvers, bricks and rocks.

During the conflict a riot call was sent to Police Headquarters, and Captain John P. Boyle, acting superintendent of police, accompanied by a score of patrolmen and detectives, armed with riot guns, rushed in automobiles to the scene of the trouble. Upon the arrival of the additional force the strikers broke and fled, but not until many of their number had been wounded and captured. Forty-three prisoners were locked up in the First Precinct Police Station. All were charged with inciting riot, and will be arraigned before Judge Fisher.

### CONTESTS FOR SOLDIERS

Athletic Meet Will Be Held During State Guard Encampment.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—Provision for athletic contests during state encampment at Camp Stafford July 14-23, were announced by Adjutant General McNeese. One afternoon will be devoted to athletic competition, which will consist of military events. Prizes will be awarded the winners. Second Lieutenant Charles S. Kelly, of Company H, Baton Rouge, former captain of the L. S. U. football team, will have charge of the meet. Companies are urged to come prepared for the following events:

Equipment race—Contestants standing at scratch, equipped with rifle, blanket-roll, belt, canteen, and gloves, will run straight away, leaving rifle at ten yards, gloves at 20 yards, blanket at 30 yards, canteen at 40 yards, belt at 50 yards, leggings at 60 yards, hat at 70 yards, and while returning to replace all clothing and equipment so as to pass inspection.

Tug-o-war dismounted—Each team will consist of 11 men. The captain of the team will be tied in the tug, and it will not be passed more than once around the body of the anchor. In no case will one man pull more than one team in the contest. No substitute will be allowed to pull on any team that has pulled a trial, except in case of sickness, in which case the permission of the officer in charge of the field meet must be obtained. Carrying wounded and shelter tent-pitching contests will also be held.

### NO ACTION ON BOND ISSUE

Meeting Between Board and Fiscal Agency Banks This Week.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—The Louisiana Board of Liquidation met last week but no definite action was taken on the retirement of the old bond issue and the floating of a new. A meeting was arranged for this week between the fiscal agent banks and the board.

The fiscal agent banks are the Whitney-Central National and Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, of New Orleans; the State National, of New Iberia; the Bank of Assumption, of Napoleonville; the Commercial National and the First National, of Shreveport; the Ruston State Bank of Baton Rouge and the Louisiana National Bank, of Baton Rouge; the Union Bank, of Opelousas, and the Rapides Bank of Alexandria.

The governor was authorized to borrow sufficient money for the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary to maintain the system until the present abundant crops have been marketed.

### Centenary Chairman Resigns.

Shreveport.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Centenary College, Captain P. M. Welsh, who held the position ever since the college was removed from Jackson, resigned as chairman for personal reasons. City Commissioner S. C. Paillove, a Centenary alumnus, is being urged to accept the place, but, so far, declines.

### Want Receiver for Oil Company.

Shreveport, La.—The Oil City Machinery Company has filed application for the appointment of a receiver for the Pauls Valley Oil and Gas Company, of Vivian, which drilled some wells in the Caddo field. The hearing is fixed for June 24.

### Examining Board Named.

Baton Rouge.—Adjutant General McNeese named the following examining board for the examination of officers of the National Guard: Infantry and cavalry, Brigadier General Oswald W. McNeese, adjutant general; Major Joseph Thompson, assistant adjutant general; Captain William S. Hero, First Squadron Cavalry; Captain Leslie A. Fitch, First Infantry; Field artillery, Major Allison Owen, Battalion Washington Artillery; Captain Bryan Black, Battalion.

### SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS ARKANSAS RATES

Railroads Lose Contention That Property Would Be Confiscated If Laws Were Allowed to Stand.

### DECISION WAS REVERSED

JUDGE TRIEBER HAD SUSTAINED OPERATORS IN CLAIMS OF UNREASONABLE TARIFFS.

### REGULATE FREIGHT RATES

Commission Has Power to Fix Maximum Charges on all Railroads in the State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington, D. C.—The people of Arkansas won their first legal victory in their fight against the railroads of that state, when the United States Supreme Court held that Arkansas' 2-cent passenger fare law was valid and that the railroads could prove that the rate was confiscatory.

In the Arkansas case the Supreme Court also decided cases favorable to the states of Missouri, Oregon and West Virginia.

In reversing the decision of Judge Trieber of the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Arkansas, who held that the Arkansas maximum freight and 2-cent passenger fare law were invalid because confiscatory, the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Justice Hughes, reversed the lower court and remanded with directions to the Arkansas Railroad Commission against the Iron Mountain and the St. Louis Southern railroad companies, in an effort to uphold the law passed by the Arkansas legislature in 1907, fixing the maximum passenger rates and freight rates within the state.

The original action was brought by railroad companies operating within the state of Arkansas to enjoin the Arkansas Railroad Commission from fixing the maximum freight and passenger rate laws.

The cases were brought before Circuit Judge Trieber at Little Rock on July 12, 1908. Judge Trieber held that the Arkansas freight and passenger rates complained of would not afford a reasonable return upon the property, and were therefore confiscatory. While there was no formal opinion handed down in the Arkansas rate cases, the court announced that the decision in the Missouri cases was applicable in the Arkansas cases. The other 17 Arkansas railroads had previously agreed to abide by the decision in the Iron Mountain and St. Louis and Southern cases which were decided.

The Supreme Court's decision is based upon as a real victory for the Arkansas Railroad Commission in the fight of the state to fix railroad rates. This is held to be valid.

Under the decision the court decided that when a state railroad commission fixes the rates the railroads operating within the state cannot make a case until they have operated under these rates, and even then the burden of proof is upon the railroads to prove conclusively that the rates complained of are confiscatory.

The Iron Mountain and the other railroads contended that the passenger and freight rates fixed by the Arkansas Railroad Commission were unjust, unreasonable and confiscatory and that it deprived them of property without due process of law. Under that decision, the railroads from now on cannot prove that the rates, which will now be put in force in Arkansas, are confiscatory.

### Want Race Segregation.

Atlanta, Ga.—Race segregation in city blocks where the majority of the voters favor it, is the object of an ordinance passed by the Atlanta council. The measure is said to have resulted from recent actions of negroes in one of the wards, in buying realty adjacent to prominent residential sites. The ordinance does not seek to force the removal of negroes who have already secured property, but to prevent others from gaining a foothold.

### Want Party Convention.

Washington.—Members of the "convention committee" of prominent Republicans who recently made demands upon the Republican National Committee for a national convention this year, have decided, as the result of meetings here to oppose any action by the National Committee to effect proposed reforms without a party convention. The question of reducing Southern representation in national convention is to be considered.