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State Road System Plans By Engineers

Every Parish Seat to Be Eventually Connected, and
Forty-Five Hundred Miles of Highways to
Form a Splendid Web.

The accompanying map shows the network of roadways, and to that end they are gradually working, having established a standard for the roads. One of the features of the proposed

highways is that there will be connecting roads from every parish seat to every other parish seat. Also cross-country roadways are expected to be built to facilitate overland commerce and planters.

The entire proposed state road system is approximately 4,500 miles in length and will make a perfect web-work over the state. This survey, which has been completed, has adhered as nearly as possible to the government movement for a mattress work of national highways. The national highways as proposed in Louisiana will consist of 1,450 miles, 170 miles of which are not included in the state survey.

The national highways, which are becoming a very live topic throughout the country, will be prominent in Louisiana if the system is carried out

as exploited. There are six divisions of the national highways in Louisiana. They are:

New Orleans-Shreveport Road—About 400 miles in length, coming into the state in the northwestern section, running through Shreveport and down to Alexandria. Thence the road will be continued to Baton Rouge on the east side of the river, and crossing the river at the capital, will come to New Orleans.

New Orleans to Little Rock Road—This road will be about 360 miles in length, coming down through Arkansas and cutting the northern line of Louisiana, passing through Ruston, Jonesboro, Winnfield and thence into Alexandria, going from there through Opelousas and Lafayette. From Lafayette it will be continued through New Iberia, Jeanerette and Franklin. From Franklin it will follow the direction of the southern Pacific Railroad into New Orleans.

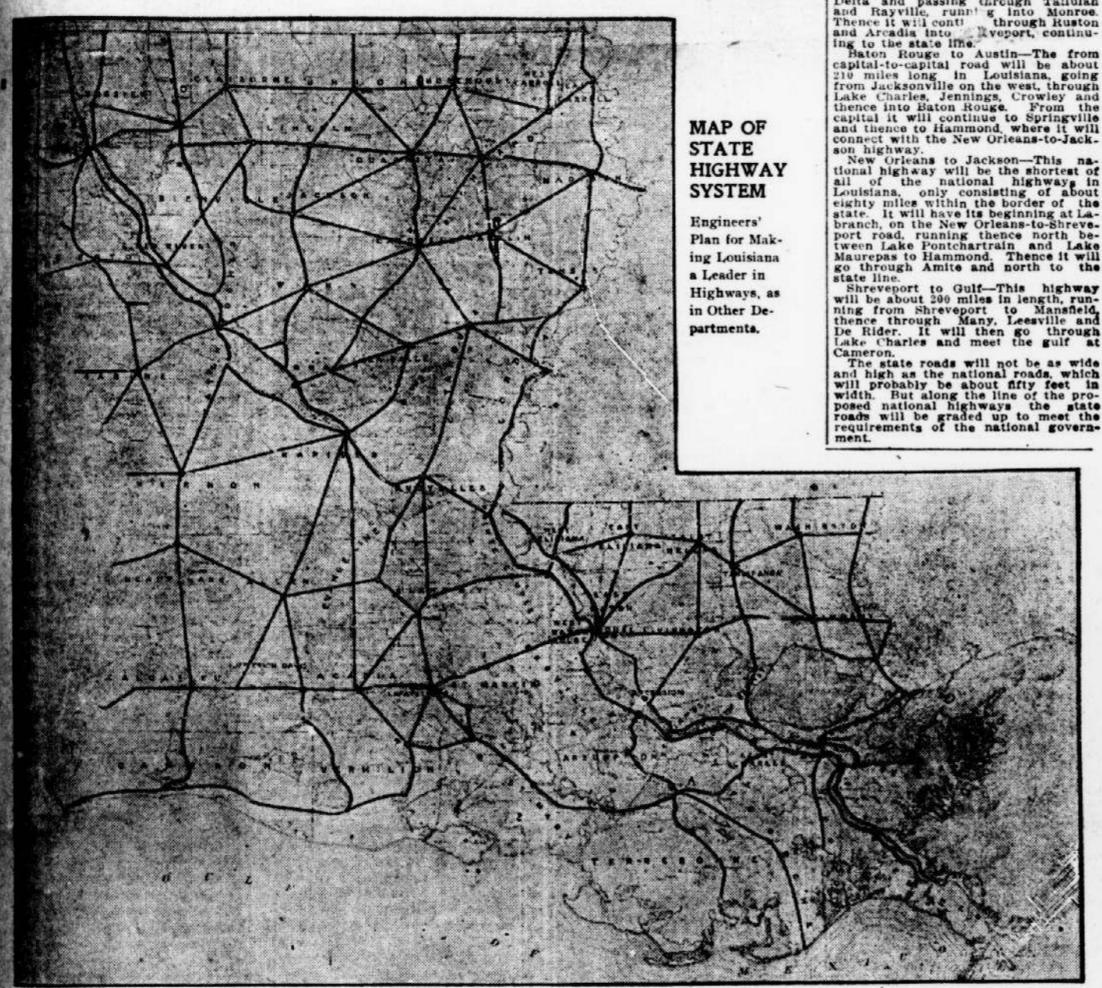
Natchitoches to Shreveport—This road will be a cross-state road in the northern portion of the state, entering at Delta and passing through Tallulah and Rayville, running into Monroe. Thence it will continue through Ruston and Arcadia into Shreveport, continuing to the state line.

Baton Rouge to Austin—The from capital-to-capital road will be about 210 miles long in Louisiana, going from Jackson on the west, through Lake Charles, Jennings, Crowley and thence into Baton Rouge. From the capital it will continue to Springville and thence to Hammond, where it will connect with the New Orleans-to-Jackson highway.

New Orleans to Jackson—This national highway will be the shortest of all of the national highways in Louisiana, only consisting of about eighty miles within the border of the state. It will have its beginning at Lake Branch on the New Orleans-to-Shreveport road, running thence north between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas to Hammond. Thence it will go through Amite and north to the state line.

Shreveport to Gulf—This highway will be about 200 miles in length, running from Shreveport to Mansfield, thence through Many, Leesville and De Ridder. It will then go through Lake Charles and meet the gulf at Cameron.

The state roads will not be as wide and high as the national roads, which will probably be about fifty feet in width. But along the line of the proposed national highways, the state roads will be graded up to meet the requirements of the national government.



MAP OF STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Engineers' Plan for Making Louisiana a Leader in Highways, as in Other Departments.

By courtesy of the New Orleans Daily Picayune.

STORM STRIKES WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEATH FOLLOWS IN WAKE—CAPITOL BEARS BRUNT—DEBRIS LITTERS THE STREETS.

PRESIDENT WILSON UNHURT

Secretary Hurries Executive Out of Reach of Harm—Disturbance Caused by Heat.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Like a giant flail, a cyclonic storm of wind, rain and hail whipped back and forth across the nation's capital leaving death and ruin in its wake.

Three dead, scores injured and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed was the toll recorded in the hurried canvass made when the city awoke itself from half an hour of helplessness in the grasp of the elements.

Out of a blazing sky, under which the city was sweltering with the temperature at 100 degrees came the storm roaring from the north driving a mass of clouds that cast a mantle of darkness over the city. The gale, reaching a velocity of almost 70 miles an hour, swept the streets clear, unroofed houses, tore detached small structures from their foundations, wrecked one office building, overturned wagons and carriages in the streets and swept Washington's hundred parks, tearing huge branches from trees and even uprooting sturdy old elms, landmarks of a century.

As the wind wreaked its havoc, the rain came and in five minutes the temperature dropped from the 100 mark to between 60 and 70. Then the rain turned to hail and hail stones battered on roofs and crashed through skylights and windows.

For a half hour the city covered under the beating of the storm, every activity suspended. Trolley lines, street traffic and telephone service were halted and government departments suspended operations.

The wind wrecked a three-story brick office building occupied by the B. S. Saul company, real estate dealers, and 15 persons were carried down in the crash. W. E. Hilton, vice president of the real estate company, Thomas B. Fealey, 65 years old, and an unidentified man who entered the building to try to rescue those caught in the wreck, were taken from the ruins dead. Many were taken to hospitals seriously injured.

The neatly kept lawns of the White House were devastated. Three huge elm trees uprooted by the wind were thrown bodily across the lawn and up to the very porches of the building, blocking the drives. President Wilson was seated in the executive offices when the wind crashed through several windows in the White House proper. Secretary Tumulty hurried the president and Representative Korbly of Indiana, with whom he was conferring, to a sheltered inner room, away from the searching lightning flashes.

The capitol, set high above the city caught the brunt of the wind and rain, hail and lightning. The Senate was in session when the hail swept down with a deafening roar, beating on the glass roof of the chamber. The tumult made further business impossible, and hurrying to the vice president's desk, Senator Kern, megaphoned with his hands, a motion to recess. The motion was put and although the senators could hear nothing, the Senate quit work for 15 minutes in confusion.

Representative Flood of Virginia narrowly escaped death or serious injury when, in the height of the storm, he was driving in an automobile through the White House grounds. A huge uprooted elm was thrown by the wind directly in the path, just missing the machine.

Chester, S. C.—Two persons were killed and about 50 injured when two passenger coaches of a mixed freight and passenger train of the Lancaster and Chester railroad plunged through a trestle and fell 50 feet into Hooper's creek, seven miles from here.

New York.—Heirs of Col. John Jacob Astor who perished on the Titanic, last year will pay into the state treasury \$2,309,917.02 as inheritance tax on legacies from the estate. This sum was divided by Surrogate Cohan as follows: "Mrs. Madeline Force-Astor, the widow, \$290,455.81; William Vincent Astor, \$2,711,882.99; John Jacob Astor, the posthumous son, \$109,006.28; and Muriel Astor, daughter by the first marriage \$177,530.31." Most of this tax has been paid to obtain the five per cent discount allowed.

BATON ROUGE NEWS

SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER COMMISSIONER BRUNER IS ENTITLED TO OFFICE.

MAY WITHHOLD HIS SALARY

May Be Test of Legal Rights—Constitution Acts as Bar in Some Cases.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—A persistent and apparently well-authenticated report is current that State Auditor Capdeville, before issuing a warrant for Commissioner E. O. Bruner's salary upon the end of the current month, would apply to Attorney General Pleasant for a ruling as to whether or not Mr. Bruner's conviction for slander and imprisonment in the parish prison of East Baton Rouge rendered him ineligible to draw pay for the time since he entered upon his sentence. The auditor's office wouldn't discuss the report. If the ruling is against Mr. Bruner it would mean that his office is vacant.

Following the suggestion from various parts of Louisiana that he resign, Commissioner E. O. Bruner is now faced with the possibility that there now may be a test of his legal right to hold his office longer. The State Constitution declares that no man is eligible to hold office who, among other things, is imprisoned in any prison.

The parish places of incarceration are variously termed "jails" and "prisons." Whether only the State Penitentiary or whether the parish jails are also meant in this clause of the constitution, is the point at issue. The plea is being made in Mr. Bruner's behalf that, as he was convicted not of a crime or felony, but merely of a misdemeanor, and as he is in jail and not in "prison," he is not debarred from holding office.

FEDERAL MONEY TO AID FARMERS

FROM \$25,000,000 TO \$50,000,000 TO BE DEPOSITED IN BANKS OF COUNTRY.

ANTICIPATES A STRINGENCY

Bond and Commercial Paper to Be Taken as Security—Loans Must Be Returned in Short Time.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—From \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of government funds will be deposited in the national banks of the south and west at once by Secretary McAdoo to facilitate the movement of crops. Federal, state and municipal bonds and prime commercial paper will be accepted as security for the money, upon which the banks will pay two per cent interest.

The motive of Secretary McAdoo in establishing this new policy is to anticipate the money stringency in the late summer and fall, which invariably accompanies the marketing and movement of crops, especially when the crops are unusually large, as the harvest now beginning forecasts. He intends to take time by the forelock and prevent or minimize the usual tightness of money.

In a statement the secretary made the significant answer that government bonds would be accepted at par as security for new deposits, and that the additional money would be placed only with banks which have taken out at least 40 per cent of their authorized circulation.

United States two per cent bonds, serving as security for most of the national bank circulation, have been depressed recently to new low market records, dropping to 95 3/4 during the past few days. The secretary's willingness to accept these bonds at par as security for the \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of promised deposits, and the inducement to the national banks to increase their circulation up to the 40 per cent limit, is expected to help in restoring the parity of the depressed twos by creating a new market for them.

For the first time in history the government will accept prime commercial paper as security for deposits. This privilege will be granted, announced the secretary, in order to make these special deposits available to the banks on securities readily within their reach.

"The commercial paper submitted," added Mr. McAdoo, "shall first be passed upon and approved by the clearing house committees of the cities in which the banks offering such paper may be located. All commercial paper and bonds must finally be passed upon and accepted by the secretary."

Approved commercial paper will be accepted as security for the deposits at 65 per cent of its face value, and high class state, municipal and other bonds, at 75 per cent of their market value.

The additional deposits will be placed with the national banks in the two or three principal cities in each of the states where harvesting now is in progress and where the demand for money for moving the crops most conveniently can be met. The secretary said it would not be practicable to scatter the deposits among the smaller cities, especially in view of the character of securities necessary.

The banks will be required to return the money to the public treasury when the crops have been moved.

The present suggestion is, Mr. McAdoo said, that 15 per cent be paid in December, 30 per cent in January, 30 per cent in February and 25 per cent in March next.

NEWS OF LOUISIANA

THE LAFAYETTE BOOSTER TRAIN MAKES SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO MORGAN CITY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Morgan City.—Greeted by a series of continued ovations all along the line, the "Snowball Special," bearing delegations from twelve cities, reached here from Lafayette, thus adding fresh laurels to the booster movement inaugurated by the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, and which culminated in a mass meeting at Lafayette to effect a permanent organization of boosters from thirteen parishes in southwest Louisiana.

The first train in the booster movement was run some days ago from Lafayette to Lake Charles, and the special duplicated the victory of the former excursion.

The reception at New Iberia was an event. At Jeanerette, where the train stopped 30 minutes, the delegation was augmented by several of the town's business men.

At Franklin the boosters were escorted to the courthouse, where they were welcomed by Mayor Laue, Judge Thomas H. Milling and Prof. Stephens also spoke. Judge Milling's talk was along practical lines, showing that he had not only a deep sympathy for the movement, but that his advice was well founded.

After two hours' visit in Franklin the boosters were again on their way toward Morgan City, stopping at Patterson to take on an additional number of boosters.

The arrival at Morgan City would have been more spectacular had the special train been on schedule, but as it was the train reached Morgan City 15 minutes ahead of time, and as a result the delegation at the depot was not as large as it might have been.

To Call Commission Meeting.

Baton Rouge.—Governor Hall has given notice that when he returns to Baton Rouge from the pleasure trip along the Louisiana coast, which he is enjoying on the Game Commission's boat, he will call a meeting of the Spanish-American War Commission. The meeting will be called to elect a secretary of the Spanish War Commission, effective August 1. Governor Hall has formally notified J. St. Clair Favrot by letter that his services as secretary of the commission will expire beginning August 1.

Election Date Reset.

Baton Rouge.—The East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury held a special call meeting and set September 6 as the date for holding a special election in the First Good Roads District for the voting of a \$15,000 bond issue to gravel the model road between Baton Rouge and Hope Villa, the limits of the district. The Police Jury recreated the entire district and extended the limits so as to take in a little more territory.

Two Trains Collide.

Baton Rouge.—A Baton Rouge, Hammond and Eastern freight train collided with a Louisiana Railroad and Navigation northbound passenger train. An engine and baggage car were turned over and the freight train had two lumber cars derailed. No one was injured in the wreck.

Woman Kills Husband.

Shreveport.—Enraged by what she declared to be personal cruelty and family neglect, Mrs. Lizzie Leopard, clerk in a local novelty store, shot and instantly killed her husband, N. E. ("Crick") Leopard, railroad shop employee, early at their home in Laurel street, adjoining the residence of Deputy Sheriff N. B. Tanner, who arrested the woman as she was calmly telephoning the police about the tragedy. Mrs. Leopard's mother, Mrs. Fannie Odom, was a witness to the affair. The Leopards' four little children were also present.

Want Old Structures Removed.

Shreveport.—Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal A. F. Marks spent a day in Shreveport conferring with City Fire Marshal Strube McConnell regarding fire hazards, especially regarding movement under way to have dilapidated structures demolished. Two appeals from the city fire marshal's instructions to owners to tear down old structures, owing to risks, were considered, and the city marshal's action approved. Several old buildings have already been removed.

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Cotton Seed Men Form Permanent Body—Officers Chosen.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—J. W. Vogle, of Alexandria, was elected president of the new Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association at a statewide meeting. Permanent organization was effected. The association representing about 50 mills in the state. Other officers were: W. P. Hayne, Boyce, La., vice president, and Bryan Bell, New Orleans, secretary-treasurer. Several committees were named.

The prime object of the association is to make the public better acquainted with various cotton seed products, and thereby enlarge the demand. It will promote more friendly relations between the state's crushers. It is the association's intention to broaden the farmer's education on cottonseed meal and other products and induce him to use more of it for food and fertilizer. The campaign to increase the demand for cottonseed products will not be confined to Louisiana only, but will extend abroad. Tentative plans to secure a bigger foreign trade have been mapped out.

Crushers from all parts of the state were in attendance at the meeting. This organization has been in contemplation for two or three years.

State Must Show Cause.

Shreveport.—Acting upon petition of attorneys for the Tensas Delta Land Company, United States Judge Aleck Boardman has issued a rule for the Tensas Levee Board and State Attorney General R. G. Pleasant to show cause the first day of the October term of the Federal Court at Monroe, La., why the famous suit against the Tensas Delta Land Company should not be dismissed. The defendant company urges the dismissal of the proceedings on the ground that the case was recently compromised for \$100,000. State Attorney General Pleasant was served with the papers while here.

Report Crops Short.

Folsom.—Owing to the continuous rains the farmers are looking for about only a half crop. The appearance of some weevils about July 1 was of no important consequence. Corn and sweet potatoes will measure 90 per cent.

Washington.—William H. Bennett was nominated postmaster at Clinton, La. The following fourth-class Louisiana postmasters were appointed: Alice Wards, Murlock. Bieber, Belle Chase.

Man and Wife Burned.

Alexandria.—C. H. McMorris and wife were severely burned by the explosion of a can of wood alcohol, which they were using to fill an alcohol stove. They are now in the sanitarium. Mr. McMorris is considered dangerously burned and may not survive.

Piquemine.—One case of the hook worm was found by Dr. Adams, of the Rockefeller Institute. His patient is from Point Coupee parish, and is badly infected.

Baptists Commence Revival.

Franklinton.—Baptists here have begun a series of revival meetings, in which Rev. Dr. L. A. Moore, pastor of Coliseum Place Baptist church, of New Orleans, and G. W. Reynolds, a noted singer, of Birmingham, Ala., and the pastor, Rev. Leon Sloan, of Slidell, are taking leading parts.

Gas Well Fire Out.

Shreveport.—Reports from De Soto Parish field state that the Busch-Everett gas well fire, which was caused by lightning, has been extinguished. It is understood the steam method was used in smothering the flames. Besides gas waste, estimated at 12,000,000 feet daily, and derrick damages, the loss is considered slight.

Adventist Meeting Ends.

Alexandria.—The Louisiana Seventh Day Adventists closed a six-day meeting here last week. Evangelist Parmelee was re-elected president of the conference; O. R. Godsmark, of New Orleans, treasurer; H. D. Leaville, of Shreveport, field missionary secretary; Miss Elsie Hollingsworth, educational and Sabbath school secretary of the state. The following were elected to serve with the president as an executive committee: H. D. Leaville, Shreveport; W. S. Lowry, Simsboro; C. A. Saxby, Lake Charles, and Charles Lantz, Welsh.

Fixes Clock, Earns Clemency.

Franklinton.—A novel commutation of sentence has been allowed by Judge Lancaster in the case of Frank Sesar, who had been convicted of an offense for which a fine of \$500 has been imposed. The accused, in speaking for himself, stated he was a first-class clockmaker. As the town clock has been silent as a timepiece for several years, the thoughtful judge declared that if Sesar would fix the clock to run and keep good time the fine would be reduced to \$50 and the prisoner released after a short term, during which he was to regulate the clock. Thus far the work is satisfactory.

Grasshoppers Stop Train.

Dodge City, Kan.—"Train 545, delayed forty minutes, stalled by grasshoppers." This was the report at the Rock Island station here. The train was coming out of Ford when it struck a deep cut where "hoppers" covered the rails. As the engine wheels struck the insects, the rails became slippery and the drivers spun round and the train stopped. The crew finally scopped the hopper off the track and covered the rail with sand.

ORGANIZE SHIPPING CLUB

Experts Deliver Lectures at Minden. Dr. Dodson Could not Attend.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Minden.—E. L. Jordan, professor of animal industry in the Louisiana State University, and W. H. Dalrymple, professor of veterinary science in the same institution, delivered interesting lectures to a gathering of farmers and others here at the courthouse. A large number of farmers of this parish came to Minden, expecting to hear Dr. Dodson, E. S. Richards and others speak, as they were scheduled to address a meeting which had been widely advertised, but these gentlemen were highly instructive, and much interest was evinced in the discussion.

Mr. Jordan, who is organizing live stock shipping clubs, perfected an organization of one here, with R. C. Galoway, president; W. G. Stewart, vice president, and B. F. Griffith, secretary and treasurer. Fifteen or twenty members were secured. He will spend about a week in this parish organizing other clubs of the kind. The addresses of these two gentlemen were highly instructive, and much interest was evinced in the discussion.

Suffrage Organization Formed.

Alexandria.—Mrs. Royden Douglas, of New Orleans, who has been visiting relatives here for some time, organized a woman's suffrage league for Rapides parish, with Mrs. William Polk as president, Mrs. M. I. Johnston, vice president, and Mrs. F. E. Russell as secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Douglas left for New Orleans.

Charged With Killing Bird.

Thibodaux.—R. Sterling, state game inspector, arrived here for the purpose of making affidavits against Albert Kraemer and Leonard, of this parish having in their possession an egret, charging them with killing the bird. This is the first affidavit made for violation under the new law by a state officer in this parish.

New Highway Completed.

Houma.—The new road connecting the Bayou Blue country with Houma was completed last week and the first team drove into the city by the new thoroughfare. The road was built by private subscriptions of citizens of Houma and vicinity, labor contributed by people of Bayou Blue. To C. A. Celestin, of Houma, is due the credit of taking the initiative in this work and through his co-operation with citizens of Bayou Blue and Houma the work was begun and completed. The road will be the first link in the contemplated automobile roadway from Houma to New Orleans.

Louisiana Party Leaves.

Baton Rouge.—Dr. W. R. Dodson, dean and director of the Experiment Station; E. S. Richardson, directing agent of the Boys and Girls' Club work; Mason Snowden, state agent farm demonstration work, and W. H. Bayless left last week for Washington, D. C. Prof. Dodson has been called into council with the heads of the Agricultural Department at Washington to discuss some agricultural problems peculiar to Louisiana.

Germany to Study Methods.

Berlin.—It is reported that a committee of German athletic authorities has arranged to call for the United States soon to study the athletic methods there with a view to helping Germany win the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. The committee plans to remain for some time in New York and then tour the western states, visiting all the leading universities. A special investigation will be made of the methods in vogue at the army and navy schools.

Alabama's First Bale.

Montgomery, Ala.—The first bale of 1913 cotton raised and ginned in Alabama was sold at public auction here for 15 cents per pound. The bale weighed 350 pounds and was raised three miles from this city. Ginning of this cotton started July 30 and was completed recently, seven days ahead of the first bale last year.

Leaves Money to Religion.

New York.—Twelve legacies of \$2,600 each to children and grandchildren, the income of which is to be devoted to "promoting the cause of the Redeemer," are contained in the will of Anson Phelps Stokes, who died on June 25, leaving an estate worth \$750,000. The bulk of the estate goes to the widow and nine children. Five thousand dollars each is left to two grandchildren and another \$5,000 to Helen Ironsides Stokes, adopted daughter of the testator's son.

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