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NEW CARBON PLANTS ARE PUT UNDER BAN

VALUABLE RESOURCES WILL BE PROTECTED AND WASTE CHECKED.

POLICE POWER MAY BE USED

Governor Parker Flatly States Policy of Louisiana Interests—Gas Fields Are Liable to Be Destroyed.

Baton Rouge.—"One of the biggest menaces to the gas fields of Louisiana is that of the carbon black plants. No more of those plants will be licensed in this State. Those companies now in operation will not be permitted to waste natural gas or destroy gas fields by excessive use, and the police power of the State will be brought into play if necessary to protect this valuable natural resource."

This flat declaration of the State's policy in dealing with the situation in the Monroe gas district was made Monday by Governor Parker to Reid L. Carr of New York, representative of the carbon black interests at a conference in the executive office.

Governor Parker also announced that the Constitutional convention would not be asked, as far as his individual views are concerned, to go any further than to adopt an article empowering the Legislature and the Conservation Department to handle the conservation of gas in any manner that may be deemed best in the public interests. An enabling article of that sort, the governor said, would give the State ample authority to exercise its police power in regulating the consumption of gas or to prohibit the use of gas in any way that might be classed as wasteful.

The governor told Mr. Carr that he had been informed on what he considered reliable authority that there is no chance to get gas piped from the Monroe field to the populous centers in the State unless the carbon black companies are materially restricted in the consumption of gas. Official reports showed, he said, that the carbon black companies are consuming over 80,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The governor considered this excessive and was of the opinion that it should be curtailed within reasonable limits, otherwise, he said, the gas fields are liable to be destroyed.

Mr. Carr said the carbon companies did not wish to destroy the field, and insisted that they stood ready to cooperate in the distribution of gas through pipe lines. The carbon interests, he said, had organized the Louisiana Gas Distributing Company for building a pipe line to Alexandria and other places in the State. He said the carbon black companies were the pioneers in developing the Monroe field.

"It should be remembered," he said, "that there must be development before gas can be supplied to anybody. That is true," the governor replied, "but it should also be remembered that if gas is wasted before or after the development the field will be destroyed and there will be nothing left. If the rate of consumption by the carbon black companies is kept up the time will come when even those communities in the State that are now using gas will be cut off from their supply."

Mr. Carr said the pressure of the gas in the Monroe district is so great that it would be dangerous to close the wells. He believed they would run wild, and thought the carbon companies should be allowed to use the

surplus gas in view of the fact that there is no other market for gas in that section at the present time.

"That is a matter," the governor replied, "that can be left to the Department of Conservation. The State proposes to play the game fairly and serve the interests of the whole people, and not any special class."

Governor Parker questioned Mr. Carr concerning the amount of money spent by the carbon black interests in propaganda work in Louisiana. He told Mr. Carr that it had been reported the carbon interests raised a fund of \$200,000 while bills affecting the conservation of gas was pending before the Legislature, and that only \$18,000 of this sum was spent; that \$500,000 had been raised by the same interests in propaganda work to prevent action by the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature. Mr. Carr denied these reports.

The governor said he saw a statement published to the effect that the carbon black interests owned \$3,000,000 worth of property in Louisiana. Then he produced the record of the Board of State Affairs showing that the combined assessment of all the carbon black companies operating in the State totaled only \$1,493,710 for 1920. Of this amount, the governor said, the Southern Carbon Company, represented by Mr. Carr, was assessed for only \$426,920. Mr. Carr said the assessment of his company had been increased and would total about \$1,500,000 for 1921.

The question of supplying natural gas to New Orleans was discussed. Mr. Carr expressed the opinion that it would make gas expensive to New Orleans if piped from the Monroe field. He figured that a pipe line from the Monroe district to New Orleans would cost between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 and in addition to this pumping stations would have to be built.

"The only source of cheap gas for New Orleans," Mr. Carr said, "is from the Terrebonne field. I say this because the distance is short, being only about fifty miles. Gas will go from the Terrebonne field to New Orleans from the well pressure.

"Our interests have secured options on a considerable amount of acreage in the Terrebonne field, and we contemplate some development work there."

Governor Parker told Mr. Carr that the Legislature would meet early in any and all questions that may be propounded to him.

An ordinance fixing the minimum license tax on motor, steam-driven and other vehicles was introduced by Mr. Weber of Ascension. The ordinance is intended as a companion measure to the one introduced by Mr. Weber last week, segregating motor vehicle licenses into a road fund.

Election of members of levee boards by a direct vote of the qualified voters of the various levee districts, after the terms of the present board members expire in 1924, is required in an ordinance introduced by Mr. Gilfoil of East Carroll. The ordinance also authorizes an increase in the interest rate on levee board bonds from 5 to 6 per cent.

Mr. Warren of Lincoln introduced by request an ordinance changing the provision in the Constitution in regard to the formation of new parishes. The present provision requires a territorial size of not less than 625 square miles, and not less than a population of 7,000. The ordinance reduces this to 500 square miles and 5,000 population.

Compulsory guaranty of deposits in banks is contained in an ordinance introduced by Mr. Walker of East Feliciana. The ordinance provides:

"All persons, firms and corporations doing, or to do, a banking business in this State shall furnish solvent security for their deposits. The Legislature at its next regular session shall enact the necessary laws to carry this ordinance into effect, to define what constitutes banking, to fix the guaranty to be furnished, and to fix a penalty for the violation of the act."

FOR HURRIED READERS.

Plaquemine.—Plaquemine Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., held its regular meeting at the hall in Eden street. A large crowd from Victor Lodge No. 155, Baton Rouge, was present for the purpose of organizing a Rebecca Lodge here to uphold Odd Fellowship.

Pointe a la Hache.—A heavy wind and rain storm did great damage to the truck and young corn crop here and in other sections of the Lower Coast.

Pointe a la Hache.—Work on the Michel & Bourgon shrimp and oyster factory at Doullut's Canal will begin in a few days and it is expected will be completed by September 1. The steam power will operate an ice plant making 25 tons a day, to be utilized by fishermen, who are taking 10 per cent of the stock in the new factory, to cost \$15,000.

Plaquemine.—Plaquemine B. P. O. Lodge No. 1395 held a regular meeting Thursday night and initiated several candidates.

Monroe.—The Major Stave Company, composed of Louisiana and Arkansas lumber men, has been incorporated at Monroe with a capitalization of \$100,000, which may later be increased to \$500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling staves and other products of stave and lumber mills.

Hammond.—The strawberry crop is plentiful and ripening rapidly. Many are showing up fine and will yield in a large quantity of jam, jelly and preserves being put away.

Monroe.—The Amalgamated Gas Company, which is composed of the Southern Carbon Company, the Label Oil Properties, Incorporated, the Monroe-Louisiana Carbon Company, and other large natural gas developing companies of this field, has completed Perry No. 1 gasser near Perryville.

Eunice.—The benefit at the Electric Theater for Miss Vidrine was well attended and a fair sum realized.

Eunice.—After the heavy rain the weather has cleared up and spring gardens are looking their best.

Monroe.—Eight or ten carpenters, electricians, plumbers and others of Monroe, realizing the necessity for hurrying work on two unfinished school buildings here, if the structures are to be ready for occupancy when the next school term begins, have offered their services free to the city at this time.

Pointe a la Hache.—An unusually heavy blackberry crop is enabling housewives to preserve large quantities this season, for the first time since the war, aided by cheap sugar again.

Monroe.—H. J. Fernandez, traffic manager of the Monroe Traffic Bureau, will leave tomorrow for Memphis to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 5 in that city in an effort to have Vicksburg placed on a party with Monroe on railroad freight rates from St. Louis, the base from which rates are made.

Plaquemine.—Dr. J. A. Richard, a prominent local dentist, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners by Governor Parker.

NEXT FRENCH AMBASSADOR



C. HARRIS & EWING

Washington.—Myron T. Herrick has decided to accept appointment as American ambassador to France, a post he filled under President Taft, and which he occupied at the beginning of the World War. Mr. Herrick's formal nomination will be made soon and he will go to France in the early summer.

MAY NOT ABANDON PEACE PROGRAM

ADOPTION OF MORE CAUTIOUS COURSE URGED BY HUGHES AND HOOVER.

Washington.—Reports of cabinet friction over President Harding's peace program have begun to filter into the Senate.

Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover are said to be out of sympathy with the plan to discard the Versailles treaty entirely as a basis of peace and are endeavoring to persuade the president to adopt a more cautious course in making his recommendations to Congress.

According to information reaching senators Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, both of whom have always advocated ratification of the treaty with reservations, are trying to induce the president not to recommend peace by resolution or at least to hold up all action of this character for some time.

The president's message will determine everything in this connection but senators supporting the Knox resolution are convinced Mr. Harding will say nothing that will cause them to change their plans. They are satisfied that the president has abandoned the Versailles treaty and that even if he does not definitely recommend action on the Knox resolution the passage of some measure of this kind must inevitably ensue at an early date. They believe that public sentiment will not long tolerate a continuation of our present anomalous relations with Germany, and if peace is not to be made by treaty they believe the country will demand formal termination of the state of war by act of Congress.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee and leader for the fight for ratification of the treaty, returned to Washington recently and announced he would support any program recommended by President Harding that will bring about "international co-operation."

"It seems to me," he said, "that the matter of supreme importance is to get into co-operation with the other nations of the world now for the purpose of rehabilitation and restore stability. This administration for purely cold-blooded business reasons and by the logic of events, it seems to me, would be compelled to help other nations get on their feet to save them from bankruptcy."

"Laying aside all questions of idealism, altruism and sentiment, I see no escape from the conclusion, that ultimately, if not immediately, the Harding administration will adopt some policy of co-operation with other nations of the world, whether it is through the original League of Nations or some other means."

Mr. Hitchcock did not indicate that he would support the Knox resolution.

Ancient Temple Found. Athens.—Greek archeologists have unearthed an imposing temple at Rerass, Thessaly. The structure is in an excellent state of preservation, and is said to be as large as the temple of Jupiter at Olympia.

Versuvius in Action. Naples.—Mount Versuvius is in active eruption. The eruption is the most violent that has occurred in 15 years. It is being accompanied by impressive internal rumblings.

Canadian Ace Killed. Ottawa, Ont.—Capt. J. A. LeRoyer, who blazed the trail through the Northwest for the American army planes which flew to Alaska last year, was killed recently in an airplane accident at Camp Borden, according to reports received here.

Many Japs Killed. Tokio.—Great property damage was done and 30 lives were lost in a terrific storm which swept the southern coast of Japan recently.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE WON BY OKLAHOMA

SOUTH BANK OF RED RIVER THE STATE LINE, SUPREME COURT DECIDES.

OLD DECISION REAFFIRMED

Treaty of 1819 With Spain Is Taken as Basis For Fixing 1,000 Miles of Border—Exact Location Is Postponed.

Washington.—Oklahoma has won in the Supreme Court the first big point in her suit with Texas for jurisdiction over valuable Red river oil fields.

In an opinion which was unanimous, except that Associate Justice Clarke took no part, the court held that the south bank of the Red river must be taken as the true boundary between Texas and Oklahoma from the southeastern corner of the latter state to the point where the river crosses the 100th meridian of longitude. More than 1,000 miles of boundary are fixed permanently by the decision.

The court based its findings specifically on the terms of the treaty signed in 1819 between the United States and Spain, which "consummated the Louisiana purchase." That document, it held, affirming its own decision in the case of United States v. Texas, set the south bank of the river as the true boundary.

Delimitation of the exact location of the "south bank" was postponed until the entering of the formal decree which will be promulgated within the next 30 days. Until this decree is made public, those interested will be little better off than before the recent decision, because the river is extremely wide and shallow along practically its entire length.

"The contention that the evidence and arguments in the Green county case (United States vs. Texas) raised no controversy as to whether the boundary followed the mid-channel or the south bank is not well founded," Associate Justice Pitney, who read the court's decision, said. "The treaty of 1819 and a mass of historical data bearing upon its proper interpretation were before the court. From excerpts between the secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, and the Spanish minister, it appeared that the question whether the boundary should follow the middle of the Sabine and Red rivers or the westerly bank of the latter was one of the points under discussion, the Spanish minister proposing the middle lines, Mr. Adams the banks."

The opinion then recited that among Adams' memoirs was found the statement that the objection of Spain to making the banks, instead of the center of the stream, the boundary "was finally abandoned."

Canadian Papers Merge. Toronto, Ont.—The Mail and Empire has announced the purchase of the Toronto Daily World and the Toronto Sunday World. The daily, which has been published since 1880 by W. F. MacLean, M. P., will be discontinued, but the Sunday edition will be continued.

Storm Does Damage. Wharton, Tex.—Wind of terrific force swept this city recently unroofing houses and demolishing several buildings. The property loss is estimated at \$40,000. Two negro women suffered slight injuries.

Ship's Crew in Mutiny. San Francisco.—The steamer Willito, accompanied by the United States cruiser Tacoma, is steaming up the Mexican Coast with her crew in mutiny, according to a message received here.

Germany Will Pay Up. Berne.—The German foreign minister, Dr. Walter Simons, declared here that Germany will make provision for the reparations due the allies, adding that the German government soon will take occasion to prove its good will.

Cut Bread Prices. Salt Lake City.—Several bakeries announced a reduction in the price of bread from 15 to 10 cents a loaf recently. Others said that they had increased the size of the loaf by five ounces.

Two Farmers Killed. Miami, Okla.—Louis Polton, 57, and Ora Rowe, 30, farmers, living near Wyandotte, Okla., are dead as a result of a gun duel recently on a tract of land each man claimed.

Entente Has Protest. Paris.—Entente powers are preparing to protest to the Austrian republic against the proposed plebiscite relative to fusion with Germany to be held in Austrian Tyrole and Salzburg, April 24, says the Journal.

Greek Loss Is 4,000. Athens.—An official statement issued recently estimates the total losses of the Greeks in the fighting in Asia Minor at 600 killed and 3,400 wounded.

FORMER GOV. IS IMPROVING



C. H. BROUGH.

Little Rock.—At the time this was written former Governor C. H. Brough is continuing to show gradual improvement. Governor Brought is able to take and retain some nourishment and physicians believe he will soon gain sufficient strength to enable them to treat him for complications which caused his relapse. He has shown a slight but continuous improvement for several days. His condition is still critical, however.

PROTEST IS SENT TO ALLIES BY U. S.

RECONSIDERATION OF AWARD TO JAPAN OF MANDATE OVER YAP ASKED.

Washington.—The United States not only holds invalid the disposition, without its consent, of any of the territories ceded by the central empires to the allied and associated powers, but pointedly suggests reconsideration of the action of the allies, in defiance of American protest, approving the award to Japan of the mandate for Yap and other north Pacific islands. This is the burden of the American note to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan made public today by Secretary of State Hughes. The communication is the strongest presentation yet made of the American charge of bad faith against the allies in arbitrarily disposing of territories in which the United States has an inalienable one-fifth interest. November 9, 1920, the United States called the attention of the powers to its understanding that Yap was not to be included in the mandate to Japan, but was to be internationalized as a cable station. Yet in December, 1920, the council of the League of Nations, controlled by the allied powers, approved the north Pacific mandate with Yap included.

"It is a cause of regret to this government," says the Hughes note, "that after and despite this protest there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific islands including Yap, and that a mandate should be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States. This government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a misapprehension, will be reconsidered."

Mr. Hughes' contention that the United States must be accorded a voice in the disposition of the former enemy territories ceded to the allied and associated powers applies not only to the north Pacific, but to Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German colonies in Africa and Australasia.

Oil Litigation Ends. Houston, Tex.—Termination of the General Oil Company receivership, affecting the affairs of the \$20,000,000 trust company with more than 6,000 stockholders will shortly become an accomplished fact under an agreement by Judge Harvey of the 80th district court.

Churchill Is Recalled. London.—According to the London Daily Express Premier Lloyd George has wired Winston Churchill to leave Egypt immediately for England.

Pass Sugar Dividend. New York.—Directors of the American Beet Sugar Company has passed the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent on common stock due at this time. High production costs was given as the reason.

Minister To Russia. Mexico City.—Mexico has appointed a minister to Soviet Russia, it is reported by El Universal. The appointee, the newspaper says, is Salvador Escudero.

Failures Increase. New York.—An increase in business failures was shown for the first quarter of 1921 in the report of R. G. Dun & Co., made public. Failures so far this year totalled 2,450, involving an aggregate indebtedness of \$178,589,989.

Assistant Postmaster Quits. Washington.—Otto Praeger of San Antonio, second assistant postmaster general, has resigned, and will vacate the office April 1.

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