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FRIDAY APRIL 16, 1921.

Constitutional Convention has been in session for six weeks and so far very little damage.

When a tax payer it is barely real money to keep up the expenses of the government.

When a road worker must strike, it is an opportune time. Freight is so high that no one can afford to pay it anyway, so the effort to get a road can make matters but.

Aspects are good that our machinery will get in about the time cotton has of the hands of the producer into the hands of the consumer.

Some curiosity in connection with the workings of Mr. Hard recommendations. The job of the high tariff with the of the high cost of living furnish him food for.

Small faith in government that is initiated with the plan of the janitors salary.

There is one virtue in that drank under its wing quicker and more certain the drinker.

At Irish potatoes at eighteen bushel! We mean that is the producer is getting for that was held for better.

Combined efforts of the Irish unions will probably disintegrate Britain. The practical such accomplishment will be up of the world's safety.

Some pending in the Constitution is whether assessors be appointed or elected. A says they have overlooked.

Sanders says that our annual taxes are about one million dollars, and that our income from four principals one hundred and one million.

The condition is reassuring are glad to announce that we within our income. The next we will see to it that proper is made to get rid of the million.

Convention appears picayunish to the agricultural college. Possible to establish an institute will teach a fellow to propagating crop we should go the hog. We are particularly on the branch that will educate how to get something for after he produces it. For four thousand years the has fed the world and gone himself, and it is about time a helping hand. Of course the danger that if we give much education he will quit class, but we can afford to.

After all the farmer will pay college just like he pays for else, so why not let him his money on a college?

Present operation and labor control seem to have destroyed connected with the railroad the freight tariff.

Journal favors the appointment of judges of the appellate. We can then cuss the government as we judge.

When the railroads charge more for corn from the fields than for it to the producer by the farmer, the time is no far distant each farmer will raise his own.

It is suspected that Lloyd-George has changed his views about organizations since he left Britain and became premier.

Mr. J. Watts appears to have lost for life, and his application for amnesty has been denied. It will be a mystery as to just what prompted his foul murder of Alverson. A majority of the who kept up with the trial that the real motive has been brought to light.

Number of army posts have proposed against the pardon of Debs. Crime was cold-blooded and deliberate. The effect of his treason is that it influenced.

of his conduct. He wantonly flaunted his heresies before the government and the people, and there is no reason that he should not serve out the sentence he so well merited. Treason is the last crime that organized government can afford to condone.

Judging from the way that most governments are now being run, the Germans are perfectly willing to let the allies run theirs. If the emergency arises they will at least be relieved of a great responsibility.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Getting wages back to where they should be, getting prices back to where they are on a par with wages, getting production around to where it will meet the demand and bringing the demand up to tally with production is not the business of any man or set of men—it's everybody's business.

If the merchant is now forced to sell some articles below cost, it's his business to see that the concern he buys from in the future gets its product down to a lower price. Everyone has to assume a part of the burden, no matter what he has to sell, produce or labor. We don't believe there is a man or a farmhand in all this section who expects to draw as high wages now as he did when everything he eats and wears was from three to five times as high as it is today. So he must accept a reduction to meet the gradually lowering price of necessities. Refusing to buy isn't going to help, for if you refuse to buy you can't expect to sell. One depends upon the other. If a farmer lives he must sell his produce, and if the consumer lives he must buy it. But the farmer can't pay the same wages with cotton at 10c a pound that he could when it was around 50c. The farm hand can get the same shirt now for a dollar he paid \$2.50 for a couple of seasons ago, so where has he lost anything in the reduction of wages? So long as wages go hand in hand with the price of commodities and so long as commodities balance up with wages we'll be all right, and we'll be on a solid foundation pretty soon. But we've got to keep buying and selling, and selling and buying—not luxuries, but necessities—or we will strike a snag that we won't be able to get around for years, and all of us will be in worse shape than we ever were before.

RIGHT AROUND HOME

Inability to realize that we have just as good things here at home as they have elsewhere is what keeps the railroads running. There wouldn't be one-half as much money spent in travel if we could get it into our heads that this is just as much a garden spot of this nation as anywhere else. We get the idea that folks are doing better and have more somewhere else than we have—and we hand our money to the railroad company to take us there and show us. Then we find out, ninety nine times out of a hundred, that we were wrong.

The season for traveling is here again. And at the outset we want to urge every citizen who feels a desire to take a trip, to confine his travels to his home state, as near to his own county as possible. See what you've got right around home first. If you are growing dissatisfied it's largely because you haven't seen this section like you ought to see it, you've been looking over it to some far-off promised land. Get out in your own county for a few days, and over in the adjoining county, if you feel you must travel a little, and learn what your neighbor has and how he went about getting it. You can apply what you learn near home to your own business, but you can't always apply that which you see in some other section to this. It's human nature to grow restless in the springtime. But if you're wise you'll not let that restlessness take you so far from home that you'll some day be sorry.

LOOKING AHEAD

With the approach of warm weather citizens are going to do just what they usually do—forget the coal bin. The past two or three seasons, however, should have served to show us that it doesn't pay to wait until fall comes, and the demand increases and the prices goes up. Coal isn't going to spoil on your hands, so why not look into the future a little and have a ton put in the cellar or the coal house every few weeks during the summer. It isn't going to drop very much in price, if indeed it drops at all, and think of what it is worth to you to sit back and know you are supplied when the first touch of cold weather comes, and the scramble for fuel starts all over the country? Laying away a ton now and a ton a few weeks later on is just the same as putting the same amount of money in the bank. You'd have to draw the money out later on to buy the coal—and maybe later on you'll find it as hard to get as it has been the past few seasons. It's just a matter of common sense, this thing of laying in your fuel in the summer time. It's just another case of "a stitch in time."

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

In an Ohio cemetery stands a monument on which is carved these words: "Here Lies the Best Mother-in-Law God Ever Made." Not always has the mother-in-law been so honored, even though millions of them deserve to be. Too often they have been made the

But when someone is sick in your family, Mr. Tallulah Man, is there any joke about the way mother-in-law hurries in and, like a good samaritan, battles tirelessly against disease and death? You bet there's no joke about it. Who is the only one who cares enough to give help when your wife is head-over-heels with housecleaning; who volunteers to stay and keep the children while you and the wife amble out to visit friends? You know, and every sensible man knows. And that's why we ought to have a lot of respect to the Ohio man who honored his mother-in-law with the headstone that was appropriate; that is why we mark up as ignorant, brainless and generally a dead-beat of the worst type the chap who writes or tells a joke at the expense of a mother-in-law.

Old Job had a lot of patience. But not much more than the gang now hunting new jobs down at Washington.

We know when Tallulah is going to get back to normalcy, and that's when every fellow is willing to sweat as much as he use to.

Grandmother didn't have a shelf-load of cook books and she didn't know what a calory was, but when it came to getting up a real meal she had the world beat.

Shooting husbands is getting to be a habit, and we suppose there'd be a lot more of it only some women are afraid they might then have to go to work for a living.

Here's a tip to the man who wants to knock—a good dog never lets go of what he's got just for a chance to growl.

A Georgia farmer paid a four cent income tax, and a lot of other farmers are wondering how he made enough to have to pay that much.

It has about gotten so that every time Uncle Sam gets a few dollars ahead some foreign nation sends over a committee to ask for a loan.

The average man is grateful for what he receives, but it's hard for him to be thankful for the things he doesn't get.

Some people strive earnestly to get into heaven, and others to get in: the moving picture game.

A Chicago woman in her will left \$8,000 for the care of a pet dog. And if the dog dies we suppose the money goes to the husband.

Every woman knows that she talks too much, but what she doesn't know is that there's a cure for it.

In this glorious land they put lotteries out of business and let Wall Street run. In case of the lottery: you did stand to win once in awhile.

There's no question but the Lord is always on the right side, but at that He doesn't seem to keep a lot of people from making foolish blunders.

Our advise to gardeners is not to fight over which has the biggest radishes or spring onions. Bring them to this office and let us decide.

It has just about gotten around to the point in this country where a lot of girls think they can't attract attention without being naughty.

We overheard a teacher say the other day that he doesn't know why he picked out school teaching as a profession when there are two or three other easy ways of landing in the poor house.

Lyric Theatre

MONDAY APRIL 18, 1921

BRYANT WASHBURN in "Why Smith Left Home" AND COMEDY Admission.....20 & 30c.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1921

SECOND EPISODE OF "The Avenging Arrow" WITH RUTH ROLAND A 2 REEL WESTERN FEATURE COMEDY & PATHE NEWS

FRIDAY APRIL 22, 1921

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\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.

LABOR RULES BURDEN COSTS OF R. R. SERVICE

U. S. Railroad Labor Board Asked to Stop Payments for Work Not Done.

WOULD SAVE \$300,000,000

Lower Cost of Service Can Be Secured Only by Cutting Expense, Atterbury Says.

Urging emergency action by the United States Railroad Labor Board to end "gross waste and inefficiency" prevailing under present working rules and conditions, General W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, in a statement to the board in session at Chicago said in part:

Many railroads are not now earning, and with present operating costs and traffic have no prospect of earning, even their bare operating expenses, leaving them without any net return and unable to meet their fixed charges.

The emergency presented can be met either by an advance in freight and passenger rates, or by a reduction in operating expenses.

With declining prices and wages in industry and agriculture, the country demands that the solvency of the railroads must be assured by a reduction in operating expenses, and not by a further advance of rates.

The National Agreements, rules and working conditions forced on the railroads as war measures cause gross waste and inefficiency.

Would Save \$300,000,000

I estimate that the elimination of this waste would reduce railway operating expenses at least \$300,000,000. It would be far better to save this sum by restoring conditions of efficient and economical operation than to reduce wages.

We believe that as the wages of railroad employees were the last to go up they should also be the last to come down, but we do insist that for an ample wage an honest day's work shall be given. The public has the right to insist that this must be obtained.

The public has also the right to expect that the railway executives, with the co-operation of the regulatory bodies and the employees, will as rapidly as possible reduce the cost of railway operation so as to insure eventually a reduction in rates. Ultimately a readjustment of basic wages will be required. Meantime it is to the interests of all concerned, including labor, that the rules and working conditions shall be made conducive to the highest efficiency in output per man.

Losses in Income Irreparable

When wages have been too low the harm done has been offset by retroactive increases. Losses of railway net operating income are irreparable. You cannot make retroactive tomorrow the savings that should have been made today.

The board cannot possibly write the rules and working conditions of every railroad in this country and adjust them equitably to varying geographical, operating and social conditions. It rests entirely with the board to determine whether this whole situation shall drift into chaos, and orderly procedure become impossible except at the price of railroad bankruptcy, financial shock and still wider unemployment.

The Labor Board can prevent this catastrophe by declaring that the National agreements, rules and working conditions coming over from the war period are terminated at once; that the question of reasonable and economical rules and working conditions shall be remanded to negotiations between each carrier and its own employees; and that as the basis for such negotiations, the agreements, rules, and working conditions in effect on each railroad as of December, 31, 1917, shall be re-established.

If the board will do this, the Labor Committee of the Association of Railway Executives will urge upon every railroad company a party to Decision No. 2, that no proposal for the reduction of basic wages shall be made within the next succeeding ninety days. This will afford an opportunity to gauge the economies which can be accomplished through more efficient rules and working conditions. It also will afford additional time in which to realize the benefits of a further decline in the cost of living.

Relief Imperative and Equitable

The course which we are recommending is not only imperative but equitable.

The War Labor Board declared that the war period was an interregnum, to be used neither by employer nor employee for the purpose of bettering or impairing the position of either.

To perpetuate as the normal rules and working conditions on the railroads, the extraordinary provisions of the war period is a distinct violation of all promises. The war has now been over more than two years. The time has come when, if the railways are to be efficiently and economically operated, in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation act, normal conditions of employment and of working conditions must be restored and increased efficiency of labor be assured.

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