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NEW SERIES—VOL. 5 NO. 4

## JEFFERSON HIGHWAY ROUTE IS SELECTED

PAVED ROAD WILL CONNECT NEW ORLEANS AND WINNIPEG, CANADA.

## CLARKSON ENDS CONTEST

Read Will Cross Mississippi River to West Side at Baton Rouge and Seven States Will Be Included By the Great Highway.

New Orleans.—The official route of the Jefferson Highway, running between Winnipeg, Canada, on the north, and New Orleans, on the south, a distance of 2,000 miles, was announced at New Orleans by J. D. Clarkson of Des Moines, general manager of the highway. The only contest to be determined was between two proposed routes in Louisiana, between Colfax and New Orleans. This was decided by Mr. Clarkson.

The official route in Louisiana, according to the announcement, will run on the east side of the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. At Baton Rouge the highway will cross the Mississippi and run northward on the west side of the river through Port Allen and Melville, to Alexandria, thence through Pineville and Bogalusa to Colfax.

The highway, leaving Louisiana at Shreveport, will run to Denison, Texas, Muskogee to Joplin, from Joplin to Kansas City the east route will be through Carthage, Mo., and the west through Fort Scott and Pittsburg, Kas. From Kansas City the route will run through St. Joseph, Mo., to Des Moines, Mason City, Iowa, Minneapolis, St. Paul and north to Winnipeg.

Mr. Clarkson announced that fully 50 per cent of the paved highway already was constructed on the money in local treasuries to cover cost of completion, while the other 50 per cent was in good condition for travel.

## BRIEF NEWS AND NOTES.

D. R. Weller, manager of the Standard Oil Company's Baton Rouge refinery, announced that all salaried employees are to be paid bonuses ranging from 10 to 20 per cent over their present salaries to enable them to cope with the rising cost of living. The bonuses are to be computed on a basis of 1916 salaries. The first will be paid before the Christmas holidays and every three months thereafter.

Story remarks between Mayor John New Ford and Health Officer G. C. Chandler of Shreveport gave sensational color to a conference concerning the health department's 1917 budget, which remains unchanged at \$6,000, the amount originally appropriated by the council, which was asked to make it \$10,000, but was unable to do so.

Rev. L. J. McCain, the newly-appointed pastor of the M. E. Church, South, at Hammond, was accorded a hearty reception. Addresses of welcome were made by members of the local church and the pastors of other denominations.

The Independent Naval Stores Company, located at De Ridder since January 1, have moved to Lake Charles. They will maintain a branch office with F. W. Stratton in charge. The company will continue to be the manufacturing center.

Dr. E. P. Flower, director of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at New Orleans, brands as false the reports that several cases of foot and mouth disease had developed in New Orleans.

Ground will be broken early in the new year for the \$50,000 federal building to be erected in Railroad avenue, just south of the Oaks Hotel at Hammond.

Among the Christmas charities at Hammond this year was a community Christmas tree, which was given by the King's Daughters to the deserving poor.

The Hammond natatorium, one of the recent municipal improvements, has been completed and is conceded to be one of the finest in the state.

The Rev. Paul M. Brown, new pastor of the Methodist Church at De Ridder, and his family have arrived and are occupying the parsonage.

Montgomery's \$10,000 school building will be ready for use January 1.

Twelve residences near the Minden Lumber Company are a total loss, and several others are badly damaged, as the result of a fire from a bonfire in the yard of George Tuggle. The flames, aided by the bucket brigade, swept the flames. All the houses were destroyed.

Governor Pleasant signed four sets of credentials of presidential electors, which were mailed to Secretary Lansing in Washington, D. C. Mr. Lansing asked that four copies be sent.

A detailed report on the amount of food and meats in cold storage in New Orleans, Shreveport, Monroe, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles and Alexandria, was completed and announced by Dr. Oscar Dowling of the State Board of Health. The report is in connection with the fight on the high cost of living here and elsewhere.

The report shows, chiefly, the following here: Butter, 498,375 pounds, 204 pallets and 7 cartons; oleomargarine, 144 full tubs, 185 half tubs, 30 cases, 5 pallets; 85,860 dozen eggs, 255 cases frozen eggs, 454 cans mixed, 16 cases white of eggs, 40 cans yolks and 13,110 pounds of frozen eggs; beef, 938,406 pounds; pork, 66,362 pounds; mutton, 15,900 pounds and 425 sacks, since August 10, 1915, of velvet beans; 130 sacks white beans; rice, 13,023 sacks; turkey, 237 barrels, 83 boxes, 432 crates; chickens, 654 boxes; hens, 956 boxes and 106 barrels; poultry, 44 boxes, 4 barrels and 18,930 pounds.

In Alexandria cold storage there are 2,310 dozen eggs, 7,568 pounds of butter and four boxes of turkeys; Baton Rouge, 10,363 pounds of butter, 1,170 dozen eggs, 19,000 pounds of beef; Lake Charles, 11,250 pounds of cheese, .095 pounds of butter, 3,690 dozen eggs and 1,450 pounds of beef, and Shreveport, 6,875 pounds of butter, 20,100 dozen eggs.

The East Baton Rouge parish jail again is condemned in a letter received from Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the State Board of Health, by Joseph Gebelin, president of the police jury, announcing the findings of the health department's employees on a recent inspection. Sheriff Day, when told of the letter, said he was powerless to act. The jail is kept as clean as an old jail of its character will permit. President Gebelin said the police jury did not have sufficient money to build a new jail.

The western part of the old Calcasieu will soon have a new railroad in operation. The tram road of the Luteher-Moore Lumber Company in Western Calcasieu has been rebuilt, and the line has been extended to Francis, north of Merryville. The Gulf, Red River and Sabine railroad has been organized to take over the line, and will commence operating a mixed freight and passenger service about the first of the year.

Directors of the American Cities Company of New Orleans declared a semi-annual dividend of one and one-half per cent on its preferred stock. The distribution totaled about \$308,000. Earnings of the preferred stock for the past year, it was said, were about \$1,000,000, but the directors decided to continue their conservative policy and declare only half the customary three per cent dividend.

W. R. Goss, superintendent of the Shreveport Waterworks, while it was owned by the Shreveport Waterworks Company, has accepted the position of superintendent of the municipal water and sewer systems and will continue in his present position after the city takes charge and municipal ownership is an accomplished fact, January 1.

The presidential electors will meet in the executive office the first Monday in January, as required by law, canvass the returns and elect a messenger to carry the results to Washington. The expenses of the messenger are paid by the national government. Considerable interest hinges around the probable choice of the board.

The Beauregard parish police jury met at De Ridder in regular monthly sessions and it had been reported that Col. Stevens, of New Orleans, and former District Attorney Edwards, of Lake Charles, were to be before the jury to press Col. Stevens' claim to supervise the construction of the parish road road system, but they were not present.

W. W. Bailey, of Abbeville, the new district judge, has qualified and held court. William P. Edwards, the retiring judge, who has served for 12 years, will resume the practice of law. Preston J. Greene, the newly elected district attorney, was likewise sworn in, and has assumed the duties of his office.

The recently appointed board of supervisors of the First road district of Ascension parish has completed arrangements for the extension of the gravel road along the river below Donaldsonville from its present terminus in A Bend to the St. James line, a distance of approximately four and seven-tenths miles.

The importance of a monthly market day is again being advocated at Crowley. The advent of the automobile and good roads should result in the establishment of a certain day each month when the whole parish could meet, barter, trade and become acquainted, it is asserted.

The home of A. W. Richardson of Abbeville was destroyed by fire together with all its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. The inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. The loss, about \$3,500, with insurance for \$1,000.

Victoria Yates, a 9-year-old negro girl, was burned to death while playing about a fire in the yard of her parents' home on the west bank of Bayou Lafourche, about two miles below Donaldsonville.

## MACKENSEN DRIVES ENEMY BEFORE HIM

ISAKTCHA TAKEN AND MATCHIN BRIDGEHEAD ATTACKED—TULTCHA IS EVACUATED.

## RUSSIAN LINES HOLDING

Attempts By Austro-German Troops to Recapture Heights Occupied By the Russians North of Uzul Valley Were Repulsed.

Berlin.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's Dobrudja army, after capturing Isaktcha on the Danube, has begun an attack on the bridgehead of Matchin, in the northwestern corner of Dobrudja province, to which the Russo-Romanian forces have retreated, army headquarters announced.

Across the Danube in Eastern Wallachia there has been a renewal of activity and engagements are now in progress. On the eastern Transylvanian front, Austro-German troops repulsed two Russian attacks in the Otus Valley. The statement follows: "Front of Arkduke Joseph: Near Cimbroslava our patrols dominating the advance ground repulsed several Russian detachments.

"North of Sosmeche in the Otus Valley our fire pushed back the Russians who twice attacked.

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Great Wallachia, new engagements are in progress.

"Our Dobrudja army has captured Isaktcha and is now attacking the bridgehead of Matchin.

"Western front: There was an artillery duel of temporary severity in the Wyschaeta sector. With the remaining armies the activity did not pass the usual measure. The night in most sectors was calm.

"Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Austro-Hungarian outposts repulsed several Russian attacks near Lyslets, southwest of Stanislaw (Galicia)."

Of the Macedonian front operations the statement says: "There were no incidents of importance."

The official statement from general headquarters issued this evening reads:

"No large actions are reported from the west or east fronts.

"In Roumania progress continues.

"On the Macedonian front there have been no incidents of importance."

Petrograd.—Renewed heavy fighting is in progress in Eastern Wallachia, war office statement announces. The Roumanians were forced to yield ground at some points and the Russians lost a height north of the Buz-Rimnik Road, but repulsed all other attacks.

Attempts by Austro-German troops to recapture heights occupied by the Russians north of the Uzul Valley were repulsed sanguinarily, the Russians capturing two guns and more than 200 prisoners.

Population of the U. S. A. Washington.—The population of continental United States on January 1, 1917, will be 102,826,309, and with its outlying possessions, 113,309,235, the Census Bureau estimates, up from the increase as shown by the federal census of 1900 and 1910.

No Money To Make Money. Washington.—Secretary McAdoo notified Congress that he is faced with the necessity of suspending operations at the Philadelphia mint for a lack of funds and asked for a deficiency appropriation before the holidays to keep the plant going.

Make School Boys Work. London.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says that the government of Schleswig, Prussia, has proclaimed civil conscription of schoolboys. They will be used particularly for railroad work and the loading and unloading of trucks, of which labor there is a shortage.

Must Go To the Border. Oklahoma City, Okla.—One hundred and thirty-five members of the Oklahoma National Guard who failed to go with the Oklahoma Infantry to the border must report at once, according to orders from Col. R. A. Brown of Fort Sam Houston. The government intends to prosecute them as deserters if they do not respond.

\$2,500 Toward Deficit. Washington.—President Wilson has sent a check for \$2,500 to Treasurer Marsh of the Democratic National Committee, as his contribution toward meeting the deficit in the committee's campaign fund.

Exports Still Climb. New York.—Exports of domestic merchandise, including war munitions of all kinds, shipped out of this port in November, totaled \$232,285,875 against \$184,877,802 in the corresponding month of 1915.

Is the President In? Washington.—President Wilson's presence in Washington hereafter will be denoted by the flag of the president of the United States floating over the White House.

## READY FOR THE WINTER FIGHTING



This typical "poulu," as the French private is known among his countrymen, is shown in full winter equipment. The photograph was made on the Verdun front, where thousands and thousands of this type are battling with the Germans despite the inclement weather.

## MORE MONEY VOTED FEDERAL EMPLOYES

SECRETARIES OF REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDED IN THE HOUSE BILL.

Washington.—Salary or wage increases of from 5 to 10 per cent for about 16,000 government employees receiving less than \$1,800 a year and of \$500 a year for each representative's secretary were provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed by the House without a record vote. The secretaries now get \$1,500 a year. An attempt to provide each representative with an extra stenographer at \$75 a month during the session failed.

Discussion of the measure, which carries appropriations aggregating about \$39,000,000, was productive of much debate over the financial condition of the country. Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee and Representative Rainey of the ways and means committee protested against the proposed increase on the ground that the government already faced a huge deficit. Representative Rainey declared the next budget would exceed \$1,600,000,000, and that the country was confronted with the possibility of attempting to collect \$500,000,000 more in new taxes.

"How are you going to raise it?" he asked. "Restore the Payne-Aldrich bill? That is the proposal some of you make, yet to save your lives you cannot frame a tariff bill which will yield over \$350,000 a year."

Mr. Rainey also asserted that the limit in revenue had been reached from income taxes, the present rate being the highest in the world and that nation-wide prohibition soon would make it necessary to raise \$257,000,000 from some new source.

Republican Leader Mann favored higher salaries for employees, declaring they should share in the general prosperity which the country is experiencing as a result of the European war. The bill carried appropriations for all of the nine subtreasuries in the country. Representative Sisson of Mississippi made an unsuccessful fight to have them abolished on the ground that the federal reserve banks had made them useless. Secretary McAdoo advised Congress in a letter that further experience might demonstrate that the functions of some of them might be transferred to Washington.

Spirit Dealers Object. Paris.—The government's intention to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in France has aroused strong opposition among the large wine and spirit dealers. The syndicate of the wholesale merchants at Bordeaux is sending a deputation to Paris to remonstrate with Premier Briand. As in the case of the abstinent prohibited in 1915 demands are to be made for indemnities if the new measure goes into effect.

Cashier's Body Found. Strasburg, Colo.—The body of J. P. Hardin, aged 50, cashier of the State Bank of Strasburg, was found on a vacant lot here with two bullet wounds in the head. Mr. Hardin went to the bank as usual and found a sign over the door, reading: "Closed by order of the state banking commissioner."

For Families of Guard. Washington.—Secretary Baker asked Congress to appropriate for immediate use \$8,500,000 required by the War Department for the support of dependent families of enlisted men of the army and the National Guard.

The Wilsons Celebrate. Washington.—The president and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their first wedding anniversary with a motor ride, a family dinner party and a visit to the moving pictures.

Austrian Cabinet Quits. London.—The Austrian government has resigned. This is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

## "STATE YOUR TERMS." ANSWER TO KAISER

GUARANTEES FOR PEACE OF EUROPE NEEDED, SAYS PREMIER—REPARATION PARAMOUNT.

London.—"Tell us your terms!" "Give us guarantees for the peace of Europe from the swabbling of Prussian militarism—guarantees surer than those you have broken!" "Then, and not until then, will the allies treat with you with regard to ending the war!"

Reduced to its sum and substance, that is the answer of Great Britain and her allies to the central powers' proposal to enter into negotiations for peace. It was given by Lloyd-George in the House of Commons.

As for the allies' terms—the only terms on which they will give peace negotiations a thought—the premier set them down thus:

"Without reparation peace is impossible. The allies insist that the only end of the war must be complete guarantee against Prussian militarism disturbing the peace of Europe."

And with a ringing note of bitter irony he added:

"All the outrages on land and sea cannot be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity."

At the pinnacle of his political career, in his debut before the House of Parliament as premier and virtual dictator of Great Britain, Lloyd-George delivered his long-expected address before a house thronged to its capacity and amid deep, almost reverential silence, which was, however, broken repeatedly by thunderous cheering.

The substance of his declaration, he announced, would be sent to Germany within a few days. It was not only England's answer, the prime minister emphasized, it was England's "clean and definite" support to the identical statements already given by Russia and France.

It was not a flat-footed, defiant rejection of peace, this remarkable speech by England's "strongest man," which the world had waited breathlessly for eight anxious days.

It was an unqualified, scornful, almost contemptuous rejection of the central powers' proffer as it now stands. For this proffer, in its present shape, is a "nose, with the rope's end in Germany's hands"—thus Lloyd-George described it—and the allies "do not propose to put their heads into it."

Newspaper presses were still rolling off extra editions containing the premier's speech—a new edition for each succeeding paragraph—when the news that Aristide Briand, the French premier, had announced in the Senate that the entente would send a joint reply to the central powers, making it known that "it is impossible to take their request for peace seriously."

Earlier the word had come from Petrograd that the council of the Russian Empire had decided unanimously to favor a categorical refusal of the allies to enter peace negotiations with Germany.

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