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PRESIDENT BUSY AFTER CAMPAIGN

RETURNS TO WASHINGTON TO FIND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AWAITING HIM.

NO CHANGE IN POLICIES

Situation in House of Representatives Worries Mr. Wilson—The Submarine Situation to Be Considered.

Washington. — President Wilson, back in the White House for the first time since the campaign began two months ago, plunged into work immediately.

Taking it for granted that he had been re-elected, he asked no questions about electoral votes, but he is anxious over the political complexion of the next House of Representatives.

Through an interview with Secretary Lansing the president got in touch with pressing foreign problems, including the submarine, Mexican and British blockade issues; and in a talk with Henry Moranzthau, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic Party, he learned the latest developments in the political situation.

State Department officials believe that dangerous possibilities are presented by recent developments in both the Mexican and submarine questions. Secretary Lansing said no immediate action is in prospect. Some development is expected soon at the American-Mexican conference at Atlantic City.

It was said that the president's re-election will mean no radical changes in his policies. He feels that in general his course has been endorsed by the nation.

However, as soon as the war is over the president will recommend revision of the tariff, if he feels it is justified by the facts to be gathered by the new Tariff Commission.

The attitude of the government toward submarine warfare laid down in the note following the sinking of the Sussex and in previous communications will be followed, and the State Department will continue to demand American rights in connection with the allied blockade and mail censorship.

If a satisfactory agreement can be reached for the protection of the American border and American lives and property in Mexico it is believed that the United States troops in Mexico will be withdrawn soon, although a strong force will be kept along the border.

Blew Safes in Arkansas.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Postoffice Inspector J. M. Murray suspected what purports to be a signed confession from three men in jail charged with the murder of Police Captain Stiles, in which they admit having burglarized the postoffice at Parkin, Ark., on the night of October 12. The alleged confession says that they blew two safes and secured about \$100 of postal funds and several registered packages containing money.

Fined For Rebating.

Chicago.—Fines totaling more than \$171,000 were assessed by Federal Judge Landis against Swift & Co., packers, and a number of railroads convicted of violating the interstate commerce act. In most of the cases the charges were rebating or shipping less than carload shipments at carload rates.

To Investigate Food Charges.

Chicago.—More than 2,000 cars of cabbage and potatoes are being held in railroad yards in Chicago in order to deplete the market and keep the prices high, according to information laid before the United States district attorney. The commission men prefer to pay demurrage rather than unload the cars, it is charged. Federal officers will investigate.

Japanese Lose Submarine.

Kobe, Japan.—The superdreadnought issue was successfully launched here. While in the inland sea, returning from the ceremony, a gasolin explosion destroyed submarine No. 4. Six officers of the underwater boat were seriously and eight seamen slightly injured. Two of the crew are missing.

To Try Georgia Publisher.

Macon, Ga.—The trial of Thomas E. Watson, author and publisher of the Thomson, Ga., on charges of sending obscene matter through the mails, has been set for November 27 in federal district court at Augusta, Ga.

Experts To Attend Pellagra Session.

Memphis, Tenn.—A session on pellagra will be a feature of the Tri-State Medical Association meeting at Memphis, November 21-23. The federal government has delegated Surgeon Joseph Goldberger to attend the meeting. By experiments he produced pellagra among convicts in the Mississippi penitentiary. Others who will speak on this subject are Dr. Isadore Dyer of Tulane University, Dr. R. M. Purdie of Kansas City, and Dr. R. H. Martin of Hot Springs.



Woodrow Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON ELECTED ON FACE OF THE RETURNS

Republicans Demand a Recount of Votes in Several Close and Pivotal States.

RECORD-BREAKING INTEREST IN THE NEWS

Entire Nation Kept in Suspense While Election Judges of a Few States Counted to the Last Ballot Before Result Was Known—Soldier Vote a Factor.

New York, Nov. 11.—On the face of the returns, unofficial and still incomplete, Woodrow Wilson has been re-elected president of the United States with a majority of at least eleven in the electoral college. But the Republicans place a cloud on a week or ten days, and in the meantime the Republicans are declining to pay their election bets.

The situation is extraordinary and has resulted in days of nerve-racking strain for the people of the country. If the election officials of a few remote precincts in a few states know how the nation has been waiting breathlessly to hear from them, they must be swelled up enormously with a sense of their importance. For on those few precincts has depended the nation's choice of its chief executive.

That Mr. Wilson's victory over Mr. Hughes will not be conceded without a recount in the close states, such as California, New Hampshire, New Mexico and North Dakota, was determined at conferences of the Republican leaders here. Chairman Willcox asserted a recount would be demanded wherever the margin of Democratic victory was so small that comparatively few votes would turn the scales. He and his associates say they take the position that there should be no cloud upon Mr. Wilson's title to the presidency. The Democrats, for their part, declared that there must be a recount in New Hampshire, even though the returns gave the state to Mr. Wilson.

That the returns are still incomplete is due to the presence on the border of the National Guard of a number of states. The soldiers are permitted to vote by mail, their ballots being forwarded to the auditors of their home counties, and in Minnesota especially the vote of the Guardsmen is likely to cut a figure in determining whether the state goes into the Wilson or the Hughes column.

Minnesota was as bad as California in the matter of shifts, and as its delegation is nearly as large, it, too, was watched with the intensest interest. Through days and nights of counting, the race was a see-saw, with but a thousand or so of votes separating the candidates. Neither side would admit defeat, and even now both are awaiting the soldier vote and the official count.

New Hampshire a Surprise. Perhaps the most surprising of all the states was New Hampshire. It alone of all New England failed to give the Republican candidate a substantial plurality, and for days no one knew in which column it would land. The astonishing closeness of the vote was shown by the rival claims, three days after the election, of 100 plurality for Hughes and 84 for Wilson. In the circumstances it is no wonder that the managers of both parties should demand a recount.

New Mexico, with three electoral votes, attracted national attention by placing itself early in the list of doubtful states, and as it soon appeared that

The senate remains unchanged, 54 Democrats to 42 Republicans; a Democratic majority of 12.

In addition to the hope of electing a congressman at large from New Mexico, the Democrats had one grain of comfort. It was that an official count may disclose that Thomas J. Scully has been re-elected from the third New Jersey district.

An unusual feature of the result is the election of the first woman to congress, Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican, apparently having been elected in Montana.

Six States Go Dry.

Prohibitionists are jubilant over the results of the election where prohibition was an issue. From Washington the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon league issued a statement, saying:

"Prohibition has taken another great leap forward. Michigan has voted for state-wide prohibition by 75,000 majority, Nebraska by 35,000, Montana by 20,000 and South Dakota by 25,000. Idaho has adopted a prohibition constitutional amendment by a majority of 3 to 1. Utah has probably elected a legislature pledged to enact state-wide prohibition. Washington, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas have defeated attempts of the liquor people to secure the adoption of proposals which would nullify their prohibitory laws.

"Thus 21 states out of 48—one-half of the states of the Union—have now declared for state-wide prohibition, and over 60 per cent of the population and 85 per cent of the area of the country is now under prohibitory law."

Women Vote as Do Men.

From the general result it is clear that as the men voted in the suffrage states, so did the women.

In Illinois men and women seemed about equally divided as to preference. The state went for Hughes by a big plurality.

In Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, where women also vote, Wilson was successful, but his pluralities were not sufficiently large to indicate that the woman voters supported him as a unit.

Farm Vote the Factor.

There are several great outstanding facts concerning the result of the election, one of which is that labor, in all the big industrial states except Ohio, declined to give its undivided support to President Wilson despite his claim to it on the score of having persuaded congress to pass the Adamson "eight-hour" bill. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, all gave the Republican candidate pluralities, and Ohio's vote in favor of Wilson is not certainly to be attributed to the labor vote.

Another interesting development was the independence of the West, which is asserting that it elected a president without the aid of New York and Pennsylvania and other big western and central states. When it was found, early in the evening of election day, that the empire state had gone for Hughes, the newspapers of the metropolis, even those that had supported Wilson, conceded the victory to the Republicans, without waiting to hear from the middle West. When the returns came in from these regions, it was found that the farmer and stock raiser had decided the election.

Yet another fact that calls for comment is that Governor Johnson of California, running on the Republican and Progressive tickets, has been elected to the United States senate by something like 300,000 plurality, and yet the state went Democratic on the presidency.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

States	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	12	12
Arizona	3	3
Arkansas	9	9
California	13	13
Colorado	6	6
Connecticut	7	7
Delaware	3	3
Florida	6	6
Georgia	14	14
Idaho	4	4
Illinois	29	29
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	10	10
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	18	18
Michigan	15	15
Minnesota	10	10
Mississippi	10	10
Missouri	18	18
Montana	4	4
Nebraska	8	8
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	14	14
New Mexico	3	3
New York	45	45
North Carolina	12	12
North Dakota	5	5
Ohio	24	24
Oklahoma	10	10
Oregon	5	5
Pennsylvania	38	38
Rhode Island	5	5
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	5	5
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	20	20
Utah	4	4
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	12	12
Washington	7	7
West Virginia	5	5
Wisconsin	15	15
Wyoming	3	3
Totals	276	248

*Result in Minnesota, with 12 votes, will not be known until soldiers' vote is counted. It is possible that recount in close states may change the total to some extent.

LOUISIANA VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

RETURNS INCOMPLETE—NO. 6 FAILED TO MEET WITH POPULAR FAVOR.

PARISHES SLOW TO REPORT

Amendment Number Two Carried With the Largest Majority—Democrats of Third District File a Protest.

New Orleans.—While the returns from the election are not complete, enough have been received to indicate that all the amendments with the exception of Amendment No. 5 carried.

The vote so far as received resulted as follows:

Amendment	No.	For	Against
Amendment No. 1	1	36,577	13,742
Amendment No. 2	2	42,103	9,999
Amendment No. 3	3	28,763	12,897
Amendment No. 4	4	28,575	12,145
Amendment No. 5	5	15,213	39,213
Amendment No. 6	6	28,012	12,140
Amendment No. 7	7	28,758	12,532
Amendment No. 8	8	28,602	12,814
Amendment No. 9	9	32,324	17,782
Amendment No. 10	10	29,495	13,009
Amendment No. 11	11	29,215	15,040
Amendment No. 12	12	31,168	11,083
Amendment No. 13	13	28,176	12,116
Amendment No. 14	14	28,172	13,444
Amendment No. 15	15	27,243	13,484
Amendment No. 16	16	29,410	12,430
Amendment No. 17	17	28,343	11,990
Amendment No. 18	18	29,316	11,842

Several parishes are not included in these figures because no returns have been received.

The total vote is far lighter in the country than in New Orleans, and in some of the parishes a majority of the voters failed to mark the ballots for some reason or other. The parishes voted with the city on only four amendments, No. 1, abolishing the fee system for salaries; No. 2, increased pensions for Confederate veterans, and No. 12, the New Orleans bridge.

The largest vote cast was on Amendment No. 2. The returns from the parishes, scattering and full, indicate that about two-thirds of them went against this system and one-third for it. It is possible that all the congressional districts, except the First and Second (the city districts) have returned adverse majorities, although some of them will be small.

Democrats of the Third Louisiana district have filed a protest with the secretary of state against promulgation of the election for Congress in the Third district, where Wade O. Martin, Democrat, opposed Representative Whit P. Martin, Progressive. The protest alleges irregularities in LaFourche parish, that in several precincts there were not the required number of commissioners at the booths and that eight precincts failed to send official returns to the Board of Election Supervisors.

Secretary of State Bailey said he is without authority to decide the controversy and that the contest probably will go before Congress. On the face of unofficial returns Martin had a majority of 91 votes in the district.

Is Awarded Newspaper Cup.

New Orleans.—The Times-Picayune Loving Cup for 1915 was unanimously awarded to William B. Thompson by the committee of three composed of E. F. Kohne, for the Board of Trade; Charles B. Thorn, for the Cotton Exchange, and Neal M. Leach, for the Association of Commerce, in recognition of his long and earnest work for a publicly owned and operated cotton warehouse in New Orleans.

St. Charles Feast Celebrated.

Grand Coteau.—The Feast of St. Charles, the patronal feast of St. Charles College, was celebrated there in a most elaborate manner. Many visiting priests from neighboring towns were the guests of the Jesuits while the students enjoyed a holiday. The Borromeoan, published at St. Charles College yearly, will now be issued twice a year.

Organize a New Oil Company.

Plaquemine.—The Plaquemine Oil and Gas Company, Incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000, was organized by the following incorporators: Frederick Wilbert, Dr. A. A. Allain, Joseph A. Grace, Joseph Supple, Dr. F. J. Kearny, Thomas J. Clay, A. K. Grace, John Wilbert, all of Iberville, and W. A. Stephens, of Shreveport. This company has obtained leases in the Bayou La Rouge or Plaquemine field, recently discovered by Messrs Knight and Davis.

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