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ALCASIEU PARISH CROPAGE INCREASED

MORE THAN \$2,000,000 OF FARM PRODUCTS EXPORTED THIS YEAR.

100 ACRES CULTIVATED

Crop Will Be Practically the Same as Last Year With Possible Increase of Two or Three Thousand Acres.

Lake Charles.—The cultivated area of Calcasieu parish this year will be approximately 100,000 acres, and the value of farm products, including live stock, probably will be in excess of \$2,000,000, according to a forecast by competent authorities. The parish has a total area of 900,000 acres, so that less than one-twelfth is now in cultivation, but the acreage this year will increase by 15,000 acres.

STATE PARAGRAPHS.

George W. Garig, commissioner of roads and streets, and G. W. Prutz, the contractor, who is graveling miles of streets at New Orleans, have locked horns on the kind of gravel which shall be used. The commissioner claims that the gravel Mr. Prutzman is laying is too soft and does not conform to specifications. The contractor denies the charge and declares he will continue to use the same kind of material. A dispute between the contractor and the commission council and their agents held this afternoon failed to bring forth an amicable adjustment. The matter is expected to find its way to the courts.

The Amite City police jury of Tangipahoa parish has created a road district out of the Sixth ward and has set an election in that district to be held on the question as to whether a bond issue of \$110,000 will be levied for road purposes. The highway department has pledged to the north and south road, and will leave \$300,000 of the bond available for the construction of east, west and cross roads. Taxpayers are being urged to adopt a patriotic and progressive view of the proposition and give their support to the bond issue.

Smallpox at Lake Charles.—Smallpox has been discharged as cured, but contagious diseases are virulent. During the winter there have been sixty-five cases of smallpox, more than twenty deaths, one of spinal meningitis, more than 250 of typhoid fever, a number of scarlet fever and influenza in the parish, and the health commission have had a busy three months.

Enthusiastic meeting at Monticello.—Resolutions were adopted at the Grant Parish School to submit to the people of the parish a \$100,000 bond issue, based on a mill tax, to be voted on in Monticello for the purpose of building a six-room brick building for school. Taxes are to be levied for several years, when the bonds are to be retired.

Number of strawberries.—The number of strawberries expressed from Amite to the market daily. A highly productive crop of cabbage, lettuce, radishes and carrots are also being raised at Chicago and other markets. Conditions are unusually large and favorable for the growth and development of the crop.

Company of Lake Charles.—A company of Lake Charles has bought in a 2500-barrel lease in the Lillard lease in the parish, the first producer at several months. The oil grade yet produced in the lease is of a high grade.

Preparations for the annual fair of the Calcasieu Fair Association already have commenced, and the managers of the various departments will be named in a few days.

"The Ponchatoula Glide" will be the name of the new Ponchatoula newspaper which has made its appearance. It will be edited by James E. Bailey, with George A. Bailey as publisher. The Baileys are experienced newspaper men, coming here from Evangeline parish where, for eight years G. A. Bailey edited and published the Evangeline Banner. Mr. Bailey has rented one of the Campbell brick buildings on the west side of the town and is now installing the presses and machinery for the paper.

Lyman, of Crowley, sec.—The Parish Fair Association, through a circular letter asking for the assistance of the association in the approaching exposition to be held in the parish.

Crawley who is in the propagation of new strains has produced a variety which calls "Louisiana."

Louisiana has the greatest chemical manufacturing possibilities of any state in the Union, according to Tolodano A. Wallior, formerly of Chicago, who now is engaged in turning out aniline dyes in New Orleans. Mr. Wallior's small but efficient plant at 518 Carondelet street is visited daily by many people interested in his work. It is a revelation to some that "German efficiency" can be duplicated in this country.

"Why shouldn't we be able to make aniline dyes in this country?" smilingly asked Mr. Wallior. "I presume, due to the lack of acquaintance with our own resources and possibilities, most people believe we are dependent entirely upon Europe for certain things."

"The truth of the matter is, Louisiana has the four principal ingredients entering into the aniline formula, in unlimited quantities. There is no possibility of the supply becoming exhausted, and it is only a question of time when we will be one of the chemical centers of the United States."

Mr. Wallior explained that the basis of aniline dye is sulphur, oil, salt and lime. Louisiana has oceans of oil and almost inexhaustible supplies of the other three elements. Another advantage enjoyed by New Orleans, from a chemical manufacturing standpoint, is its proximity to the source of supply, he said.

When the supply of aniline dyes began to lessen, a few months after the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Wallior applied his knowledge to making an American product equally as good. He received more orders for the dyes than he can supply as a result of his enterprise. He has successfully manufactured blue, brown, black, yellow, red and several other colors.

The local manufacturer attributes the inconvenience now experienced by American manufacturers, entirely to the lack of foresight. He says we have proven our ability to supply our own needs under any condition and that Louisiana can supply aniline dyes for the rest of the world.

Judging by the favorable letters brought to the Association of Commerce by the local chemist, the New Orleans product has proven satisfactory in every way. It is possible that the result of Mr. Wallior's experiment will give an impulse to chemical industries in Louisiana.

One of the largest and heaviest watches that has been made since the old-style bull's-eye watches of a century ago went out of use, is now being made in New Orleans. The case is being manufactured in a local shop for a local jeweler. The case will weigh 150 pennyweight of 18 karat gold, and the entire watch, when the movement is enclosed, will weigh more than eight ounces. The case will be a hunting case, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, with an octagon center. The watch is being made for a locomotive engineer. The engineer carved out a model in wood of the style of watch he desired.

A gospel team to tour this section in behalf of the "men and religion" movement was organized at Donaldsonville with the following officers: E. T. Champion, Burton, president; H. L. Baker, Plattenville, vice president; J. G. Suttles, Vacherie, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following were named on the executive committee: A. H. Hunley, Donaldsonville; C. A. Smith, Burton; W. F. Edmunston, Plattenville; Dr. W. F. Bolton, Vacherie. The charter members enrolled represent various religious denominations.

Many prominent men of St. Tammany parish are interested in the new enterprise which is being organized at Mandeville, and which, when completed, will mean the establishment of an ice plant, box factory and other smaller branches. At a recent meeting of those interested it was decided to subscribe a capital stock of \$20,000, \$18,000 of which will be used for building the plant and \$2,000 for buying timber property and to use as a reserve fund.

Derrick has been erected and all machinery placed in readiness on the Kutch farm, just north of Gueydan, for the purpose of drilling for oil, and drilling will be started immediately. The indications for oil in that section are pronounced excellent by those who are acquainted with the situation.

Miss Lettie Ensign, of Roseland, La., connected with the State Agricultural Department, organized a canning club at the Ponchatoula High School with twenty-five members. Miss Ensign will return here in May to assist the class in the first work of canning tomatoes and strawberries.

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JEAN CRONES



Jean Crones, the anarchist who has confessed to having put poison in the soup served at a banquet given in honor of Archbishop Mundelein in Chicago; still escapes capture and taunts the police.

Jean Allegrini, arrested in Chicago as the alleged accomplice of Jean Crones, who put poison in the soup served at a banquet to Archbishop Mundelein and who escaped. It is supposed the poisoning was merely a part of a widespread anarchist plot against churches.

JEAN ALLEGRI



ENGLISH CONTINUE TO DODGE SERVICE

EARL OF DERBY SAYS VOLUNTARY SCHEMES ARE DISAPPOINTING.

London.—Keen disappointment as to the results of recruiting under the voluntary scheme proposed by him was expressed in the House of Lords by the earl of Derby, former chief of the recruiting service.

The earl laid the chief blame for the failure to achieve full results at which he aimed to the easy exemptions of single men, belonging especially to the starred trades—men required to work on necessities required by the government—and agriculturists. He made an emphatic plea to the government to prevent bachelors of military age from evading military service by transferring themselves to specialized occupations and declared that a strong effort was necessary to obtain a requisite number of fighting men, without whom the empire might fail.

Agriculturalists, the earl of Derby said, were the principal class to avail themselves of exemption under the plea that they were indispensable for the production of foodstuffs and that such exemptions should be watched. Baron Harris, who has large farm interests, expressed the opinion that no single man was necessary on a farm.

No figures as to the result of the recruiting campaign were given, but it was announced that 140,000 married men had attested under the earl of Derby's scheme since the beginning of the year. The government promises to revise the list reserved trades with a view to releasing more men for the army.

The chief question for consideration, said the earl of Derby, was the position of starred occupations, at the number of which he was very much alarmed.

Charge It to Politics.—Washington.—Republicans of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee filed a report declaring the \$700,000 item for the improvement of the East river, New York, recommended by President Wilson, was inserted in the bill solely for "political reasons."

Explosion at War Plant.—Woburn, Mass.—The T. N. T. building of the New England Chemical Company blew up with a terrific explosion. The Tri-Nitro-Toluol stored in that section of the great chemical plant is said to be one of the most powerful explosives used in the manufacture of war munitions.

Will Build Steel Plant.—Chattanooga, Tenn.—C. E. James, a local capitalist, announces he has perfected plans for immediate construction here of a \$2,000,000 open hearth steel plant and a complete rolling mill to use hydro electric power generated on the Tennessee river.

Scott Sits in Cabinet.—Washington.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, secretary of war ad interim, attended cabinet meeting. White House historians said it was the first time since the war between the states that an army officer had sat at the cabinet table.

Raider in the Atlantic.—New York.—Mysterious warnings that a German commerce raider, possibly accompanied by consort, was attacking shipping in the Atlantic were received by the Standard Oil tanker Cominipaw, which arrived from Algiers.

Dye Scarce in England.—Washington.—Consular dispatches told how Great Britain, as well as the United States, is feeling the pinch of a dyestuffs shortage.

Bill to Penalize Usury.—Washington.—National banks collecting more than the legally authorized rate of interest would be liable to fines equal to the amount of the loans involved under a bill introduced by Chairman Glass of the house Banking Committee.

GOOD ROADS BILL HAS A GREAT DAY

SENATOR BANKHEAD'S BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED, WITH A FEW MINOR CHANGES.

Washington.—The Senate committee on postoffice and post roads has agreed unanimously to report the Bankhead good roads bill, with a few minor amendments. It carries an appropriation of \$5,000,000 the first year and increases by \$5,000,000 a year for five years to \$25,000,000, apportioned among the states one-third in proportion to area, one-third according to population, and one-third according to post road mileage each state bears to the area, population and post mileage of all states, and upon condition each state will provide an equal amount either in money, labor or materials upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the state highway departments and the Secretary of Agriculture. Co-operation with the state is secured through the Secretary of Agriculture and the highway department of the respective state. Only four states have no highway department, or similar departments, authorized to deal with roads, but provision is made that the governor may act instead until such a branch of the state government is created.

Co-operation must be authorized by the states before government funds become available, but in event they fail to act, or for other reasons are unable to accept co-operation by the government, the amount allotted to each state remains to its credit for one year, whereupon, if not accepted, it is returned for distribution among other states.

The government will exercise no control over the construction of roads in the different states, only in a supervisory capacity. The states make application, designating the road or roads, the character of the construction desired, with plans and specifications. If approved, authorization issues, and the states may do the work by contract or by their own labor, and proceed in all respects the same as if it supplied all the funds, except that the Agriculture Department investigates and sees to it that the work where government funds are utilized is properly, judiciously and economically distributed. Nothing is allowed for maintenance, and before government funds are available assurances must be given that improvements will be adequately maintained.

Senator Bankhead has been referred to in the Senate as the "Father of Good Roads," and is frequently called "Good Roads John," he being among the first senators who discussed the question on the floor of the Senate.

Put Limit on Bad Eggs.—Washington.—Eggs not 95 per cent good will be barred from interstate commerce hereafter, under a ruling by the Department of Agriculture. Shippers packing more than 55 per cent bad eggs will be regarded as violating the food and drug acts by adulteration.

Waste of Public Funds.—Washington.—The rivers and harbors bill, appropriating a little less than \$40,000,000, was brought into the house and approved by a majority report of the committee. It was accompanied by a minority report which characterized it as "enormous waste of public funds."

Suit Will Go to Trial.—St. Louis.—A motion to quash service on the United Shoe Machinery Company and allied defendants in the federal district court here in the government suit under the Clayton anti-trust law was dismissed by Judge Trierber of Little Rock.

War Supplies Burned.—New York.—Fire broke out here on the Eurymachos, a Russian ship laden with munitions of war, which was about to sail for Vladivostok. The fire was extinguished after the ship had been seriously damaged. The cause is unknown.

Second Fire for Town.—New Albany, Miss.—The second disastrous fire within three months practically wiped out the remainder of the business district here.

RAIDER MOEWE NOW AT WILHELMSHAVEN

MUCH SOUGHT GERMAN SHIP RETURNS TO PORT WITH 199 PRISONERS.

SHE CAPTURED 15 VESSELS

Ship Is Loaded With Gold Bars Part of Which Was Taken From the Appam Which Put in at Newport News Several Weeks Ago.

Berlin.—The German commerce raider Moewe has returned to a German port with 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars, according to an official announcement by the naval general staff. The statement follows:

"The naval general staff states that H. M. S. Moewe, Commander Capt. Burggrave, Count Von Dohna-Schlodien after a successful cruise lasting several months arrived at some home port with four British officers, 29 British marines and sailors, 166 men of crews of enemy steamers, among them 103 Indians, as prisoners, and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

"The vessel captured the following enemy steamers, the greater part of which were sunk and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports:

"The British steamers Corbridge, 3,657 tons; Author, 3,496 tons; Trader, 3,608 tons; Ariadne, 3,035 tons; Dromonby, 3,627 tons; Farrington, 3,146 tons; Clan Macdavis, 5,816 tons; Appam, 7,781 tons; Westbrun, 3,300 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons.

"The British sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1,473 tons.

"The French steamer Maroni, 3,409 tons.

"The Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4,322 tons.

"At several points on enemy coast the Moewe also laid out mines to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII, fell victims."

The Moewe's capture of two of the 15 vessels listed by the German admiralty has not been reported previously. They are the Saxon Prince and the Maroni, both engaged in the trans-Atlantic service.

The Saxon Prince, 2,471 tons gross, 352 feet long and owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle, England, was built in Sunderland in 1899. She was last reported on sailing from Norfolk, February 12, from Manchester.

The Maroni sailed on February 19 from Bordeaux for New York. She was owned by the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique of Havre, and was 312 feet long and of 3,109 tons gross.

The Moewe, previously made famous by her exploits, has performed one of the most spectacular feats of the war on the seas by reaching a home port in safety. The great German naval port of Wilhelmshaven is on the North Sea, which is patrolled with ceaseless vigilance by British warships. It is through these waters, which have been blocked off in districts for patrol by the different British units, that the Moewe must have threaded her way.

Who Could Blame Him?—Washington.—"There are times," said President Wilson, "when I think I should like to change my job for that of an inspector." This remark was made when Secretary Redfield presented him with a radio inspector's badge just before the president and Mrs. Wilson left the government exhibition of safety first appliances at the national museum.

Ford Wants Name Off.—Lansing, Mich.—Henry Ford asked Secretary of State Coleman C. Vaughan to withdraw his name from the Michigan Republican primary ballot, on which Mr. Ford is a candidate for president. The secretary of state said he could not grant the request, as the primary lists are closed.

Will Pass Dyestuffs.—Washington.—Great Britain will permit the shipment of two cargoes of dyestuffs, valued at \$5,000,000, from Rotterdam to the United States. Ambassador Page at London advised the State Department. Officials are hopeful Germany will make an exception to its embargo by granting permission for their exportation.

Ship Smashed by Waves.—Lewes, Del.—The British steamer Trecarrell, Huelva for Philadelphia with a cargo of ore, which went aground on Blackfish shoal, 60 miles south of the Delaware cape during a gale was dashed to pieces by the rough seas. The crew of 35 was taken off.

More Typhus in El Paso.—El Paso, Tex.—A new case of typhus was discovered here, making a total of three now isolated. All victims are Mexicans.

Death for Arguemedo.—El Paso, Tex.—General Benjamin Arguemedo, leader of the opposition to the Carranza government in Durango and the Laguna districts, was executed after court-martial at Durango City, according to a dispatch received here.

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