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NEWS OF LOUISIANA

State Conservation Commission Will Endeavor to Stop Waste of Natural Resources.

CAPITAL BEING DETERRED

Manufacturers Would Settle in State, Only Needless Waste Causes Fear of Exhaustion of Gas.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—The Louisiana Conservation Commission is determined to stop the tremendous waste of gas and oil in the Caddo fields, near Shreveport. The matter was brought forcibly to the attention of the commission at its meeting last week by J. M. L. Alexander, president, who had just returned from an inspection of north Louisiana forest and mineral wealth, paying particular attention to the Caddo fields.

His report was such that stirred the entire commission to a realization of the enormous waste of the state's resources, and one that is greatly interfering with investment of foreign capital in the territory, the fear being expressed by investors that with such exhaustion constantly going on the future supply of the field is endangered.

"It is known," declared the commission as a body, "that capital that desires to invest in north Louisiana and to establish manufacturing industries of various kinds here are deterred from doing so through fear of the natural gas and oil fields becoming exhausted through careless waste of these valuable commercial assets. The commission proposes to use its utmost authority in correcting this needless and useless waste."

A thorough investigation of the Caddo fields will be made by the entire commission immediately, and prompt steps will be taken to stop this drain upon the state's natural resources, and which should be worth a large revenue to the treasury. It is understood that the commission has secured legal advice as to its rights and powers in the premises and will act judiciously.

Commissioners J. A. Dayries and Edgar T. Leche were present and sat with President Alexander. It was a regular semi-monthly meeting.

The report of Mr. Frank T. Payne, surveyor and head of the oyster department, showed that this important branch of the state's resources is developing rapidly and bids fair to eventually increase to such proportions as to yield great profit to the state and to its people.

The state of Louisiana has about 400,000 acres of valuable oyster bottoms, but at present there are only about 21,000 acres in actual cultivation, but by the systematic work of this department this acreage will be increased from year to year.

Franklin Building Good Roads. Franklin.—Mayor Charles Laue is having the streets covered with oyster shells. It is the intention of the authorities to put all the streets in a first-class condition. Ex-Governor Sanders appeared before the council at an informal session and offered to make a model road out of Iberia street, and allow four years for payment, payments to commence in 1914. The council took the offer under advisement.

Three Assessments Rolls Out. Baton Rouge.—The assessment rolls of only three parishes are out, according to statement from the office of the state auditor. The three parishes that have not had their 1912 assessment rolls filed with the auditor by the parish assessors are: Lafourche, St. James and Franklin.

Searching for Kidnaped Child. Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia police have been asked to make a house-to-house search for Robert Dunbar Jr., four years of age, who is said to have been kidnaped from a summer camp at Swazie Lake, La., near Opelousas, La. The Burns Detective Agency has asked the Philadelphia police to cooperate with them. A reward of \$6,000 has been offered for the recovery of the child.

Report of Death False. Natchitoches.—A report was published in New Orleans papers that Zoyata Scalf had died at Homer on November 9 of typhoid fever contracted at the State Normal School. President Roy states that this has been contradicted by a letter from Miss Scalf's sister to Mrs. Hawkins, the matron of the school, under date of November 10, which states that Miss Scalf is improving, and a telephone message from Homer stated that Miss Scalf is still improving.

Reclamation Work Impressive. New Orleans.—More than 300 delegates to the thirty-second annual session of the Farmers' National Congress were members of an excursion party which visited Riceland, Paradise and other points along the Mississippi river, where reclamation work has demonstrated what can be done with the alluvial lands of Louisiana. Every member of the party expressed delight and surprise at what has been done, and the things possible to be done in farming in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA WRECK

Only One Killed in Second Accident During One Week.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Alexandria.—A freight engine drawing a caboose ploughed into the rear of a Texas and Pacific north-bound passenger train near Rosedale, La. The smoking compartment of the rear Pullman car was splintered, but not a single passenger was seriously injured. Fireman Aguillar of the freight engine was killed.

The awakened passengers in the Pullman peered out of their berths to see the headlight of the freight engine glaring down the aisle. The injuries of the passengers were minor, due to the shaking up.

There was a dense fog, and the passenger train stopped when a torpedo gave warning of a train ahead. Just as the passenger train came to a stop the freight engine crashed into the rear sleeper.

A negro porter, who was sleeping in the smoking compartment, jumped through a window and saved his life.

The freight engineer remained at his post. He applied the emergency brakes and was literally covered with coal as a result of the sudden stop.

Fatal Shooting Over Boy.

Shreveport.—As the result of a quarrel concerning who should take care of an orphan boy, Fred Henderson, restaurant proprietor of Oil City, was fatally shot by Morton S. Groat, showman and former United States infantryman, who is now in jail. Just before the shooting Henderson struck Groat with a broomstick. This happened after Groat left Henderson's restaurant, where Henderson seemed to suspect him of trying to coax away an orphan boy who had been staying at the restaurant.

Natchitoches Has Fire.

Natchitoches.—This city was visited by a serious fire last week. Several houses and buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of about \$15,000, covered with only about \$5,000 insurance. The fire originated in the kitchen of James J. Johnson from an unknown cause. High winds prevailing endangered a large residential section, which was saved by the heroic work of the volunteer fire fighters, which included every man, white and black, in the town, aided by many women and an efficient waterworks system.

Clubs Cause Good Farmers.

Washington.—Reports to Director Galloway of the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate record yields in the crops planted by the Boys' Corn Clubs throughout the country, especially in the South. The primary intention is to teach the boys on the farms the possibilities of the land. The boys producing the greatest yield at moderate expense win prizes offered by state officials, county organizations and private individuals. The Department of Agriculture advises as to methods of organizing clubs.

New Capital is Interested.

Thibodaux.—Western capital has been interested this way with the view of securing sufficient options on timbered lands to establish a sawmill at or near this point, also a gristmill. A number of people have offered options on their lands, but unless one million or more feet of timber can be secured as a starter the proposition will fall through.

Truckers' Association Organized.

Bogalusa.—At a meeting of farmers here the Bogalusa Truckers' Association was organized, with O. C. Stratman as president, and J. P. Starns, secretary-treasurer. Arrangements will be made for each farmer to raise a certain amount of different kinds of produce so as to attract Northern buyers and ship in carload and trainload lots.

Indictments Are Quashed.

Franklin.—On motion of counsel defending alleged timber depredators in district court here to quash indictments against 23 defendants because an act of the Legislature of 1912 repealed the act of 1910 making the offense a misdemeanor, Judge Burns sustained the motion. The district attorney will appeal the case.

Cars Go Into River.

Baton Rouge.—At Angola, on the Louisiana Railway transfer boat, the engineer lost control of his engine while loading a cut of cars on the transfer boat, and two of the cars went into the river. One car and the tender of the engine were derailed on the boat. The engine was not otherwise damaged.

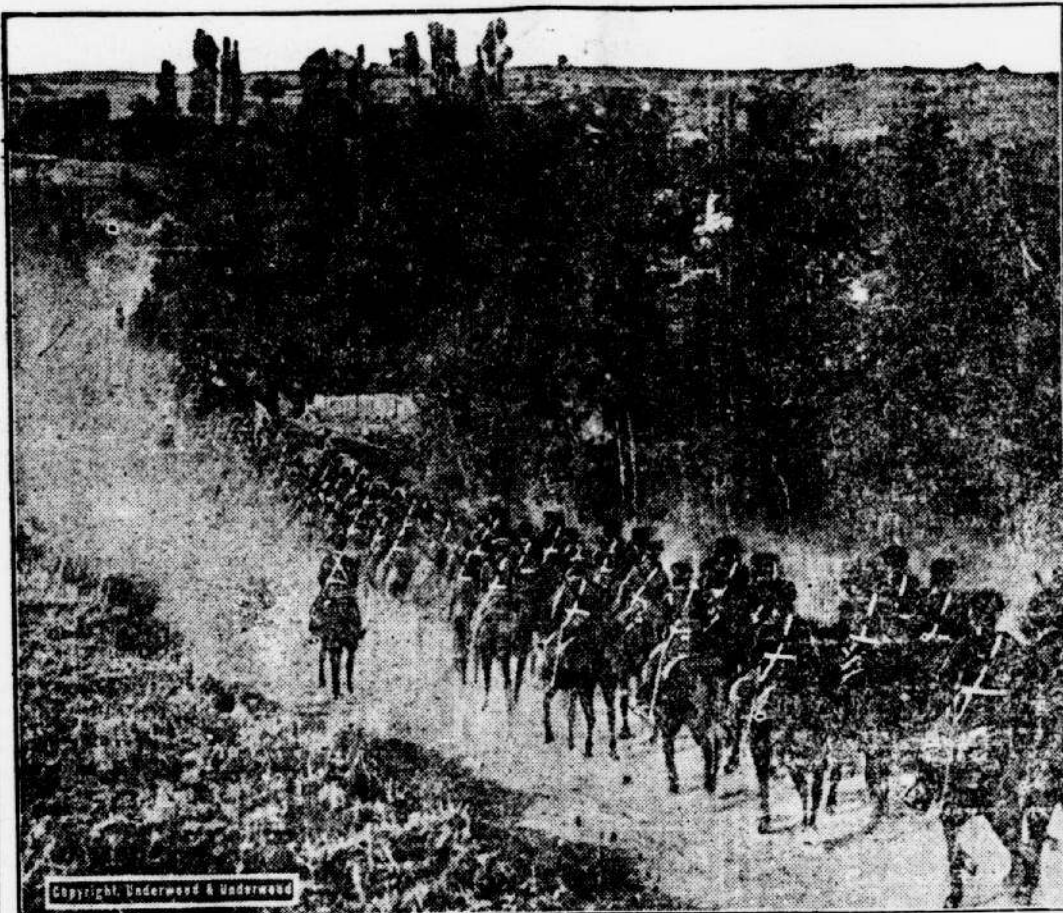
Bootleggers Given Penalty.

Shreveport.—City Judge Blanchard punished two bootleggers as follows: M. C. Oliver, fined \$100, with six months' imprisonment; Will Seassums, fined \$300 and ninety days' imprisonment.

Medical Association Meets.

Shreveport.—With about fifty members attending from the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, the Tri-State Medical Society convened here and held a two days' meeting. The meeting was called to order by Dr. E. H. Martin of Hot Springs, Ark., president, with Dr. J. M. Bodenheimer of Shreveport acting as secretary. Dr. J. A. Blanchard, president of the Shreveport Medical Society, delivered the welcome address, the response by Dr. R. H. T. Mann of Texas.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE ON THE TURKISH CAPITAL



This photograph, just received from the seat of the Turco-Balkan war, shows a large body of Bulgarian cavalry moving toward Constantinople after the capture of Kirk Kilisseh.

GOV. DONAGHEY ENFORCES LAW

Appears at Hot Springs Sunday With Head of Militia to Stop Violations.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Hot Springs, Ark.—Notwithstanding the serious protest made by the State Baptist Association to prevent auto races being held on the Oaklawn track here Sunday and the presence of Governor George W. Donaghey and Gen. B. W. Green, head of the state militia, who made a hurried trip from Little Rock to see that the law was enforced, the program was carried out in full.

No admission was charged for the races, and the fact that there was a free gate lost the State Fair Association, which had contracted with the American Automobile Association to hold races, very nearly \$5,000. Shortly before the first event started officials of the fair association made an announcement in all parts of the grounds, requesting those present to contribute the amount they would have paid had an admission been charged. A committee of 20 well-known citizens took up a collection, and close to \$1,000 was realized in this manner.

When Governor Donaghey declared no admission could be charged many thought the races were off. Hundreds of persons had come from Little Rock, Pine Bluff, England, Conway, Malvern and surrounding towns, and a majority of these returned to their homes on the Rock Island train leaving here at 1:30. Governor Donaghey also left on the same train. When he reached Hot Springs he sent for officials of the State Fair Association and informed them that he would stop the races if an admission were charged. There is no law to prevent racing when the events are free. The governor said he would have prevented the races altogether had he been possessed of authority.

News that Governor Donaghey and General Green had arrived from Little Rock to stop the races soon spread to all parts of the city and caused the greatest excitement. The chief executive was bitterly condemned by many for his interference. It was declared that Governor Donaghey had been given a wrong impression of the state fair in the telegram sent by the Baptist convention.

Wilson's in Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda.—President-elect Wilson and his family, on board the steamer Bermudian arrived at Bermuda. Alderman Black, representative of the corporation of the city of Hamilton, invited Mr. Wilson and his party to accompany him to Hamilton, where an address of welcome will be presented. Large crowds of people lined the streets and wharves awaiting the arrival of the president-elect, and all public and private buildings are decorated with flags and bunting.

Strike Situation Quiet.

Beaumont, Texas.—There were no disorders at Merryville, La. The meeting of the strikers and Brotherhood of Timber Workers was held and a number of speeches were made without demonstration. Company K. of the Louisiana National Guard has left Merryville. Wire communication with Merryville is interrupted by fires in the woods, but at DeRidder, which is 20 miles from Merryville, it was reported that Merryville was quiet.

RATES FOR CANAL ARE ESTABLISHED

President Taft Issues Proclamation in Which British Protest Is Ignored.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—President Taft has issued a proclamation fixing the rates that the foreign shipping of the world shall pay for passage through the Panama canal. The proclamation, made under authority of the canal act passed by Congress in August, establishes a merchant vessel rate of \$1.20 per ton of actual carrying capacity, with a reduction of 40 per cent on ships in ballast.

The provisions of the proclamation are as follows:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet of actual carrying capacity.
2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.
3. Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.
4. Upon army and navy transport, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

"The secretary of war will prepare and prescribe such rules for the measurement of vessels and such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation into full force and effect."

American coastwise shipping was exempted from toll payments by Congress. It was to this provision of the act that Great Britain diplomatically protested. No reference to the incident was made in the president's proclamation.

American naval vessels are exempted without specific mention, either in the act of Congress or the proclamation, because the authorities believed it unnecessary to explain the uselessness of payment from its Navy Department pocket to the one belonging to the Treasury Department. The rates named are practically the same as will be in force at the Suez canal next year.

The report shows that a foreign traffic of about 9,000,000 tons may be expected through the canal during the first two years of operation, a traffic of more than 11,000,000 tons in 1921, and 14,000,000 tons in 1925. Professor Johnson estimated that an increase of 60 per cent a decade in tonnage could be expected, making the canal self-supporting in twenty years.

New York.—After a quarrel with her friend, Charlotte F. Westland, a young widow, committed suicide by plunging 150 feet into the East river from the Manhattan bridge here.

Turkey to Sue for Peace.

London.—The Porte, on the advice of Russia, has instructed Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, to apply to the Bulgarian commander for an eight-day armistice, with a view to opening direct negotiations for peace. This decision seems to show that Turkey has little hope of being able to hold the Teherajla lines against the Bulgarian advance. There is no news, however, as to how the Bulgarian commander met the Turkish request.

WILSON TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Sets Date Immediately After Inauguration--To Fulfill Pledges.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York.—Governor Woodrow Wilson announced that immediately after his inauguration as president of the United States he would call an extraordinary session of Congress to convene on December 15, for the purpose of revising the tariff.

The president-elect sailed for Bermuda Saturday for a vacation and will return December 16. His statement follows:

"I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of the tariff revision are, be substantially removed as soon as possible."

The governor said he had nothing further to say. Most of the opinions he had received from public men seemed to be in favor of an extra session, he declared.

The governor did not intend to express himself about an extra session so soon after his election. Although he has favored the idea of an extra session because the present arrangement would not bring the new Congress into session until 13 months after its election, he had expected to spend more time in ascertaining public opinion. With the time to be consumed in discussion the governor felt that if an extra session were not called, the benefits of tariff revision would be postponed for practically two years. Throughout the campaign he reiterated that he desired an immediate revision of the tariff and that the Democratic leaders knew perfectly well how to proceed about it.

The governor was impressed by the argument also that with an early announcement as to an extra session Democratic leaders in Congress could begin to take counsel at an early date, so that much of the preliminary detail could be worked out before Congress convened on April 15.

Norkalk, O.—The jury in the case of Ernest Welch, charged with participating in the tarring of Mary LaValley at West Clarksfield on the night of August 30, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Reno, Nev.—On the face of the official returns from every county in Nevada, Key Pittman, Democrat, is the choice of Nevada voters for United States senator to fill the vacancy made by the death of the late Senator George S. Nixon.

Grandfather Clause Enforced.

Wagoner, Okla.—Following the arrest here upon state warrants charging violation of election laws of Inspectors Frank Gwinn and O. Price of Kingfisher county, Democratic State Chairman Tom C. Harrell wired the members of the State Central Committee to assemble in Oklahoma City and make preparations for defending the men who are accused of enforcing the "grandfather clause" in the recent general election.

TRAINMEN BLAMED

Brakeman Admits Carelessness May Have Caused Big Valley Wreck.

NOT WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE

Board Decides Some of Blame Should Be Placed on Superior Officers of Flagman.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New Orleans.—Pinned to a point, M. H. Cunningham, flagman on the ill-fated Valley excursion train, admitted that his own negligence may have caused the Montz disaster, which put 15 people in their graves and injured about 60 others. He told his story—rambling and disconnected it was—to President W. L. Park and other members of a special board of inquiry convened in the Illinois Central station. Cunningham stumbled on more than one point. It was only after he had been recalled to the stand the third time that he feebly admitted his error. The young flagman, pale from nervousness, tried to shift the responsibility for the awful disaster to other shoulders. He twirled a big white hat in his hands as he answered the questions, and was plainly troubled. The most of the questions he could not answer. He maintained his innocence up to the last.

The blame does not rest entirely upon Cunningham, according to the board's verdict. Both Conductor W. D. Stinson and Assistant Trainmaster McBurney are censured for not using more precautions for the protection of the excursion train.

Witnesses testified that Cunningham was about three car lengths from the end of the freight train when the collision occurred. That was not more than 500 feet from the end of the passenger train.

Thirty minutes elapsed between the time the passenger train stopped and the time it was struck. Cunningham set out to flag the freight immediately after his train stopped, but he testified first he did not have time to walk a greater distance than 1,100 feet before the freight train passed. Witnesses said a man ought to walk four miles an hour. Later he admitted that it required only five minutes to walk this distance. He could not account for the rest of the time. The rules required that he walk back a quarter of a mile and place a torpedo on the track, then proceed a quarter of a mile further and place two torpedoes.

LUMBER PLANT CLOSED

Many Men Quit Work Because of Refusal to Reinstatement.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Merryville.—The large plant of the American Lumber Company here, employing 1,300 men, was closed down as a result of friction with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The company declined to reinstate several employees who were indicted in connection with the Grabow labor riot, and all of the union employees walked out. The plant was closed and it was announced that an effort would be made to reopen within a few weeks with non-union labor.

The American Lumber Company was the only lumber company in this section which has employed union labor exclusively. After the acquittal of the labor leaders of murder charges in connection with the Grabow riot, the union men have made Merryville headquarters, but the closing of this large plant means that the Brotherhood of Timber workers is practically shut out from the big lumber plants of southwest Louisiana.

Drastic Order Issued.

Lafayette.—Division Superintendent Mims of the Southern Pacific railroad issued an order that, effective November 15, any employee of the company seen entering or leaving any place where intoxicants are sold will be subject to dismissal from service. This is said to be another step toward increasing the safety of travel and the efficiency of the force. The order applies to all employees in all departments.

Record-Breaking Docket.

Crowley.—As a result of the Grand Jury's work, the criminal docket breaks all records, and the largest number of witnesses ever summoned at any criminal term is in attendance. About 125 cases were disposed of, involving nearly five times this amount of litigants. The Grand Jury returned 40 true bills, and these cases, with bills of information filed, taxes the criminal docket to over 70 cases.

Militia to Strike Scene.

Lake Charles.—Company K of Lake Charles received orders to proceed to Merryville, where the employees of the American Lumber Company are on strike. Local officers have been notified that serious trouble has been threatened, but that no actual clash has occurred. The mill employees of the American lumber mill, about 1,200 strong, struck because the company refused to take back employees who had been indicted in connection with the Grabow labor riot.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS DRAWING NEAR

Balkan Allies Are Within a Few Miles of Turkish Capital City.

CHOLERA INVADES CAMPS

No Hope Seen for Turkey in Defending Their Principal City—Refugees Are Suffering.

London.—General advance of the Bulgarian army upon the Turkish lines at Teherajla, the main obstacle between it and Constantinople, has commenced; and, according to Sofia reports, already has met with some success.

The Bulgarians aim at attacking the forts of which the line is composed simultaneously, and with that object the army is stretched across the peninsula.

With every available piece of artillery that could be gathered together it is marching straight toward the work which, until the Turks suffered the series of awful defeats, were considered by military experts as impregnable.

The advance guard of this great army of invasion have already reached the village of Lazarkeui, near Lake Derkos below the town of Teherajla, facing the center of the line which takes its name from the town and Arnautekeui, to the south and near the Sea of Maromara.

All these places have been occupied and from Arnautekeui the Bulgarian artillery is shelling Byuk Chekmedye, where Turkish forts compose the extreme left of the Turkish line.

Reconnoitering parties have passed around the flanks of the Turks' right and are operating in the country between the Teherajla lines and the capital, but the various divisions have only commenced the attempt to make a breach which will give them an opening toward the city of their desire.

Those who have visited the Turkish front differ considerably as to the ability of the defenders to hold the forts. Some declare that the Turks, strengthened by reinforcements with an abundance of ammunition and provisions, will make a good stand. Others cannot believe an army still containing remnants of the great army which in previous engagements has held out. In addition, cholera has invaded the camp to further decimate and dishearten the soldiers. And, again, the Bulgarians will have the advantage of superior artillery.

Constantinople, at the gates of which the Bulgarians are knocking, is now a city of sick, wounded and hungry refugees. With the thousands of wounded, in addition to cholera patients, all hospitals are overtaxed. Some relief has been afforded by the action of the government in sending many refugees to Asia Minor.

The Bulgarian army, advancing in a nearly a straight line as the rugged, hilly field of operations will permit, is less than 20 miles from Constantinople.

Another War Brewing.

Pekin.—Hundreds of telegrams urging a declaration of war against Russia were received by President Yuan Shi Kai. Outer Mongolia must be defended, according to the popular clamor, at all costs. The situation has reached the point where Yuan may be overthrown unless he takes drastic action. The offers of Japan and France to mediate the trouble is universally opposed. It is reported that several Chinese generals are planning to lead their commands against the Russians in Mongolia without awaiting the president's order or consent.

Government Destroying Towns.

Mexico City.—That the Mexican government is determined to carry out the threat recently made to resume the tactics employed so successfully in Morelos some months ago, is indicated by the report of the War Department announcing the total destruction of several small towns and villages in the northern mountains of Oaxaca, where the revolution has been rampant.

Workmen to Fight Costs.

South Bend, Ind.—Two thousand five hundred employees of a local corporation have organized to fight the high cost of living and will start with the co-operation plan of buying coal. The system was discussed with the advent of high prices and a decision to organize was reached almost as soon as the local campaign opened. Hundreds of hand-bills were distributed at the factory.

Former Georgia Governor Dead.

Atlanta.—Former United States Senator Joseph M. Terrell, twice governor of the state of Georgia, died at his home here after an extended illness. Senator Terrell was stricken with paralysis in February, 1911, a few months after he had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator A. S. Clay. Although his illness made it necessary for him to retire from public life, Senator Terrell's condition did not become critical until a week ago.