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SLUSH FUND PASSES HOUSE

PROHIBITS USE OF
BY CORPORATIONS FOR
PURPOSES.

BY BIG MAJORITY

Was Expressed to Drastic
Advocating Public Ser-
vations Be Restricted.

Baton Rouge.—

Butler's anti-slush fund bill prohibits corporations from using to campaign funds of Louisiana passed the house by a vote of 94 to 12. Mr. Butler at some length for the bill. Chas. F. Labarre, of Orleans, expressed opposition to its drastic provisions advocating that it be restricted to public corporations.

The bill covers corporations of all domestic or foreign. They are prohibited from directly or indirectly contributing, donating or lending money or property for any of the purposes:

1. To promote, aid, advocate or oppose any political party or faction, or representative thereof.

2. To aid in electing or defeating any candidate for public office.

3. To pay for any of the expenses of any political party or faction, or representative thereof.

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Order No. 14 issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board May 26 and going into effect June 1 permits live stock to again be shipped into the state from those states quarantined against in December, 1914. The states affected were Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Montana, Spokane County, Washington.

The new order follows: "The eradication of foot-and-mouth disease has progressed to the stage where it appears safe to remove the restrictions placed upon shipment of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine from those states, part of which were under quarantine on account of this disease, by Special Order No. 13 issued by this Department on December 1, 1914.

"It is therefore ordered that Special Quarantine Order No. 13, be, and is hereby, evoked and all classes and species of live stock are permitted to be moved or shipped from other states into the state of Louisiana for any purpose, provided such movement or shipment is made in accordance with Federal regulations and the standard regulations, applying to interstate shipment, of live stock, of the Louisiana State Live Stock Sanitary Board."

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in New Orleans and other large cities on the dates stated. Blank applications and necessary information may be had from the Commission at Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary Tenth Civil Service District, Room 330, Customhouse, this city.

Assistant Assayer (Male), Mint, \$1,500, June 23.
Cook (Male and Female), Indian Service, \$400-\$600, June 22.
Expert Passenger-Rate Clerk, Male, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,200, June 23.
Junior Railway Civil Engineer, Male, Interstate Commerce Commission, Grade 1, \$1,200-\$1,650, Grade 2, \$720-\$1,080, June 23.
Senior Animal Husbandman—Animal Breeding, Male, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$2,000-\$2,500, June 15.
Statistical Agent, Male, Bureau of Fisheries, \$1,000, June 23.
Engineer, Plumber, and Blacksmith, Male, Indian Service, \$720, June 23.

Bills were passed as follows:
By Mr. Fontenot—Regulating trusts; ayes, 99; nays, 4.
By Mr. Fontenot—Regulating the business of sugar refineries; ayes, 102; nays, 2.
By Mr. Fontenot—Providing for investigation of trusts; ayes, 99; nays, 6.
By Mr. Locke—Ratifying oil leases entered into by the governor; ayes, 76; nays, 1.
By Mr. Butler—Prohibiting injunctions against lessee of state oil and gas lands and providing a method of sequestration; ayes, 83; nays, 6.
By Mr. Leopold—Authorizing levee boards to spend not over \$1,000 per year to send delegates to levee and rivers and harbors conventions; ayes 81; nays 7.

New bills were introduced as follows:
By Mr. Powell—Giving the Railroad Commission jurisdiction over all pipe lines.
By Mr. Johnson—Appropriating \$1,500 to pay the expenses of the banking commission.
By Mr. Norman—Authorizing police juries to borrow money to meet current expenses.

Wealthy Pittsburgers are looking toward Louisiana Orange lands, as future El Dorados, and to quote Robert S. Kerr, a director in the North American Life Insurance Company and owner of valuable apple orchards in Maryland, there is no other fruit in the United States with the commercial possibilities of the Louisiana orange.

Governor Hall sent to the Senate the evidence in the suspension, some time ago, by District Judge Holstead of Union parish of A. J. Hammons, clerk of the court, who was convicted of embezzling \$44.90 from the estate of J. B. Holloway. This evidence was ordered filed in the archives of the Senate.



ANTONIO SALANDRA.
Signor Salandra is the premier of Italy.

TEUTONIC ALLIES TAKE PRZEMYSL

GALICIA STRONGHOLD GIVES IN
AFTER SIEGE OF ONLY A
FEW DAYS.

London.—With the capture of Przemysl, accomplished the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust they commenced against the Russians in Western Galicia a month ago.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutonic allies have won a great victory and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only 10 weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.

With the surrender of the fortress, there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and 600 guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been destroyed by the Austrians, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemysl, they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian passes. Then on May 3 came the news of a great Austro-German drive into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely and carrying 1,000 guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the San.

F-4 Threatens to Break.
Honolulu.—After being raised from a depth of more than 300 feet to within 24 feet of the surface, salvaging of the wrecked submarine F-4 had to be suspended because of a large hole in the shell and danger of breaking the hulk in two. A new method of lifting will be tried and a delay of a month is expected.

FRENCH CONTINUES IN MOVE ON ARRAS

REPEATED ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON
ENGLAND HAVE AROUSED
BRITISH AIRMEN.

CASUALTY LIST IS HEAVY

Hard Fighting and Heavy Losses on
Both Sides—Contests Are Hardly
More Than Trench Warfare.

London.—Hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides, notably north of Arras, where the French seem determined to fight their way forward, continue in the west, but the contests are hardly more than trench warfare contrasted with the fighting in Galicia.

The repeated Zeppelin raids on England have aroused British airmen to extraordinary vigorous action, a raid on a Zeppelin shed near Brussels and the bringing down of a Zeppelin with its crew near Ghent being carried out at about the same time. The British official account does not state whether the hangar attacked held a Zeppelin, but a message reaching London asserts that it did.

The following official communication was issued in Paris by the French War Office:
"An attack to the southeast of Hebuterne has been completely successful. We carried by assault two of the enemy's lines and the Touvent farm, taking 400 wounded prisoners, of whom seven were officers and capturing some machine guns, the number of which has not yet been established. Several hundred bodies of German dead were found on the ground.

"A single German counter attack was delivered, but this was immediately checked.
"To the north of the Aisne the enemy has multiplied his desperate efforts to recapture the two lines of trenches which we took from him. After having brought up reinforcements in automobiles for a distance of 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) the enemy made a furious counter attack, but was completely repulsed.
"Two thousand Germans killed were left on the ground. We made 250 prisoners, among whom were an artillery officer and 28 noncommissioned officers. We captured six machine guns and many others were found under the ruins."

Must Pay Assessments.
Washington.—All the 12,000 certificate holders in the former safety fund department of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, conducted on the "mutual assessment plan," were held by the United States Supreme Court to have been bound by the decision of the Connecticut courts in 1910 that the company after closing its list of members could continue to collect assessments to meet liabilities.

Many Jews Homeless.
Lodz.—Warsaw newspapers smuggled through the lines say the number of homeless Jews on the Russian side is increasing steadily. At a conference in Moscow recently of the Jewish Aid Society it was estimated that the number of homeless persons is about 100,000.

Hold Brief Session.
London.—Both houses of Parliament held brief sessions. The lords passed through its remaining stages the bill making unnecessary the reelection of ministers promoted in the new cabinet, and the royal assent to the measure was received.

For Care of War Babies.
Philadelphia.—Funds will be raised to send 50 or more women physicians to Europe to aid in the care of war babies and their mothers in the war zone, according to plans of the alumnae of the Women's Medical College.



CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS.
Camille Saint-Saens, the famous French composer and the first delegate of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Artistic Relations, photographed as he landed in New York.

RUSSIANS PURSUED BY THE GERMANS

RECOVER TRENCHES FROM BRITISH
NORTHWEST OF GIVEN-
CHY—STORMED CHATEAU.

London.—With the fall of Przemysl—although this does not appear to be the end of their efforts against the Russians in Galicia—the Germans again have turned their attention to the west and simultaneously with the news of the arrival of German reinforcements in Flanders and the Province of Artois, France, come official reports of their attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French.

They have recovered some trenches from the British northeast of Givenchy and have stormed the chateau in the Village of Hooge, part of which the British still hold, although for a time the British were compelled to evacuate the building which they captured.

The Germans also claim to be in possession of the sugar refinery at Sucez, the loss of which they have not previously acknowledged. While these in themselves are considered small matters in military circles here, they are believed to be the forerunners of a resumption of fighting on a large scale.

For some time it has been reported that the French were slowly driving out the Germans from strong positions north of Arras and were, in the words of an officer just returned from the front, "punching a hole in the German line."

There has been no change on the Austro-Italian frontier, where the Italians in minor engagements have captured a number of positions, but have not as yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces.

ALLIES GAIN IN THE DARDANELLES

TURKS OBSTINATE OPPONENTS
—ADVANCE OF 500 YARDS
WERE MADE.

EXPOSED FLANK PROTECTED

Captured 400 Prisoners, Including 10
Officers—Machine Gun Attach-
ment Captured.

London.—The official press bureau issued the following text of a report on the Dardanelles operations received from Cairo:
"On the night of Thursday the Turks, having heavily bombarded a small fort at the front at the extreme right of the French position, which had just previously been captured by our allies, launched an infantry attack, which was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"At the same time the Turks set fire to the scrub in front of the left center position occupied by a British division, and attacked at that point without success.
"On Friday morning Sir Ian Hamilton ordered a general attack on the Turkish trenches in the southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsula. This was preceded by a heavy bombardment from all our guns, assisted by the battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

"At a given signal our troops rushed forward with the bayonet, and were successful all along the line except at one spot, where the heavy wire entanglements had not been destroyed by the bombardment.
"The regular division made good progress on the left center, capturing a strong redoubt and the two lines of trenches beyond it, advancing about 500 yards from their original position.

"The territorial division in the center attacked brilliantly, advancing 600 yards and capturing three lines of trenches, but though they advanced and captured the enemy's rear-most trenches and held it all day and half the ensuing night, they had to be ordered back in the morning to the second captured line, as both their flanks were exposed.

"The naval division on our right center captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three tiers, 300 yards to their front, but they, too, had to be ordered back, owing to a heavy enfilading fire.
"The French second division advanced with great gallantry and retook for the fourth time that deadly redoubt they call LeHagiot. But the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through their prepared communication trenches, and under cover of an accurate shell fire recaptured it.
"We captured 400 prisoners, including 10 officers. Among the prisoners were five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Goeben. Their officer was killed and machine gun was destroyed."

Initials Are Legal.
Washington.—Use of initials in business affairs, even in bankruptcy proceedings, instead of full names was approved by the United States Supreme Court, which reversed a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court that it was not a satisfactory compliance with the bankruptcy law for George F. Kreithin of Indianapolis to register as one of his creditors "C. Feger," rather than "Charles Feger." The court also held it was not necessary for a bankrupt to give street addresses of creditors, even in large cities.

\$48,000,000 Ford Dividend.
Detroit.—The Ford Motor Company announced it had increased its authorized stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and had declared a stock dividend of \$48,000,000, payable July 1.

Anti-Fraternity Act Upheld.
Washington.—Constitutionality of the Mississippi anti-fraternity law was upheld by the supreme court without dissent.

GIVING UP USE OF RADIUM

Through Constant Study at Hands of Experts, Better Understanding of Its Action Attained.

The outburst of sensational discussion of radium as a cure for cancer having subsided this method of treatment is finding its true place and value as an aid to surgery. Through constant study at the hands of many experts a new and better understanding latest statement from an authoritative source is found in the annual report of the Harvard cancer commission.

At the Collis P. Huntington hospital in Boston 200 milligrams of radium are in use under all the advantages of new and ingenious methods of application devised by the hospital staff. As a result of another whole year of observation, the Harvard commission repeats its conclusion first published in 1914 that the curative value of radium is limited to certain types of skin cancer and other localized forms of the disease. Its value as a palliative in relieving pain and discharge in inoperable cases has been fully confirmed.

It has also been found effective in leukemia, a disease marked by an enormous increase in the white blood cells with enlargement of the spleen. Large cancerous growths were sometimes found to disappear under the influence of radium, but the spreading of the cancer to other parts of the body was not prevented in these cases, and indeed it appeared that the patients might even succumb to the poisons released into the system as a direct result of the breaking up of the tumor under radium treatment.

Most significant of all is the statement that radium treatment has been refused at the Huntington hospital in cases where a surgical cure seemed reasonably probable.—Journal American Medical Association.

"UNSYNKABLE SHIP" ABSURD

Expert Declares That Such a Vessel Will Never Be Built—Great Size Disadvantage.

The Morning Post says that the rapidity with which the Lusitania sank raises important questions with regard to modern devices for helping keep vessels afloat in case of their being damaged by accident or design. It quotes Alexander Christie as saying: "I don't believe there is such a thing in the world as an unsinkable ship. Neither do I believe such a ship will ever be built.

"The idea of such a thing seems to me absurd. How can you make 50,000 tons of iron, steel and brass float (for that is how you must look at it) when the metal has been battered into a more or less shapeless mass?
"There were plenty of lifeboats on board the Lusitania, but it was a question of time, and that did not suffice to launch all the boats. Had the Lusitania remained afloat, say for two or three hours, I have little doubt that the lives of all on board would have been saved except in the case of those who were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, or might have died of shock.

"It is one of the disadvantages of the great size of modern passenger vessels that they carry so many people that it takes a long time to get them off in case of danger.
"I am inclined to think that in the future we shall not see vessels much larger than those which have already been built, not because of the reason I have mentioned, but because of the difficulty of finding harbors suitable for the accommodation of the vessels beyond a certain size."

The Faces of Paris

It is not fanciful to say that the Parisian face, after six months of trial, has acquired a new character. The change seems to have affected the very stuff it is molded of, as though the long ordeal had hardened the poor human clay into some dense commemorative substance. I often pass in the street women whose faces look like memorial medals—idealized images of what they were in the flesh. And the masks of some of the men—those queer, tormented Gallic masks, crushed-in and squat and a little satyr-like—look like the bronzes of the Naples museum, burnt and twisted from their baptism of fire. But none of these faces reveals a personal preoccupation; they are looking, one and all, at France erect on her borders. Even the women who are comparing different widths of Valenciennes at the lace counter all have something of that vision in their eyes—or else one does not see the ones who have't.—Edith Wharton, in Scribner's Magazine.

Interesting Relics for Museum.
The national museum at Washington has just been enriched by the addition of a number of relics and mementoes of the second Grinnell expedition, which, in May, 1853, set out in search of Sir John Franklin. Upon the death of Amos Bonsall, the last survivor of that expedition, a collection was presented to the museum by his daughters, and the exhibit, containing gold and silver medals presented by the British government to Mr. Bonsall, a pair of polar-bear skin boots made by him, an English rifle, an English knife with carved handle of Eskimo manufacture, and foot coverings made by the Eskimos has just been placed on display.

A Second Look.
Cynthia—These bathing suits make some people look shorter, don't they?
Tom—Yes, and others look longer.—Judge.