

QUIET FOLLOWS DEATH OF THREE MEN DURING BATTLE IN LOUISIANA

Bogalusa, La., Nov. 23.—Bogalusa is quiet today following the pitched battle yesterday in which three white labor leaders were killed by special policemen and two white men wounded in a fight over the apprehension of Sol Dakus, negro, president of the local timber workers.

The American Legion post was organized here last night and members by acclamation elected Jules LeBlanc, commander, former army captain, and the only special officer who was wounded yesterday.

The situation here today is: Three men are dead, E. M. Williams, president of the allied trades council and editor of the Free Press, a local labor paper; J. C. Bouchillon, a local carpenter.

Two men are in hospital from gunshot and pistol wounds. They are S. J. O'Rourke, secretary of the allied trades council, and Jules LeBlanc, owner of a garage, a special policeman and a former captain in the United States infantry.

Sol Dakus, alleged negro agitator and head of the negro union against whom a warrant for arrest has been sworn, is at large.

James Williams, brother of the slain labor leader, is under arrest on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Twelve Wore Uniforms

Twelve members of the Self-Preservation and Loyalty league, an organization of 200 tax paying citizens, who are non-members and non-employees of the Great Southern Lumber company which operates several plants here, are facing a federal charge in New Orleans of unlawfully wearing the United States uniform, the affidavits having been sworn out by William L. Donnell, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, following the deportation of Ed. O'Brien, a union man, last Wednesday for his alleged remarks approving the killing of former soldiers at Centralia, Wash., during an Armistice day parade.

A warrant is in the hands of the chief of police here for the arrest of O'Brien if he returns to Bogalusa.

The Great Southern Lumber company's sawmill is practically closed down awaiting the arrival of a cylinder head for the giant engine before resuming full operation and is guarded by heavily armed patrols day and night, with a machine gun and wire entanglements defense.

Reports were received here that William L. Donnell has telegraphed Attorney General Palmer for an investigation of the battle yesterday and that Donnell says that his life has been threatened here.

Trouble for a Year

The outbreak of yesterday, according to B. B. Talley, city attorney, was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing for more than a year and developed into armed hostilities upon the parading of the negro labor leader down the main street of the city by Bouchillon and O'Rourke, both armed with shotguns.

Dakus, the negro, was wanted by the police on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

When the parade of the negro in daylight down Columbia street began, Bouchillon and O'Rourke, protecting him, T. A. Magee, chief of police, was notified. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Bouchillon and O'Rourke on the charge of disturbing the peace, and because trouble was almost certain, 45 of the special officers, who had been sworn in to serve as policemen in an emergency, but without pay, were dispatched to make the arrest.

The parade proceeded to the garage of Lum Williams, union headquarters. W. C. Magee, of the regular police force, and Jules LeBlanc, left the main body of officers at the gate to the lot on which the garage stood 150 feet back from the street, and started to serve the

WILL HOLD JENKINS IN DEFIANCE OF DEMANDS

Washington, Nov. 23.—The answer of the Mexican government to the sharp note demanding the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, probably will be delivered to the state department tomorrow.

A long dispatch bearing on the Jenkins case, it was learned tonight, has been received at the Mexican embassy and was being decoded today for presentation to the government.

While authoritative information as to the attitude of the Mexican government was lacking, all indications here pointed to a technical refusal to order the release of Jenkins. Since his arrest, it was learned, additional charges against the American official have been formulated, based upon alleged evidence that he actively assisted persons in rebelling against the Carranza government. Payment of a large sum of money to the rebels which was used by them to purchase munitions and acting in collusion with rebel leaders are said to be specific "counts" in the new indictments.

What was regarded as a hint of Mexico's position in the Jenkins case was noted in an article published by the Mexican Excelsior, a copy of which reached Washington today. The paper stated specifically that Jenkins' second arrest was based upon charges that he actively assisted the rebels.

The "certain sum of money" which Jenkins is accused of delivering to the rebels consisted of the 300,000 pesos he was compelled to pay as ransom to Federico Cordova, the rebel whose forces kidnapped him. The collusion charge is based upon the fact that Jenkins agreed to pay the rebel leader the ransom in order to save his life and gain his liberty.

Contrary to custom in Mexican courts the proceedings in the Jenkins case on the occasion of his second arrest were marked with the utmost secrecy. Jenkins was summoned to court, where he was placed under arrest. His plea for bail was refused by Judge Gonzales Franco on account of the "gravity of the offense." In every particular the proceedings were secret, and court attaches were warned that they would be dismissed and otherwise punished if any facts relating to the case reached the public.

Officials here regard the nature of the new charges against Jenkins as an effort on the part of the Mexican government to take the case out of the hands of the Puebla state authorities as both charges are crimes against the federal government.

warrants.

How Battle Started

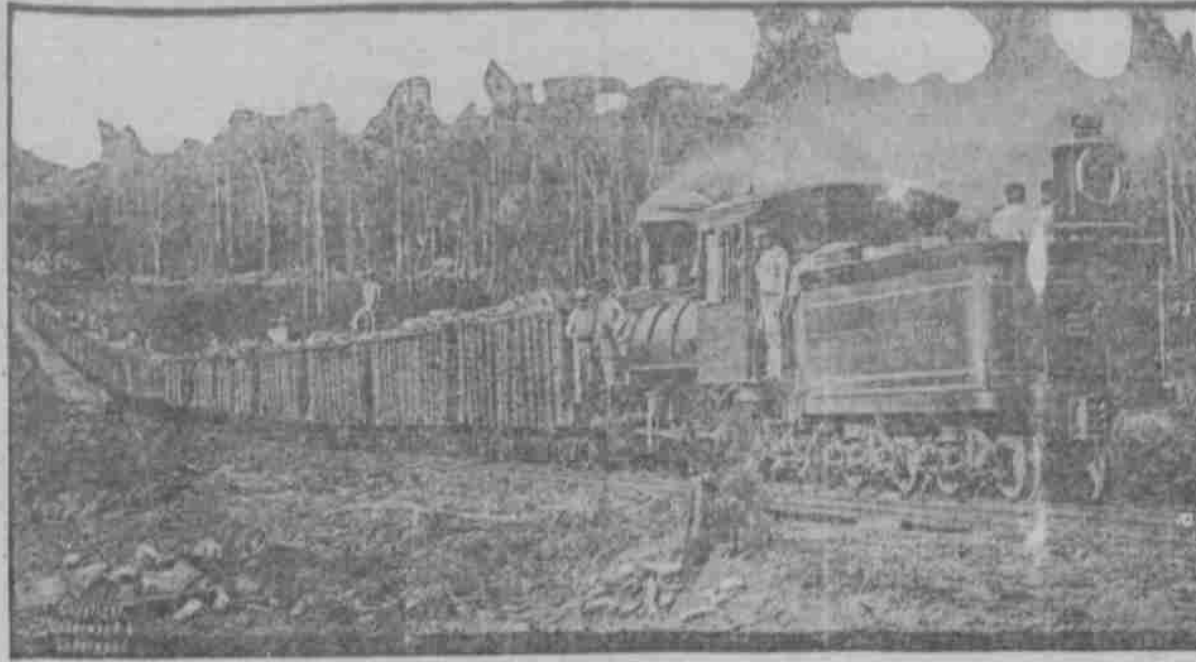
Thomas Gaines, according to W. C. Magee, appeared near the garage and was ordered to drop his gun.

"Come and get it," was Gaines' retort, the officer said, as the former stepped inside the garage and warned the men inside.

Lum Williams, armed, then stepped out of his office. Magee said he ordered Williams to drop the gun and notified him of the warrant for Dakus' arrest. The reply, according to Magee, was a shot from Williams which struck LeBlanc in the arm.

The desperate and determined battle then began with Williams dropping dead in his tracks from a quick volley by the special officers. The policemen said that Bouchillon was killed at the window when his pump gun jammed as he was attempting to shoot. Gaines, they said, fired through the garage door first with a pistol and later with a shotgun. His body was found in the middle of the garage. Dakus and an unknown number of white men made a dash for the woods and escaped. O'Rourke and James Williams climbed out a window, police officials said, and made a break for safety, but O'Rourke fell with gunshot wounds in his breast and Williams threw up his hands. Officers said a shotgun was found near O'Rourke.

ON ITS WAY TO THE EAGER AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE



A trainload of sugar cane on a narrow gauge Cuban railroad on its way to the mills in the heart of the sugar growing district.

GOV. DAVIS GOES WITH TROOPS TO COAL MINE

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—Governor Westmoreland Davis left tonight for St. Charles, Lee county, Va., where he will take personal charge of the 500 militiamen sent from various state points this morning. It is understood Governor Davis will make a personal appeal on behalf of the state to the miners to return to work.

A long distance telephone message from St. Charles, a little mining camp near the Kentucky line, says that the town resembles an armed camp tonight. Radical miners are reported to have mounted high powered guns on the hillside and open fire at every miner who attempts to enter any of the shafts, which have been closed down since John Lewis issued the strike order several weeks ago.

A number of the loyal miners who desired to resume operations, have had dangerously close calls. Threats have also been made, according to long distance advices, that in event the loyal miners persist in resuming work, the mine entrances will be blown up.

The later threat is said to have caused the loyal miners to appeal to Governor Davis for assistance. The governor Saturday night mobilized five companies of militia, about 500, and these men left Sunday morning, taking along many rounds of ammunition. The companies called out are located at Richmond, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Petersburg and Roanoke.

St. Charles is a small mining town located on the state line. The coal shafts are said to extend from Virginia through into Kentucky and indications tonight were that the Kentucky authorities would be asked to assist in restoring order, since the extent of the shafts permitted the men to escape from one state into the other.

While not definitely known, it is stated tonight that reports that reached Governor Davis that the entire trouble is due to the fact that some of the operators failed to keep their agreement, and refused to permit some of the men who had gone on strike to reenter the mines. They are said to have then assumed a radical attitude and mounted guns on the hillside ready to prevent the reopening of the shafts.

PRESIDENT STILL VERY WEAK BUT IS IMPROVING

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Wilson has "materially improved" but is still very weak, Dr. Francis X. Decum, the Philadelphia specialist, found today when he paid his regular weekly visit to the White House.

Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, said that it would be some time before his patient could take an automobile ride. Every sunny day, however, the President is wheeled out on the south lawn of the White House to enjoy the air.

The President attended to much routine executive business today.

COAL NEGOTIATIONS IN DEADLOCK: GARFIELD IS ASKED TO DECIDE NOW

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Nov. 22.—Refusing to accept proposals made by Secretary of Labor Wilson, as a basis for further negotiations, soft coal operators of the central competitive field rested their case today with Fuel Administrator Garfield, whose official approval is necessary to validate any new wage agreement.

The public would not stand for a wage advance above their offer of 15 cents per ton to coal diggers and 20 per cent to day laborers, the operators asserted. They refused to make further overtures or even to restate their proposition, which was withdrawn following the deadlock Friday, unless the government, through the fuel administration, assumed responsibility for the added burden to the nation's fuel bill.

The operators are prepared to leave the entire situation in the hands of the government unless Dr. Garfield can find a way out of the difficulty, their spokesmen announced. No joint meeting of the sub-scale committee was held today.

See Garfield Monday

Dr. Garfield notified the mine owners that he would not meet their committee, of which Thomas T. Brewster is chairman, until after he has consulted Monday with Attorney-General Palmer, Director General Hines and Judge C. E. Ames, assistant attorney-general. It was considered likely that the negotiations would have to go over until after the cabinet meeting Tuesday, when it was expected a policy to get the mines back to operation before the threatening coal famine brings disaster will be worked out.

Operators' representatives authorized the statement that in their opinion figures on which Secretary Wilson based his proposal, showing living costs in the coal regions, were partisan. The secretary told the sub-scale committee Friday that he did not speak for the government, it was said.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, tonight charged the operators with "criminally delaying" the negotiations, through a "conspiracy" on the part of "powerful interests," including both mine owners and others, who have been openly opposing a settlement. Following a two-hour session of the miners, Mr. Lewis announced that the workers had accepted Secretary Wilson's proposal. This proposition, submitted last Friday, as made public today by Mr. Wilson, provided for a flat increase in mining rates of 27.12 cents per ton, a flat increase in day wages of \$1.58, and an increase in yards and dead work of 31.61 per cent.

Mr. Lewis also announced that the miners stood on their council proposal for a seven-hour day, a Saturday half-holiday, and reference of all internal disputes back to the districts in which they originate for settlement.

Some Operators Willing

Some of the operators, including members of the scale committee of the central competitive field, Mr. Lewis said, have indicated a willingness to make a separate "treaty of peace" with-

out waiting for concerted action. He said he had agreed to sign separate contracts.

Explaining his suggested wage advances, Secretary Wilson said he based his calculations on an increase of 79.8 per cent in the cost of living in three bituminous mining towns since December, 1914. The increase of 27.12 cents per ton was arrived at by averaging the balance needed to make the Pittsburgh and Hocking Valley pick mining rates equivalent to the increase in the cost of living, with the margin on the same basis in the Danville and Indiana fields.

Operators attacked Mr. Wilson's figures on the ground that from 80 to 90 per cent of mining in the central competitive field is by machine. Calculated on a basis of machine mining, Mr. Wilson's proposal would mean a wage rise of 118 per cent, they said. The secretary's suggestion of 31.61 per cent increase in the day wage would mean an increase over 1914 of 131.7 per cent, they added.

PRINCE CHEERED BY VAST THORONG AS HE SETS SAIL

New York, Nov. 22.—The Prince of Wales said good bye to America today and sailed for his own land. The cheers of hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers whose friendship he had won during his brief visit, rang in his ears as the great battle cruiser Renown, one of the mightiest vessels in the British navy, weighed anchor and steamed majestically down the North river.

Edward Albert waved his fare well from the fighting top to the great crowd gathered on the banks of the Hudson to bid him God speed. Airplanes dipped and circled overhead and salutes boomed from the American warships in the river as the Renown got under way. The prince remained at his post in the fighting top waving his hat in answer to the cheers which reached him faintly across the water until the shadows had finally hidden the shores.

As the battle cruiser and her consort, the Cruiser Constance, entered the bay, seven American destroyers and the American battleship Delaware closed on her wake, each with the British naval ensign flying from the main peak. They will escort the royal ship to the vicinity of Halifax where she is due Monday morning.

Virtually up to the moment of sailing the prince was the centre of picturesque functions. The first ceremony of the day was the conferring of decorations won on the battlefields of Europe on more than 100 American soldiers, sailors and nurses. Among those decorated was one woman doctor, Dr. Caroline Finley, of the American Women's Overseas Hospitals. She was made a member of the order of the British Empire in recognition of her care of influenza stricken British prisoners released from German camps. After the conferring, which took place on the quarterdeck of the Renown, the Prince received on board the warship representatives of the city and state government and the press and those who had been his hosts and hostesses during his stay in New

York, and now came to bid him farewell. Again and again as the Prince shook their hands he reiterated his gratitude at the welcome he had received and his regret at parting.

"But I am coming back" he said. "I want to see more of America and the Americans." The last official ceremony of the day was a review of 5,000 boy scouts who were massed along the beach facing the Renown. The Prince made a special trip ashore to meet the youngsters and it gave him an occasion to prove that he also is numbered among the phrase makers.

"Never hunt with yourselves, hunt with the pack," was the Prince's advice to the scouts.

Five carrier pigeons were taken on board to be released 500 miles at sea and to return to New York with greetings from the Prince to his New York hosts.

New York, Nov. 23.—A silver and garnet studded Menorah the traditional candelabra used in the ceremony commemorating the liberation of ancient Judea by the Maccabees, was presented to the Prince by a Zionist delegation headed by Judge Julian W. Mack. British friendship for the Jews was emphasized by Judge Mack in making the presentation and he mentioned the assistance of Great Britain in creating a national Jewish homeland in Palestine and the deliverance of Judah from the yoke of Turkish misrule by the armies of Sir Edmund Allenby.

ADVOCATE SEIZURE OF U. S. VESSELS AT SEA

New York, Nov. 22.—Radical literature, including a Russian language newspaper urging seizure of American ships for the soviet government through mutiny on the high seas, was taken in a raid on an east side communist party headquarters here today.

The newspaper urged communists to procure work on "any kind of transport vessels of the United States," giving the address of the United States transport service in Manhattan as the place to apply for jobs. Plans for mutiny after the ship had reached the open sea included concerted action upon a pre-arranged signal, seizure of all arms and ammunition aboard, imprisonment of the ship's officers, hauling down the American flag, hoisting the soviet emblem, and taking the captured vessel to the nearest Russian soviet port.

A "rousing reception" awaited successful mutineers when they reached Russia with their craft, the newspaper said, and their achievements would win for them the "favor of Lenin and Trotsky."

Manifestos, programs, constitutions and reports to the "communist international" were among the papers confiscated. Portraits of Lenin, Trotsky, A. Joffe, bolshevik ambassador to Berlin, Maxim Gorky, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Marx were found in numbers, as were communist coat lapel buttons and a huge red banner inscribed "the flag of the soviet government."

PREACHER OPERATED ON HIS FRACTURED SKULL

Wilson, Nov. 23.—A preacher of the Methodist conference, in session here, whose charges are on the Robertell circuit in Richmond county, is a man of remarkable nerve. Seven years ago, before entering the ministry, and while living with his uncle, who is a physician, a horse ran away and threw him out against a tree stump by the road side. His head came in contact with a big bump on the stump, rendering him unconscious for a while. On recovering he went home a-foot and for 15 months he had a continual headache.

From time to time his uncle made an examination of the wound on his head, which failed to heal and assured the sufferer there was no fracture. Finally the preacher concluded to make a personal investigation of his condition, and soon found, with the aid of two mirrors, a pen-knife and nerve, that his uncle had been mistaken as to the na-

WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE CRUSHED TO DEATH IN STAMPEDE FROM BLAZE

(By Associated Press)

Ville Platte, La., Nov. 23.—Twenty-five persons, mostly women and girls, perished in a burning building here last night when 300 attending a dance became panic stricken and stampeded down a narrow stairway and were crushed to death or burned. Fifteen are known to have been dangerously injured.

Ten were burned to death, their features were unrecognizable and identification was by remnants of clothing or by jewelry.

Work of removing the debris of the Deville building, in which the dancers from Evangeline Parish were caught, is still going on and the death toll will not be known for some time.

It is reported that several mothers, chaperoning their daughters, perished, but saved 20 babies which were in a nursery room of the dance hall. While those in attendance were fighting like beasts on the one exit, a narrow stairway to the side street, and relatives from the street were attempting to fight their way up to rescue the members of their family, mothers seized babies and hurled them over the heads of the struggling mass of men, women and children to the outstretched arms of men below.

Some who were snatched from the fighting heap at the foot of the stairs died in the hands of the crowd in the street.

An Oil Stove Exploded

The fire originated in the rear of a store on the lower floor when an oil stove exploded. While a packed moving picture theatre was running in the same building, a cool-headed leader instructed the crowd to depart quietly. None of these were injured.

The flames spread so rapidly that the entire lower floor of the building was ablaze before warning was given the dancers. The 300 persons in the dance hall were seized with panic and rushed pell mell to the only stairway. The weaker were trampled down by the surging mob. In the fight on the stairway rescuers dragged down many persons who had succeeded in climbing above others.

Several who did not rush into the stairway escaped through the windows to an adjoining roof and made their way to safety by climbing down posts or leaping into arms of men in the street below.

Calls for fire fighting equipment and doctors and nurses were sent to neighboring towns and persons from the surrounding country came in time to aid the firemen, who were handicapped by the mob-jammed street.

Firemen's Long-Distance Race

The Opelousas, La., fire truck arrived after a run of 45 minutes over a rough country road of 18 miles, and extinguished the blaze.

Surgeons and nurses from Eunice, Langie and other towns began arriving during the night in automobiles, and hotels and some private residences were turned into small hospitals under the direction of local and visiting doctors for the injured victims. The dance was attended by townspeople and many from the rural district, and all night long people wandered the streets in search of missing relatives or friends. At a garage where the bodies of the dead were assembled relatives identified the dead by small pieces of clothing or bits of jewelry.

Placing a small mirror in his lap, he seated himself in front of a larger one which he arranged in such a manner that he could see the top of his head and with the point of a pen-knife soon found that his skull was cracked. He cut around the fracture and took out a piece as large as a silver dollar, and almost immediately the pain left him. He refused to have his head trepanned, and it quickly cured, leaving a round scar a quarter of an inch deep and nearly as large as a dollar.