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Official Journal of Caddo Parish.

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The State's Credit.

It has been suggested that a Constitutional Convention should be called at which to provide some solution of the State debt aggregating about eleven million dollars, due in January of next year.

This obligation has been flaunted in the Sanders administration with no practical result, besides glittering promises unfulfilled.

It is of record that Governor Blanchard and Governor Heard each recommended intelligent action, in order to meet this obligation when due, but little heed was given to what each of these executives have recommended.

It was possible during the Sanders regime to have provided the means of settling this obligation, but the opportunity was neglected. It was also possible to have arranged some medium for settlement as anticipated by Governor Hall, but after several conferences, the fiscal banks have announced that they are unable to handle a short term bond, even under terms that amount to 4 1/2 per cent.

The bonds of the State bear 4 per cent and there is no offer nor possibility of their sale. The State therefore has no funds at present, visible with which to liquidate the eleven million dollars obligation when due in January 1914, and unless this debt is then liquidated, the State of Louisiana, as the financiers have already announced, will be in the attitude of having repudiated this debt and the State's credit will be impaired. In this effort of enforcing this fact on the people it has been declared that the credit of levee boards of the parishes and of the municipalities will also be affected to the extent of being classed as repudiators.

If this statement were not serious it would be relegated as nonsensical, but if serious it could not affect the credit of levee boards, the credit of the parishes and the municipalities whose obligations are met and settled as contracted.

As well say that Smith and Jones and Brown, occupants of a house with Williams are liable for the latter's debt or obligation, which if not paid will affect the credit of Smith, Jones and Brown.

It is conceded that the State's failure to cancel this obligation of eleven million dollars will be a discredit of the State, which must be shared by the fiscal banks of the State and all State banks, then if that be true why is it that these State banks will not help the State from its financial dilemma when they can hold, as a reserve and guarantee the bonds of the State bearing 4 per cent.

Practically the State can not and will not repudiate any honest claim, but is as the individual embarrassed, with good collateral which can not be negotiated except at a great loss, the creditors must wait or must help the individual who is willing and ready to settle if he can transform his collateral into money, but assuming that a Constitutional Convention would be called, could legal relief be provided in time to meet and settle this obligation of the State, and if not why incur the expense of a Constitutional Convention to devise the necessary means which it would seem the banks of the State could provide.

A Constitutional Convention.

A Constitutional Convention is being suggested as the panacea for the financial illness of the State of Louisiana.

It would seem singular that the imputation of repudiation should be directed, as an implied threat, against a State whose advantages and resources for wealth have been and are being heralded as being unsurpassed in this world.

For what purpose would a Constitutional Convention be called?

The only authority which can call and provide the means for the holding of a Constitutional Convention is the General Assembly of Louisiana.

A Constitutional Convention is not necessary, except it be unlimited in its functions.

Probably the relief desired to meet this eleven million obligation of the State may be provided through the Legislature, but if this be impossible, the convention if held must be predicated on the broadest lines possible, and whatever be enacted must be submitted to the qualified voters for ratification.

Any amendment to the Constitution which may be provided at a session of the General Assembly would be ineffective unless ratified at a regular election as provided by law.

At the first flash of the suggestion for a Constitutional Convention for the remedy of the State's financial needs, there may be a ready approval on the part of many of the people, but such a convention would offer little if any relief, but would probably lead to some entanglement, which would result in the acknowledgement of claims which have been branded as fraudulent and which the State has already declined to recognize as lawful and legitimate obligations.

If the State should not be able to liquidate this eleven million dollars obligation, the creditors will have to wait.

The Louisiana Pension Roll.

One hundred and eight Confederate Veterans on the Louisiana pension roll died during the last quarter, but one hundred and ninety-two new names were added to the list, eighty-five of whom were widows.—Mansfield Enterprise.

These "eighty-five of whom were widows" are fortunate in having secured eligibility to the pension "doled" out by the State. An estimable lady, the widow of a gallant Confederate, a resident of Shreveport, failed to receive recognition for the only reason that she was married about six months from the date of the operation of this act. This is one of the absurdities of the law providing the so-called pensions to Confederate Veterans or their widows. It may be stated that several Veterans of Shreveport have determined on practical action which is to be secured at the next session of the Legislature that will be modeled on common sense, that will enable any worthy Confederate Veteran or his widow to obtain the pension fixed by the State, without the required frills and red tape, especially the clause that places the claimant in the attitude of begging for what he should have on demand with the proofs of his record as a soldier.

The Heaviest Cannoneer Ever Heard in America.
In the July American Magazine the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, which comes on July 1, is celebrated with an unusual description of the battle by Edgar Allen Forbes. Coming to the third day of the battle Mr. Forbes writes in part:

"The great hour of Gettysburg is at hand—the hour of the evening sacrifice. The cannoneers on Seminary Ridge are grouped behind a hundred massed guns, facing another hundred on Cemetery Ridge, a mile distant. Pickett, his long black hair falling about his shoulders, rides up to Lee and reports that his division is ready. Longstreet also is there, moody and silent, but inwardly rebellious.

"An order from Alexander, chief of artillery, sends the cannoneers to their posts behind the cruel engines of death. Two puffs of smoke and flame shoot out from the Washington Artillery, and the work of hell begins with solid shot and shell on both sides. For two long hours the overture continues in a deafening roar—the heaviest cannonading ever heard on the American continent."

"The fire of neither side does any serious harm to the sheltered infantry, but the shells scatter death and destruction among the batteries, where the sound of exploding caissons alone drowns the pitiful neighing of wounded horses. At the Bloody Angle where Pickett's blow is to fall heaviest, here is what is happening:

"Lieutenant Cushing of Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, challenged the admiration of all who saw him. Three of his limbers were changed with the caisson limbers under fire. Several wheels were shot off his guns and replaced, till at last—severely wounded himself, his officers all killed or wounded, and with but cannoneers enough to man a section—he pushed his gun to the fence, and was killed while serving his last canister into the ranks of the approaching enemy."

The Publicity Law.

The Commoner: The United States Supreme Court has upheld the newspaper publicity law enacted in 1912. This law provided that every newspaper or magazine must file semi-annually with the Postoffice Department statements giving the names of the editor, managers, owners, stockholders and bondholders. Daily newspapers must give also their average daily circulation. It is further provided that editorials that have been paid for must be so designated in print. Postoffice officials say that 88 per cent of the publications have complied with the law. There are, however, some newspaper managers who have objected to its enforcement, but these

will now be required to yield. The Commoner has long advocated such a law. It is clearly in line with good public policy. Newspaper publishers obtain a great convenience through mail privileges and the government has the right to ask that they put the public in possession of information concerning the motive behind the paper's appeals to its readers. Then the readers know the identity of the men who control the publication. Then they would be able to place a proper estimate upon the value of the advice that the publication gives with respect to public matters.

Dudley Griffin Good Athlet in Big Meet.

Dudley Griffin of Mansfield, La., has again won honors for himself in the big meet at Birmingham, Ala., the first week of this month. He was a contestant from the Young Mens Gymnastic Club of New Orleans and won three medals, winning in the three events he was in. In the running high jump he won first place, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; in the hop-step-and-jump, second, E. Streams of the Baton Rouge High School was first in this event, distance 42 feet 6 3/4 inches. Griffin came third in the broad jump, E. Streams of Baton Rouge winning first in this event also with 20 feet 4 inches. Griffin won several events last year in the State rally at Baton Rouge, and this year down there he won the hop-step-and-jump with 40 feet 1 inch, and also the broad jump, 20 feet 3 inches. He is going to enter the Louisiana State University this fall and his friends are sure he will set up some new records.

There were three Southern records broken at Birmingham, 56 pound weight, 16 pound shot, and discus. Many others would have been broken had the track been in good condition, but owing to heavy rains the track was in bad condition. F. G.

What It Led To.

Colfax Chronicle: An automobile, a case of beer, a gentleman (?) chauffeur and a "friend," two pretty girls, and a "joy ride" until midnight and after. Next day, some father or brother shoots the "gentleman" or his friend, or both, a scandal is uncovered, three or four families are involved in a court trial, their family names held up to shame and disgrace in the community, and the gray heads of parents are bowed in remorse. This has not occurred in our community, but it did occur in a city not a hundred miles away, and is not an overdrawn or exaggerated picture of what can happen. A little observation and caution on the part of parents will go a long ways toward avoiding just such occurrences.

Record of Blalock Probed in Vain.

The Picayune's special states that it became known in Washington on Wednesday that minor officials of the regimental records division of the adjutant general's office in the War Department have been seeking information against Elgin H. Blalock of Shreveport, La., whose charges that Chief Clerk Frecht of the adjutant general's office has been discriminating against white clerks in favor of negro clerks has kicked up a big row in the department.

These officials raked over Blalock's whole record in the adjutant general's office in an effort to discover something they could use to prefer charges against Blalock, the scheme being to oust Blalock from the department before Secretary of War Garrison finished the examination he is now making of Blalock's charges against Frecht.

Examination of Blalock's record, however, disclosed the fact that during the last six months he had satisfactorily done 13 per cent more work than any other clerk in his division.

The effort to trump up charges against the young Louisianian has therefore dismally failed.

It was reported today that Secretary Garrison is preparing to shake up the records division as a result of the Blalock charges, and many official heads are said to be going under the guillotine.

The Country and the Tariff Bill.

The States has declared that evidence is not wanting that the Senate will soon be impressed by the fact that the whole country wants the tariff bill to pass into law, and the quicker the better. In an editorial under the caption "Let the Bill Pass" the New York Sun says:

"The Democratic party under President Wilson's leadership has made up its mind what it wants to do about the tariff. The Underwood bill is the product of careful deliberation. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the measure on the prosperity of American industries, the Democracy is entitled to make the experiment on which it has courageously staked its political fortunes and future. The bill will be enacted in nearly its present form.

obstructive tactics in the Senate can only prolong the uncertainty of the situation, so far as business is concerned, and nothing could be worse for the country than a prolongation of uncertainty."

There is much wisdom in what the Sun says. The Senate will do nothing more than add to its unpopularity by the delay it is causing, and it is well to remember that it was things of this nature in the past that resulted in the constitutional amendment changing the manner of choosing senators. It is quite probable that the continuance of obstructive tactics will breed other changes, for the people of this country are not to be balked by a swollen sense of importance or an attempt at overlordship on the part of a certain group of senators.

Alamo Monument Highest in the World.

The highest memorial monument in the world is to be erected at San Antonio, Texas, in honor of the soldiers who defended the Alamo in that city against the Mexicans during the war for the independence of Texas. The tower will be 802 feet high, and will be the highest structure of any kind in the world except the Eiffel tower in Paris. This structure will be a great deal more than a memorial monument, since it will contain four auditoriums, a museum, art gallery, statuary hall and an individual exhibition room for each county in the State. The cost is estimated at \$2,000,000. The base of the structure will be of solid granite and 50 feet high, surmounting the ledge at the top of this base will be statues, of heroic size, of Travis, Crockett, Bowie and Bonham, the four leaders of the Texans who were killed while defending the Alamo. A picture of the monument appears in the July Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Confederate Veterans Intend to Meet in Monroe.

Monroe News-Star: A largely attended meeting of the members of the local Confederate organization was held in the Chamber of Commerce room last night to discuss the State Confederate Reunion and the meeting of the Sons of Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy. It was unanimously decided to extend an invitation to the organizations to hold their State reunion here in the fall at a date to be fixed by them. Invitations were sent to Gen. Thos. J. Shaffer of Franklin, commander of the Louisiana Division, and to Mrs. Peter Youree of Shreveport, president of the State Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy. The visitors will be given a royal entertainment during their stay in Monroe.

Pile of Ballot Boxes.

New Orleans Picayune: "Nearly 150 ballot boxes will be piled high in Judge Baker's section of the Criminal District Court Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, when the motion of Attorney General Pleasant and District Attorney Luzenberg to examine their contents comes up for argument. This motion is the result chiefly of Governor Hall's agitation of the matter of probing deeper into the charges of fraud and crookedness in the election of last November 5, and Wednesday's proceedings are being looked forward to with great interest."

Of what use is this proposed inquiry into frauds? If frauds at elections are to be suppressed the "higher ups," the gentlemen who manipulate the frauds before the elections are the individuals who should be held to account. What is the use of holding any elections when it is possible to change an honest expression by the "persuasion," the "employment" or "the buying" of two or three hundred of the voters of a community.

Succession Sale.

No. 16,169—In First District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: Succession of J. M. Cooper.

By virtue of a commission to sell to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled succession, I will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, with benefit of appraisement, and according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours of sale, on

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913, Lot thirty (30) of block two (2) of ten-acre lot ten (10) in the City of Shreveport, La., with all buildings and improvements thereon, and a certain lot of household goods on the above described premises. The above described property to be sold as belonging to said succession, for cash, with the benefit of appraisement and according to law for the purpose of paying debts.

JOHN JENKINS, Administrator.

Your subscription will be appreciated. One year only one dollar, which is less than 2 cents a week.

NEWS AND NOTES.
Continued from eighth page.

The friends of Mrs. C. E. Draiss regret to hear of the accident that resulted in a broken wrist. Mrs. Draiss is under skilful treatment and is cheered by the promise of rapid recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Woods and family are occupying the residence on Fairfield avenue recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Kohler.

Miss Carrie Lee Billingsley of Oxford street has gone to Chicago to take a post-graduate course in domestic science at the Chicago University. Miss Billingsley is a graduate of the Shreveport High School and for the past two years has had charge of the domestic science work in the Many High School, of which Mr. W. C. Roeten is principal. Miss Billingsley is a bright and successful teacher.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

By the U. S. Weather Bureau: Widely scattered light to moderately heavy showers have occurred here and there in several sections of the cotton belt, having been most numerous in Louisiana. Seasonable to slightly above normal temperatures have generally prevailed.

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 16,627—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: Monroe Furniture Company vs. B. M. Dority.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law at the residence of the said B. M. Dority on Allen avenue in the City of Shreveport, La., during the legal hours of sale, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913, One lot of household furniture. Said property seized as belonging to the above defendant and to be sold to pay and satisfy the sum of three hundred dollars with eight per cent per annum interest thereon from the 14th day of September 1911 until paid, and all costs of this suit, as well as ten per cent on said principal and interest as attorney's fees. J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 16,898—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: Robert E. Shaw vs. R. A. Seymour and Walter Wallace, "The Georgia Minstrels."

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913, Nine uniforms, coats, nine caps, eight stove pipe hats, eight long coats, sixteen chair covers, one bass drum, one snare drum, one slide trombone, one bass horn, one tenor horn, one alto, one cornet, one clarinet, one tent, side walls, poles, stakes, ropes, bail rings, two gas tanks and burners, one stage and scenery, stage jacks, seats and jacks, bill trunk and lot of bills. Said property seized as belonging to the above named defendants and to be sold to pay and satisfy the debt as specified in said writ, say in the sum of two hundred and eighteen and 55-100 dollars, with five per cent on said amount from the 31st day of May 1913 until paid, and all costs of suit. J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.

Judicial Sale.

No. 17,113—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: J. P. Smith et al vs. G. L. Mills et al.

By virtue of a commission to sell to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will sell at public auction for cash and according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY JULY 26, 1913, The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section five, township twenty-one, range sixteen, Caddo Parish, La. Said property to be sold as belonging to the parties litigant, for cash and according to law to effect a partition in the following proportions to-wit: J. P. Smith one-third; T. F. Jones one-eighth; A. E. Ortege one-eighth; Hubbard Rambo one-twelfth; Fannie Rambo one-twelfth; Pinkie Rambo one-twelfth; and G. L. Mills one-fourth.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 19, 1913.

Judicial Sale.

No. 100,288—In the Civil District Court of Parish of Orleans, La.: The Teutonia Bank and Trust Company vs. Security Brewing Company.

By virtue of a commission to me directed from the Honorable Civil District Court in and for the Parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled cause, I will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law as hereinafter set forth, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913, A lot of ground in section one, township seventeen, range fourteen, in Caddo Parish, La., and within the City of Shreveport, La., and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot sold to J. A. Brantes, as per act in conveyance book 27, page 739, of the records of Caddo Parish, La., running thence along Texas avenue towards the intersection of Culpepper street and Texas avenue thirty-six feet, thence on a line perpendicular to Texas avenue to the right of way of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, thence along said right of way to the west line of lot sold to Mr. J. A. Brantes, thence to point of beginning, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said property to be sold as belonging to the above named defendant on the following terms, to-wit: For cash. The property has been appraised at eighteen hundred dollars, and the minimum bid acceptable must be over twelve hundred dollars, and the purchaser to pay all costs, and the City and State taxes for the year 1913.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.

Civil Venue

Of the First Judicial District Court for the Week Commencing Monday, June 30, 1913.

- 4 Stiffel, A. B.
- 4 Saenger, Julian
- 4 Richardson, D. C.
- 5 Tiller, M. J.
- 4 Matthews, H. P.
- 4 Atkins, W. S.
- 2 Wheel, W. E.
- 4 Hart, J. J.
- 4 Kahn, Lazar
- 2 Blanchard, H. R.
- 3 Kent, J. S.
- 4 Smith, E. M.
- 4 Brand, A. D.
- 4 Garrard, H. L.
- 4 Johnson, Carl
- 2 Bruce, T. H.
- 4 Stephenson, J. E.
- 4 Whited, S. J. B.
- 4 Page, C. W.
- 4 Prunty, J. C.
- 4 Baird, E. P.
- 2 Lawton, C. J.
- 1 Liles, S. E.
- 1 Hardin, M. W.
- 4 Wessel, S. S.
- 4 Matthews, W. H.
- 1 Keel, S. J.
- 4 Bulker, C. C.
- 4 Bancroft, B. H.
- 1 Nelson, R. C.

J. B. ARDIS, F. H. GOSMAN, C. MONCURE, F. A. LEONARD, Jury Commission. S. N. KERLEY, Clerk and ex-Officio Jury Commissioner.

Attest: S. O. WILLIAMS, A. S. HARDIN, A true copy. S. N. KERLEY, Clerk. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by D. A. Welch about four miles south of Forbing and estrayed before me, the undersigned authority, one white and brindled spotted cow, marked split in each ear, branded figure 26 on the right thigh, age about 7 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges or the same will be sold at the residence of D. A. Welch according to law on the 26th day of July 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m. H. M. SUTTON, Justice of the Peace Eighth Ward of Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 15,584—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: W. G. Wadley vs. J. E. Buvens.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913, Lot seventeen, block "C," of the Thornhill subdivision of the City of Shreveport, La., and also lots one and two of block "D" of the Thornhill subdivision of the City of Shreveport, La., with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said property seized as belonging to the above named defendant and to be sold to pay and satisfy the debt as specified in said writ, say in the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, with 6 per cent interest thereon from January 9, 1909, until paid, and thirteen and 50-100 dollars with legal interest thereon from date of Judgment April 30, 1913, and all costs of this suit which is not paid by devolutive appeal.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 22, 1913.