

THE CAUCASIAN

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Official Journal of Caddo Parish.

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The Currency Bill.

The progress of the currency bill in the United States Senate is being impeded by the interests who do not favor the bill for the reason that control is to be vested in the government and not in the national banks.

A few days since Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the New York National Bank, offered a substitute for the administration plan which contemplates a central bank nominally under government control, which is not favored by President Wilson for the reason that the Vanderlip plan is a radical departure from the original reserve system of banks proposed in the House bill.

As is generally known by readers of newspapers, the House bill now pending in the Senate received a majority of four to one. This vote was significant and decisive and figuratively threw the money changers of New York into fits. Since then they have rallied and are now directing their best efforts either to the defeat of the bill or its amendment to conform to their views in the control of the currency through a system that will leave only a limited practical power to the government.

In this scheme of the money lenders there are Democratic senators who are giving their influence to the Vanderlip bill, but they can only delay the bill enacted in the House, which is regarded with favor by President Wilson as well as the great majority of the people.

If the House bill, as it has been claimed is not perfect, it may be improved by amendment if necessary. The Democratic currency bill when a law will operate as the tariff bill. It will be helpful and a great benefit to the people.

City Officials Awake and Active.

It would seem there was drawn the inference from the Caucasian's article on Cross Lake in its issue of Thursday, that the officials of the city were not active in the all important consideration of the imperative necessity of checking any attempt of the State Land Office to lease to exploiters of oil and gas that part of Cross Lake now covered with water.

The purpose of the article was to awaken this community to action, and it has had the desired effect.

It was suggested in the article that the co-operation of the city officials with State Senator Smith in protesting against what appears to be a programme of the State Land Office would present the city's contention with greater force and vigor and it would add a more direct emphasis of the protests of the citizens of Shreveport, which is not deniable.

It has been explained to the Caucasian that the city officials at the suggestion and on the advice of Hon. G. W. Jack, when city attorney, have filed their protest with Governor Hall against the apparent intent of the State Land Office to the projected leases to oil and gas exploiters.

It may be stated candidly that it is of no great concern to the Caucasian to whom credit should be applied in the performance of a duty which must be upheld at all hazards, and therefore the officials of the city, the representatives and the officials of Caddo Parish should combine their influence to defeat any programme or scheme that would have the effect of nullifying the title rights of the City of Shreveport to 11,000 acres of Cross Lake.

"Hands Off" Policy.

According to some special correspondents of newspapers at Washington the relations between the United States and the Huerta government is being strained to the climax of war. It may be conceded that the situation has been aggravated by complications arising from a misconception by some foreign powers of the situation, but this is being clarified by the United States which has announced its policy, which in brief is that no interference or meddling with Mexico will be tolerated.

It is not likely that any foreign power would precipitate an entanglement with the United States, which alone will exercise its influences and best efforts to control a peaceful solution of the Mexican

problem. If eventually a crisis should be reached, when open hostilities must be met, the United States will not hesitate in its action. In the meantime trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry.

"The Moral Uplift of the Negro."

In the issue of the News-Enterprise of Oct. 25, one of the organs of the colored people of Shreveport, there appears an editorial criticism of the "United Benevolent Order of Badgers," which is commendable. The manager of this organization is a negro named Tarver, who is being for trial in the District Court for violating the prohibition law.

The News-Enterprise queries who are the "Tarvers" and answers:

"They are sporting young men, and all they can do or say is for the benefit of the sporting class of negroes, be they women or men. The respectable negro of Shreveport would no more go to their place of business than he would to a lion's den. This organization is for the purpose of making money, and not for the moral uplift of any one. The negroes who are working for their 'moral uplift' are not those who follow up pool rooms and 'blind tigers,' but are those who are obeying the laws of the State, engaged in some honorable business, giving some man an honest day's work and going home to his family at night, and attending some church and Sunday school on Sunday. We are well aware of the fact that certain papers in this country put all the negroes in the same hole, especially if it be a low, filthy and degrading hole. * * * It is an insult to the respectable negroes of Shreveport to in any way connect them with the 'Tarver organization,' be it whatever it may. The people who follow these men are moving in their circle and atmosphere, but there is a different circle and atmosphere in Shreveport for the negro who is working for the 'moral uplift' of the race."

This is a reasonable conclusion. The moral uplift of the negro is not possible in clubs or organizations where the law is disregarded with impunity. All such clubs or organizations are a menace to good order and lead to crime.

During the trial of his case Tarver has demonstrated that he is keenly alert to his predicament and as resourceful as was Caesar Debose, who for years escaped from the clutches of the law.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Continued from eighth page.

quite ill at the Schumpert Sanitarium, is improving and will enjoy seeing her friends.

Miss Nettie Jackson, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Maurice Rudy, has returned to her home in Doyle.

Mrs. Harry Reinheimer has returned from Dallas, where she went as a delegate to the convention of the Grand Chapter Eastern Star.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Page of New Orleans have been called to Shreveport by the serious illness of their brother, Mr. Howard S. Morse, at his home, 322 Caddo street.

Mrs. J. R. Brandon of Curtis and Mrs. J. J. Grimes of Ruston are the guests of Mrs. W. C. Alston on Christian street.

Mrs. S. M. Faulk and Miss Jane Williams of Ruston are visiting Mrs. Robert Steele and Mrs. T. E. Stephenson on Creswell street.

Among visitors to the Dallas Fair are Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Yarborough and Mr. W. C. Auten.

Mrs. Henry Enders, who met with a severe accident in overturning a vessel of hot water, is now much better though still confined to the house.

Mrs. Mary Eakin and daughter, Mrs. Stuart Wilson of Texas, are visiting Mrs. H. H. Wheeler.

Miss Mary Colquitt is enjoying the Dallas Fair and a reunion with her classmates of Scott-Key College, of Sherman, Texas.

Pelican Chapter.

November meeting will be held on the afternoon of the 4th, with Mrs. Bela Kobler, at 3 o'clock. Hostesses, Mrs. W. E. Wallace, S. J. Zeigler, A. M. Wilder, Hardin, H. H. Wheeler, M. H. Williams, R. Boney and Misses Soape and Howell.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Richard Meddows on the Clingman Nursery and Orchard Co's property at Keithville, La., and estrayed before me, the undersigned authority, one black pony horse, about 9 years old, about 14 hands high, with scar on right front foot as if having been made by the cut of barbed wire, no other marks or brands visible. Owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges, or the above animal will be sold according to law at Keithville, La., on Saturday the 29th day of November 1913, during the legal hours of sale. J. F. HENDERSON, Justice of the Peace 7th Ward of Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Caucasian, Oct. 26, 1913.

WATERWORKS REPORT.

The Approximate Value of a New Plant—The Cost of the Old—A Reminiscence Outline of Its Construction.

(To The Caucasian)

According to your wish for a review of the estimated value of the waterworks plant, I submit that the value as placed on same by a committee of experts, and the embarrassing position in which it appears to place us on the commissioners' initiative, without any public demand and privately obtaining an estimate, contrary to the methods provided in the contract, followed by accepting a proposition from the company to proceed in the manner resulting in the presentation of the figures may be

Duly Considered.

summarized at \$1,354,273 that are boiled down by the same report, to \$866,506.15, as the cost of reproduction, and the present value to \$694,156.43 then adding interest and \$16,855.55 during 1 1/2 years of construction and 5 per cent administration engineering and legal services, \$52,961.73 would make a total for new works of \$793,073.71. The larger figures of value that our commissioners seem to accept as serious, are of course susceptible to the objections outlined under the heads of the

Cost of Reproduction

and present value, etc. If the city should vote for a new plant, there is no reason to consider any other figures than the experts' statement of the cost of reproduction, which can be made the basis for any dike to take them over as they stand, less a reasonable reduction for wear and tear damage to the mains from electrolysis before the current discharged on the street car rails was cared for by insulation that returned it to its source. There are several features of

The Old Plant

that makes a new plant more desirable than this old one. This was tested and accepted in August twenty-six years ago. It was equipped with nine miles of mains and eight miles of sewer line. The company issued \$250,000 in bonds to cover and profit. They had to discount the bonds, however, to obtain the summary necessary to complete their contract, which it was correctly informed gave them only a net sum of \$185,000. Some years afterwards the bondholders who had acquired the works sent a representative here and offered

The Works for \$100,000.

The head of our city government at that time could not see his way clear to recommend their purchase by the city; so they went to private individuals, and from them to the present owners. Of course the loss to the promoters and bondholders can be legitimately claimed as a profit by their successors who rehabilitated the works and put them on a paying basis. However, whenever there was any demand for an extension of the mains they generally laid pipes of the smallest capacity which they thought would meet the

Necessary Service.

This fact in conjunction with their needed additional extensions lessened their capacity for service unless greater power pressure was added, which of course added to the strain on each division of the mains, dangerous to those in defective condition. The character of the water which for some years carried salt that choked our fire hydrants requiring blowing out before attaching the hose, as well as the sulphate of lime carried in suspension, a mineral that attacks metal and

Perforates Boiler Flues

while it is not considered potable for domestic use. The necessity for coupling a sewer system with the water contract caused trouble in securing the latter, and at that time claimed to be the only one of the kind in the United States. Their need was imperative owing to the offensive exhalations from surface closets affecting the atmosphere. A new plant would of course have to provide for our continuous growth, which it was impossible to have secured at the period and meager resources of our city twenty-six years ago.

One of the Wealthiest

single owners of waterworks in the East spent a week here studying the situation, as well as others for the three years we were ransacking the country for some one we could induce to construct the works. If the Cross Lake basin is neglected and lost our problem remains. With it besides the water, its surplus would give us considerable dynamic power to light the city, and this should not be lost sight of or pooh-poohed by some who may not have given the subject full consideration. There are

Hydraulic Engineers

from whom we could get an impartial professional opinion of its feasibility.

Water power plants are forging to the front, and our adjacent lake areas offer tempting inducements to be harnessed for industrial uses. The impression made on most of us by Mr. Lynn when he first came here compels the belief that he will deal with intelligent fairness with every feature of the situation and there is no apparent reason for excitement or alarm when the figures are

Property Dissected.

If the lengths and sizes of the pipe and sewer lines were given, a comparison with the first cost according to lengths, etc., could be approached, the published summary does not enable any one outside of those who have the details in custody to make any guess at the approximate value of the present plant. The mechanical and power adjuncts would have to be carefully examined for wear and tear as well as sections of the pipe. I can not throw any light on the actual values would help to clear up the situation. An invitation for proposals to erect a new plant detailing all the features in comprehensive terms is the surest way to get any reasonable information. Respectfully,

A. CURRIE.

THE GAME LAW.

There Has Been a General Misunderstanding in Its Application.

It is manifest that there has been a misunderstanding of the game law and especially as to the requirements of the Federal statutes. It may not be generally known, but the fact is patent that any one who would kill any of the migratory birds should become acquainted with the government regulations permitting their being hunted. All migratory birds, such as snipe, geese, ducks, etc., and all non-game birds have the protection of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. It is violative of the law to kill such birds before Nov. 1 and limited to Feb. 1.

The non-game birds are all native song birds and insect-destroying birds, such as red birds, thrashers, jay birds, sap suckers, mocking birds, field larks, orioles, blackbirds, song sparrows, etc. Offenders are liable to arrest and trial in the United States courts.

White Slave Convictions.

Under the Mann act the Federal Department of Justice has obtained 603 convictions of persons charged with immoral traffic in women. In 82 cases there were acquittals. The period is that since June 1910.—Minden Democrat.

This is a fairly good record and will operate somewhat as a check on some of the individuals who are inclined to discredit woman's virtue. It is only by the 'terrors of the law' that the evil disposed may be persuaded.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Reported by the United States Weather Bureau: Light to heavy rainfalls have occurred over the greater part of Tennessee and the Carolinas, and here and there in several other sections in the eastern half of the cotton belt. Minimum temperatures have ranged between 40 degrees in the Little Rock district to 52 in the Wilmington district.

The Tariff Operating Favorably.

As anticipated, the Democratic tariff bill is operating favorably. The effect of the tariff downward is being felt in the reduction of prices of woolen fabrics. This fact is encouraging. The country will not go into bankruptcy but will develop substantially.

Not long since there was an effort on the part of certain interests to reduce the wages of their employees on the pretense of their earnings being affected by their earnings, but these have recalled this scheme on a suggestion from official authority.

Ship Alphabet.

The players sit in a long row as if in class at school. The one who acts as schoolmaster asks sharply, beginning at one end, "The name of the letter?" "A," says the first player. The schoolmaster turns to the next player. "The name of the ship?" and begins to count ten, very quickly and sternly. "Andromeda" is perhaps called out before he reaches that number. "The name of the captain?" "Allan." "What is the cargo?" "Apples." "The port she comes from?" "Amsterdam." "The port she is bound for?" "Amboy." "The next letter?" "B," and so on. If the schoolmaster is very strict and abrupt with his questions and counting he can drive every idea from the mind of the person he points at. If he counts ten before an answer comes he passes on to the next and the next until the answer is given. The one who gives it moves up above those who fail. The game should be played very rapidly.

River Stage.

Denison 1.7, fall of 0.4; Arthur City 10.8, rise of 0.2; White Cliffs 7.8, fall of 2.1; Fulton 21.8, rise of 2.3; Ringo Crossing 1.3, fall of 2.4; Finley 4.7, fall of 0.3; Spring Bank 8.4, fall of 1.1; Jefferson 5.3, fall of 0.4; Shreveport 4.3, fall of 0.8.

CHARTER

Of the Benoit Construction Company.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it known that on this day before me, a notary public, within and for the State and parish aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that they have formed and do by these presents form, organize and constitute themselves into a corporation under the name and style, for the objects and purposes and under the conditions and regulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of said corporation shall be the Benoit Construction Company, and its domicile is hereby fixed and established at Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La., and under its said corporate name said corporation shall have power and authority to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal and the same to break or alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, have, purchase, improve, alienate, convey, borrow, pledge, mortgage and hypothecate under its said corporate name, property, real, personal and mixed, and to do all the things and acts permitted by law and necessary and proper to carry on the objects and purposes of said corporation. The president, or in his absence the vice president, shall be the proper person upon whom legal process shall be served. This corporation, unless sooner dissolved in accordance with its charter, shall exist and endure for a period of ninety-nine years from and after the date hereof.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be to buy real estate, construct houses thereon, and to engage in the business of constructing and erecting buildings of every nature or character whatever, and generally to do such acts and things as are necessary and incident to such business.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00), divided into and represented by one hundred and fifty shares of the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each, which said stock shall be paid for at the time of subscription, or the same may be issued at not less than par in exchange for property or rights actually received or purchased by the corporation, or the same may be issued full paid for money advanced or other valuable consideration as the board of directors may determine. This corporation shall commence business as soon as five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) of the capital stock shall have been subscribed.

ARTICLE IV.

The corporate powers of this company shall be vested in and exercised by a board of three directors, who shall for the present be A. Benoit, J. W. Benoit and Mrs. Willie Benoit, of which board A. Benoit shall be president, and J. W. Benoit vice president, secretary and treasurer, and who shall hold their offices until the next regular meeting of the stockholders for the selection of the board of directors, which shall be held not later than the first day of December 1914, and annually thereafter stockholders meetings shall be held, and of which meetings written notice shall be given and directed to the last known place of residence of each of the stockholders.

ARTICLE V.

The board of directors shall have full power to fill vacancies in their number caused by death, resignation or otherwise, and from the stockholders of the company; they shall have full control of the property of the company and shall so conduct, manage and use the same as they may deem best and as is consistent with the objects and purposes of this company; they are authorized and empowered to frame and adopt such by-laws and regulations as the affairs and business of the company may require, and employ all officers, agents, employees, servants and clerks as they may deem necessary, and fix the salaries of such employees as well as the salaries of the officers provided for by the stipulations of this charter.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be amended, altered or abolished or the capital stock thereof increased or diminished by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders cast at a meeting called for that purpose in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, provided that the notice of any meeting may be waived by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders. At each stockholders meeting each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote to be cast by its owner in person or by written

proxy, and when not otherwise provided by law, ten days notice of every stockholders meeting shall be given by letter addressed to the stockholders, through the mail, to his postoffice address as recorded on the books of the company, and no stock shall be permitted to be voted by any person other than its owner as shown by the books of the company. When this corporation is dissolved, by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated and settled by one or more liquidators elected by the stockholders at the meeting called for the dissolution thereof, and said liquidator or liquidators shall have such power and authority and give such bond and security as the stockholders may determine.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for the obligations or faults of this company in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the shares of stock subscribed for or owned by him, nor shall any informality in the organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing any stockholder to any liability beyond the unpaid balance due on his stock.

Thus done and passed on this the 10th day of October A. D. 1913, in the presence of the attesting witnesses.

A. BENOIT.

WILLIE BENOIT.

SAM WIENER JR.

J. J. LYONS.

Attest:

R. WOLF.

J. W. DAVIS.

CREA PUGH,

Notary Public.

Endorsed: Filed and recorded Oct. 24, 1913. S. O. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk and ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act, as the same now appears on file and of record in my office. Given under my hand and seal of office this 24th day of October 1913. S. O. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk and ex-Officio Deputy Recorder. Oct. 26.

Election Proclamation.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo, Office of the Board of Supervisors of Election in and for Caddo Parish, State of Louisiana: In accordance with the election laws of the State of Louisiana, and pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency, L. E. Hall, notice is hereby proclaimed that an election will be held at the various precincts as now established by law in the Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1913,

for the election of a member of the Constitutional Convention beginning November 10, 1913. The said election is to be held under the general election laws of the State of Louisiana, and at the following precincts, and under the supervision of the following commissioners and clerks, to-wit:

WARD ONE.

Rodessa—J. H. M. Thomas, W. L. McMichael, S. J. Keel, commissioners; Geo. Hutchinson, clerk. Ida—W. B. Means, W. M. Baumgardner, J. R. Pallison, commissioners; J. T. Means, clerk. Mira—T. P. Pearce, J. C. Brown, A. C. Dominick, commissioners; S. G. Roby, clerk.

Hoaston—H. J. Lenoir, J. M. Hale, J. C. Allen Jr., commissioners; J. S. Jolley, clerk. Gilliam—W. D. Mercer, J. H. Godfrey, J. B. Adger, commissioners; R. E. Noel, clerk.

Belcher—J. W. Dixon, John Glassell, W. P. Hollis, commissioners; Will Knight, clerk. Dixie—M. A. Dickson, R. G. Douglas, J. M. Birdwell, commissioners; J. M. Sentell, clerk.

WARD TWO.

Myrtis—W. M. Terry, Lee Holt, L. A. Walton, commissioners; J. P. Cook, clerk. Vivian—B. F. Teat, H. H. Huckabay, T. S. Spell, commissioners; T. H. Pitts, clerk.

Mt. Gilead—Hamilton Ivins, R. E. L. Barr, E. E. Robertson, commissioners; R. E. L. Huckabay, clerk. Oil City—J. E. Baker Jr., G. H. Thurmon, M. P. Watson, commissioners; G. A. Moss, clerk.

WARD THREE.

Mooringsport—J. M. Milam, W. A. Ogilvie, L. M. Crisp, commissioners; J. E. Croom, clerk. Blanchard—C. M. Wasson, J. C. Powell, R. T. Shaw, commissioners; E. L. McLean, clerk.

WARD FOUR—SHREVEPORT.

Precinct 1, Chatwin's—C. F. Gordon, Syd Groner, H. M. Levy, commissioners; Abe Goodman, clerk. Precinct 2, Court House—F. C. Marsden, Leon I. Kahn, W. R. Hirsch, commissioners; Henry Kahn, clerk.

Precinct 3, Ferris Hotel—W. H. Tunnard, L. P. Butler Sr., Galt Leadman, commissioners; J. H. Ross, clerk.

Precinct 4, Hughes' Store—H. C. Rogers, John Eason, M. Dingle, com-