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## KANSAS CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE VISITS ALL SECTIONS OF STATE.

### DANGER OF BOLL WEEVIL

Yield in South Arkansas May be Greatly Reduced Unless Planters Take Precautions.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Little Rock, Ark.—According to E. Page, state commissioner of agriculture, the crops in all parts of the state are in such a condition as to insure a big harvest. Mr. Page has during the last month visited all parts of the state and makes his prediction on personal observations.

Only one thing mars the general condition of cotton, and that is the boll weevil that has appeared in south Arkansas. Unless immediate action is taken by the planters heavy losses will result from the ravages of this pest.

In the southern, western and northern parts of the state during the last 30 days," Commissioner Page said, "and without exception have found the crops to be well and far above the average. The greater portion of the past week I spent in Jackson county. The cotton is especially fine there and the yield is expected to be good. The month of August may make great changes in the final outcome of the cotton crop, but the corn crop almost is made and the rains throughout the state during the past ten days have assured a good yield of corn.

In the southern part of the state cotton will have to contend with boll weevil, and there is no doubt the yield will be reduced by its ravages. In some localities the boll weevil will destroy almost the entire crop unless great vigilance and industry is exercised.

The farmers have been advised for several years past to pick up the scattered seeds, and in many of the districts where the weevils are breeding the farmers will follow the instructions. But even with this followed closely, in some localities the crop will yield but small amounts.

In some places the farmers are not picking up the scattered seeds and the boll weevils will come in great numbers in those localities that the yield will be small indeed.

There appears to have been planted a good acreage of peas, beans and the grasses, so that there doubtless will be a better supply of hay than usual, if the hay crops are saved.

The farmers in various parts of the state are suffering great loss from disease among the hogs. A good many sections have had cholera to contend with and thousands of dollars have been lost through the ravages of this terrible disease.

### ANTI-AMERICAN MEETING

Newspapers Becoming Hostile and Students Stirring Trouble.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Little Rock, Ark.—The American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, has provoked the minister of foreign affairs against further anti-American demonstrations, but up to date no answer has been received at the embassy, and students planning to hold a demonstration asserted they would not be troubled by the authorities.

In his note to the Mexican government, the ambassador deplored that the youths of the capital were to be permitted to indulge in public manifestations which were calculated to result in violence to American residents in Mexico. He indicated the danger of allowing persons to use the streets for the purpose of expressing their hostility to the United States.

He reminded the Mexican government that in case any American was injured he would demand all the power at the command of his embassy to secure reparation.

Alarmed at the developments of hostile feeling as displayed by the newspapers, the number of Americans leaving for Vera Cruz was greatly augmented recently. Ambassador Wilson is sending frequent reports to Washington regarding the situation.

### Killed Trying to Avoid Auto.

Detroit, Mich.—To avoid an automobile, Alfred Dix, a musician, and a truck driver stepped on a track directly in front of an interurban car near Detroit. Dix and one of the men were killed and the other was probably fatally injured.

### Black Damp Kills Two.

Mayfield, Ky.—Two farmers were killed by black damp and a third crippled from the effects of the gas in a mine only 20 feet deep near here. Albert Holmes, aged 35, was overcome immediately after entering the mine for the purpose of cleaning it, and his neighbor, Allie Watson, aged 50, attempted to rescue him. Both men were dead when they were brought to the surface. David Myatt, another rescuer, was hauled out barely alive.

## FORMER ALLIES NOW FIGHT EACH OTHER



Bulgarians on the one side and Servians and Greeks on the other are now fighting fiercely over the division of the territory which they all together wrested from Turkey during the recent Balkan war.

## COL. ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO AID

SAYS IT WOULD LOOK LIKE OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IF HE VISITED ARKANSAS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Little Rock, Ark.—The Progressive party of Arkansas will not have the aid of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in their present campaign to elect Col. Geo. W. Murphy.

A letter to James A. Comer of Little Rock the Colonel says that it would be impossible for him to come to Arkansas at the present time, and that if he could, he would not because of the bad impression it would make on local voters. He says it is better for the state parties to fight their own battles without the apparent interference of outside individuals.

Col. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Comer follows: "My Dear Mr. Comer: That is a fine speech of former Attorney General Murphy's, and I congratulate all the Progressives of the country upon what the Progressives of Arkansas are doing. But, my dear Mr. Comer, in the first place, it is a physical impossibility for me to get to Arkansas, because I am just about leaving for Arizona, and in the next place, it would be a mistake for me to go.

"I believe that the best chance for the Progressives in the Southern states is to fight under their own leadership, and not to arouse suspicion by any seeming outside interference. I have been thinking over the matter a great deal, and it seems to me that until we have another national campaign, we should be very cautious about bringing Northern men into Southern states on state campaigns. I cannot help thinking that is a wise course. Believe me, I wish I could give you a more satisfactory answer.

"Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

Local Progressives recognize the wisdom of the counsel given by Colonel Roosevelt and will permit Colonel Murphy to work out his own plans in his race for governor.

Mrs. Floyd Recovering. Washington.—Mrs. J. C. Floyd, wife of Congressman Floyd of Yellville, Ark. is convalescing at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, Md., from a recent operation. Judge Floyd has been spending practically his entire time except upon days when Congress is in session at the bedside of his wife, who is now on the road to recovery.

Washington.—That the waters of Hot Springs, Ark., are of great efficiency from a remedial standpoint; that the famous resort is not only national, but international in its character; and that the government has no intention of withdrawing its support from the Hot Springs reservation; was the declaration made by A. C. Millar, assistant to Secretary of the Interior Lane, who recently was quoted as saying that the government was about to withdraw its support from the reservation.

### TALK ON GOOD ROADS

Senator Bourne Jr. Says Maintenance is as Important as Building.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—That one of the most serious and most frequent mistakes in the good roads movement is failure to provide for maintenance, is asserted by Jonathan Bourne Jr., the chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid to Good Roads, who has made an extensive study of the problem.

"The expression permanent improvement is likely to be a delusion and a snare," said Mr. Bourne. "The permanency of an improvement depends very largely upon the character of maintenance. The stone or gravel surface as well as the foundation of a highway needs constant attention, similar to the care given the steel rails and roadbed of a railroad. It is the repair of the small break—the filling in of the small rut—that prevents more serious damage.

"All highway authorities emphasize the importance of a system of maintenance. Hence, in my plan for federal aid to good roads, I provided for an annual payment to the states of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the cost of construction—the states to expend an equal amount for the same purpose. This aid to maintenance will not only insure that roads will be kept in repair, but is an added inducement for the states to accept the federal aid to construction. Their maintenance allowance would be in proportion to their participation in the aid to construction.

"In France road patrolmen are employed to care for a certain section of highway. Their tools consist chiefly of a wheelbarrow and shovel, with which they repair every defect, in its incipency. These men keep the roads in repair until the harvest season begins and then are left free to seek more profitable employment among the farmers of the community. A road kept in repair until that time will need no attention during the harvest period. The highway patrolmen, therefore, afford a constant supply of labor upon which the farmers can depend for part of the harvest help.

Washington.—The continued high cost of living is reflected in a report today to Sherman Allen, assistant secretary of the treasury, by the government's general supply committee on the contracts it has let for supplies for the executive departments of Washington for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This barometer of the trend of prices shows that the cost of groceries and household supplies has increased 17 per cent as compared with last year; lumber, 10 per cent; fuel and ice, 7 per cent, and dry goods, 5 per cent.

Atlanta, Ga.—Responsibility for the death of Josiah B. Crawford, an aged Atlanta capitalist who died here four years ago, was formally charged against his widow, Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford, in a warrant sworn out here. It is alleged that the widow poisoned her husband by giving him morphine and other drugs within a month after their marriage. Police officials thus far have failed to find Mrs. Crawford to place her under arrest. Relatives at her home professed ignorance as to her whereabouts.

Plan to Stop Boll Weevil. Washington.—In a desperate effort to stop the onward march of the cotton boll weevil, Senator Smith of Carolina has devised a plan whereby the federal government will outline to the farmers of the South certain territory which must not be planted in the coming year and the federal treasury will see to it that the farmers sustain no pecuniary losses by reason of the order. Senator Smith's plan is said to have received the endorsement of Senator Kern, the majority leader.

## NEWS OF THE STATE

LOUISIANA WARNED OF DANGER OF STOCK DISEASE—FEED STUFFS THE CAUSE.

### KANSAS CITED AS EXAMPLE

Loss of Animals in That State Was Enormous—Local Parishes May Be Infected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—The Kansas horse sickness among cattle and stock in Louisiana this year, one problem of which it took nearly a year to solve, but the other—charbon—which is existing in three counties of Mississippi, threatens to wipe out as many millions of dollars' worth of stock as did the Kansas scourge, if preventative measures are not at once adopted by farmers and stockmen of this state.

Discussing the origin of the disease that swept Kansas last year, Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, veterinary expert, Louisiana State University, gave out a public statement part of which follows:

"Last year there existed in the State of Kansas, and some of the conditions commonwealths, a disease which destroyed an immense number of horses and mules, amounting, in the aggregate, to several millions of dollars in value.

"The whole country seemed to have been aroused at the time of the Kansas outbreak, and authorities from all parts of the country were called in by Governor Stubbs to make investigations with the view of offering some suggestions of curative methods that might stay the scourge, for which he offered \$1,000 reward. The apparently obscure ailment formed the subject of many scientific papers and many theories were advanced concerning it. At last, however, a conclusion seems to have been arrived at, as a press dispatch from Topeka, Kans., has the following to say: 'That the plague which killed more than 25,000 horses and mules in Kansas last year was not an infectious disease, but due to poison, was the report of the Special Commission of the University of Kansas appointed by the governor to investigate. The report stated that there was no known cure for the ailment from which the animals suffered, and that the climatic conditions which produced it probably will not prevail again in many years. A parasitic fungus growing on the grains and other vegetation caused the death of the animals, according to the report, and the poisonous conditions in the pastures was due to the excessive moisture and humidity, accompanied by high temperatures.'

"It has at last been found out, therefore, after all this time, that the conditions prevailing in Kansas, and destroying so many of their animals, which amounted in money value, if we mistake not, to something like \$6,000,000, were similar to those which we frequently experience in Louisiana, and which formed the basis of the writer's opinion given to the Picayune at the time as being the probable cause of their trouble. There are quite a number of technical names which have been applied to this disease, such as mycotic cerebritis, cerebral mycosis, meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., but the nonprofessional man will realize it best by the ordinary, everyday name of 'staggers,' with its various phases, mad, blind, sleepy staggers, etc., and which although long suspected, has now evidently been proved to be caused by a poisonous principle elaborated by some varieties of fungi attacking the food of herbivorous animals in certain favorable seasons when sufficient heat and moisture prevail.

"And while our object in sending this communication is not meant to attract any attention to the personal question, we think we may be pardoned if on this occasion we modestly make use of the common expression, 'I told you so.' And while writing on the subject it might be well to make the statement that the weather at present prevailing in the state is just

Commits Suicide. New Orleans.—After asking that an undertaker be telephoned for, Lee Martinez, a youth of 18 years of age, of 1928 Poydras, drank carbolic acid, draining the phial to the last drop, in a saloon on North Front street, near Iberville, and in a few minutes passed away, just as his brother Joseph died a few nights back, a suicide too. Both young men were said to be grieving for their mother.

Homer.—The new ice plant has commenced operations furnishing the people their first homemade ice.

New Orleans.—Too proud to ask aid from those upon whom he had lavished money and other presents, Anthony Van A. Winans, 47 years old, scion of a wealthy New York family, died at the Charity Hospital of pneumonia, superinduced by worry and days of self-imposed starvation. Mr. Winans was a member of an old New York family, and had lived for years as a gentleman, devoid of vocation. For more than two years he had made his home at the Hotel De Soto in this city, occupying the best rooms.

Baton Rouge.—The stocking of the university lake is a likely action by the Louisiana Conservation Commission in the near future. M. L. Alexander, president of the State Conservation Commission, and E. A. Tulian, the superintendent of fishers of the commission were in the city and in company with A. Doherty made an inspection of the lake. They declared it to be a beautiful body of water, and Mr. Alexander said that it was highly probable that the commission would stock the lake.

Pineville Dormitory for Girls. Alexandria.—The trustees of the Louisiana Baptist College, of Pineville, let a contract to E. T. Elam for the erection of a two-story brick dormitory for girls, the work to be commenced at once and completed in 90 days. It is to be erected on the foundation of the old college building burned several years ago.

### Free From "Tigers."

Bogalusa.—At last Bogalusa is free from "blind tigers," ostensibly, and the sale of intoxicating liquors. The management of the Great Southern Lumber Company, with the assistance of the deputy sheriff's office here, has been making a great fight toward this end, and will continue to war on the illicit business.

### SAYS CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Mason Snowden Says Overflow District Prospects Good.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—Mason Snowden, in charge of the United States co-operative farm extension work visited the capital city for a conference in regard to the co-operative work done, and to make an investigation of crop conditions. He says the headquarters of his department will be moved to Baton Rouge some time about the middle of next month. Officers have been assigned to Mr. Snowden and his staff in the state university. The headquarters are removed to Baton Rouge in order to give a closer co-operation between the Federal Government work and the extension and experiment work done by the State University.

The crops of the state are in fair condition, says Mr. Snowden. "I have just made a tour of the Black River country, which was overflowed this spring," he said, "and I find that the people in that territory are going to raise a crop, and likely a good crop."

### Wants Good Seed Corn.

Baton Rouge.—In order that Louisiana may properly grow its own seed corn E. S. Richardson, of the agricultural department of the state university, has sent out letters to all of the members of the corn clubs in Louisiana in which he urges the members to look carefully after their seed corn.

### Visited Agricultural Schools.

Baton Rouge.—E. S. Richardson, supervisor of agricultural schools, and Assistant W. H. Davis have just returned from a week's visit to some of the north Louisiana, agricultural schools. They visited Eros, Marion, Grayson and Dodson, and are pleased with the work at these places.

### Conditions Found Good.

White Castle.—Mayor Weil has received the report from Dr. Oscar Dowling on the sanitary conditions of White Castle. Fifty-three inspections were made here on June 19, besides a general survey of the town. The score is as follows: Groceries, 3 fair, 6 poor, 12 bad; hotels, 1 fair, 1 poor; restaurants, 1 fair, 3 bad; barber shops, 1 fair, 2 bad; drug stores, 2 fair; fruit stands, 1 fair; dairies, 1 fair; slaughter pens, 2 good, 1 bad; sausage market, 1 good, 1 fair; markets, 1 good, 1 fair; miscellaneous, 1 poor; bakeries, 1 good, 1 poor; jail, bad. The drainage was found in good condition and the town as a whole good.

### Champion Grower of St. Tammany.

St. Benedict.—Matthew Stamm, of St. Benedict, can boast of the finest crop of corn in St. Tammany parish. There is hardly a stalk that is not weighted down by heavy ears. Mr. Stamm has had experience with corn in Missouri, Ohio and Indiana.

### Oil Struck by Lightning.

Donaldsonville.—The oil tank on the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company's Houmas plantation at Burnside was struck by lightning and set on fire. The tank contained 8,000 barrels of fuel oil, within 2,000 barrels of its capacity, and the entire contents were consumed. In addition three acres of cane, a lot of fencing and the corn barn of the Burnside and Donaldsonville Packet Company, wherein is stored the street car used in conveying passengers from the Mississippi Valley depot to the steamer Virgie landing, were totally destroyed.

### Gov. Hall to Attend.

Shreveport.—Governor Luther E. Hall notified the State Fair Association of his acceptance of an invitation to participate in the program at the opening of the fair at Shreveport November 5. A parade and speechmaking will feature the program.

### Tobacco Company Organized.

Lake Charles.—Capitalized at \$10,000, the Pelican Tobacco Pepper Company was organized here with a number of prominent citizens interested. Tobacco will be grown, bottled and marketed by experts.

### Baptists May Erect College.

Crowley.—Another college may be shortly established here. Representatives of the Baptist Mission Board investigated the advantages this locality offers for the establishment of a college.

### New Experiment Station.

Washington.—A new experiment station of the Department of Agriculture probably will soon be established at New Iberia, La., with its principal work to discover just what crops can be grown on sugar and rice lands that may be abandoned because of the free sugar provision and the cut in the rice schedule in the new tariff bill.

### Inspectors Hear Governor.

Baton Rouge.—All of the fertilizer inspectors of the state were here and were addressed by Governor Hall and Commissioner E. O. Bruner. This was the first meeting of the fertilizer inspectors with Governor Hall. The governor told the inspectors that there should be a strict enforcement of the laws by them; that they should protect the interests of the farmer and see that no fraudulent goods were imposed on the state, or sold within the limits of Louisiana.

## TO EXPLOIT BIG SECTION

Many Parishes Will Support Bureau to Develop Southwest Louisiana.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lafayette.—Southwestern Louisiana, proper, now organizing for the establishment of a development bureau which shall have charge of the furtherance of its material interests, comprises thirteen parishes.

Over 6,000,000 acres of sunshine and fertile soil, supporting a population about that of New Orleans, and capable of supporting three times as many, are involved. Three principal crops, rice, cotton and sugar cane, are now grown in immense quantities, while almost every crop save wheat, common to the temperate zone, has been grown by individual farmers with success.

There is every indication that the district will produce a surplus of corn this year. Fields of oats equal to those of Ohio and Indiana are to be found. An immense acreage is sown to hay and a good crop is in prospect. Every known vegetable grown anywhere in America is to be found in southwestern Louisiana gardens. Fruits vary in character from oranges and figs to blackberries and peaches.

Splendid herds of high bred thoroughbred cattle, hogs and while not common, are profitably grown by wide-awake farmers about Welsh, Kayne, Banister and in other localities, and enough has been done in all lines of agriculture so that in inviting immigration from other sections it is certain that the newcomers can grow profitably the crops with which they are familiar, while learning to diversify with the crops most commonly grown here at present.

From Morgan City on the coast to Vinton, on the west, from Lake and DeRidder to the gulf, interest is aroused and all are preparing to take advantage of the development period now just beginning.

### HARRIS SPEAKS TO TEACHERS

Tells of Progress in Educational Lines—Urges Reforms.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baton Rouge.—T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public instruction, last week addressed the teachers attending the Summer School of the State University. Mr. Harris spoke of the great progress made along educational lines in Louisiana, especially in the rural districts, within the last ten years. He mentioned the fact that there was agreed had more and better supervision of schools than a few years ago; that not over two parish superintendents give any of their time to their duties than school work whereas, ten years ago, there were not two out of the whole number who gave all their time to school supervision; now practically all have been chosen from the teaching force of the state.

such as favors the development of vegetable parasitic organisms of all kinds. Those which produce the condition such as occurred in Kansas belong to the higher fungi, but we have the lower forms, in the shape of bacteria, and as many people know to their cost at present time, the carbon germ, also a vegetable organism, is getting in its work. Consequently, it should behoove our stock owners to be on their guard with reference to the condition of their pastures at this time, especially with regard to the disease which we commonly know as "blind staggers."

Superintendent Harris also spoke of the mobility of the teaching staff; the changing about from place to place for really no definite reason. He said that the way this problem should be solved was far the school boards to employ a teacher at a minimum salary and state that this teacher would be retained so long as the work done was satisfactory, and the salary would be increased accordingly until it reached a maximum, which might be named at the beginning. He mentioned that this mobility of the teachers was due not only to the teachers themselves, but also to the school boards and superintendents. Teachers are not made to feel that they are expected to remain in one place more than two years.

Baptists May Erect College. Crowley.—Another college may be shortly established here. Representatives of the Baptist Mission Board investigated the advantages this locality offers for the establishment of a college.

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