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LOUISIANA CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

FARMERS ARE GROWING FOOD AND FEED STUFFS ON A LARGER SCALE.

INCREASE IN CORN ACREAGE

Area of Feed This Crop Greater By 243 Acres—Many Feed Crops Show Gains—Less Cotton Is Planted.

Louisiana farmers are going in for raising food and feed stuffs on a larger scale than ever this year and they are holding their expenses down to the minimum to assure a good start for next year's growing season.

This was the comment of Lionel L. Jones, agricultural statistician of the Bureau of Markets at New Orleans, on a report which his department made covering general crop conditions in the state.

The report showed an increase of 243,000 acres in the amount planted in corn in Louisiana, this year; an increase of 9,000 acres of oats; 11,000 acres of hay; an 8,000-acre increase in sweet potatoes, with the acreage in Irish potatoes and peanuts the same as last year. One hundred acres more have been planted in perique tobacco in the State this year than last.

The condition of crops generally, Mr. Jones reported, is very satisfactory. Here is his summary of crop acreages, forecasts of production, and condition of Louisiana crops as of July 1:

Corn—Estimated acreage in 1921—2,249,000 acres; acreage last year; 1,906,000 acres; two years ago, 1,850,000 acres; 10-year average, 1,919,500 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921, 88 per cent; one year ago, 85 per cent; two years ago, 75 per cent; 10-year average of condition July 1, 86.8 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 47,499,000 bushels; production last year, 36,595,000 bushels; two years ago, 32,375,000 bushels; 10-year average of production, 36,627,400 bushels.

Oats—Estimated acreage in 1921—69,000 acres; acreage last year, 60,000 acres; two years ago, 75,000 acres; 10-year average 71,800 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921—75 per cent; two years ago, 85 per cent; 10-year average of condition July 1, 82.2 per cent.

Forecast of production, based on July 1, 1921, condition, 1,494,540 bushels; production last year, 1,380,000 bushels; two years ago, 1,650,000 bushels; 10-year average of production, 1,614,000 bushels.

Hay—Estimated acreage in 1921 (tame and wild) 331,000 acres; acreage last year, 320,000 acres; two years ago, 290,000 acres; and three years ago 263,000 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921—91 per cent; one year ago 90 per cent; two years ago 98 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 85.2 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 558,000 tons; production last year, 542,000 tons; two years ago, 510,000 tons; and three years ago 330,000 tons.

Cotton—Estimated acreage in 1921, 1,011,000 acres; acreage last year, 1,055,000 acres; two years ago, 1,700,000 acres; ten-year average, 1,338,000 acres.

Condition June 25, 1921, 64 per cent; June 25, 1920, 77 per cent; ten-year average of condition June 25, 79 per cent.

Forecast of production based on

June 25, 1921, condition, 257,800 bales; production last year, 356,770 bales; ten-year average of production, 434,726 bales.

White Potatoes—Estimated acreage in 1921, 27,000 acres; acreage last year, 27,000 acres; two years ago, 25,000 acres; ten-year average, 27,600 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921, 85 per cent; one year ago, 73 per cent; two years ago, 64 per cent; ten-year average of condition July 1, 79.2 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 1,951,000 bushels; production last year, 1,755,000 bushels; two years ago, 1,600,000 bushels; ten-year average of production, 1,876,000 bushels; average of production, 5,766,000 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes—Estimated acreage in 1921, 88,000 acres; acreage last year, 80,000 acres; two years ago, 70,000 acres; eight-year average, 65,625 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921, 91 per cent; one year ago, 80 per cent; two years ago, 83 per cent; ten-year average of condition July 1, 83.7 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 8,328,000 bushels; production last year, 8,080,000 bushels; two years ago, 6,300,000 bushels.

Peanuts—Estimated acreage (for market) in 1921, 3,000 acres; acreage last year, 3,000 acres; two years ago, 3,000 acres; three years ago, 3,000 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921, 87 per cent; one year ago, 85 per cent; two years ago, 79 per cent; ten-year average of condition July 1, 85.7 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 90,000 bushels; production last year, 87,000 bushels; two years ago, 93,000 bushels; three years ago, 108,000 bushels.

Perique Tobacco—Estimated acreage in 1921, 600 acres; acreage last year, 500 acres; two years ago, 400 acres; 10-year average, 500 acres.

Condition July 1, 1921, 95 per cent; one year ago, 96 per cent; two years ago, 80 per cent; 10-year average of condition July 1, 83.9 per cent.

Forecast of production based on July 1, 1921, condition, 296,400 pounds; production last year 250,000 pounds; two years ago, 174,000 pounds; 10-year average of production, 190,100 pounds.

Pasture—Condition on July 1, 91 per cent; one year ago, 92 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 86.7 per cent.

Alfalfa—Condition on July 1, 92 per cent; one year ago, 90 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 86.9 per cent.

Field Beans—Condition on July 1, 88 per cent; one year ago, 86 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 83.5 per cent.

Peaches—Condition on July 1, 59 per cent; one year ago, 55 per cent; 10-year average of condition July 1, 63.7 per cent.

Tomatoes—Condition on July 1, 84 per cent; one year ago, 84 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 80.9 per cent.

Cabbages—Condition on July 1, 84 per cent; one year ago, 77 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 78.6 per cent.

Onions—Condition on July 1, 86 per cent; one year ago, 84 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 84.8 per cent.

Cantaloupes—Condition on July 1, 77 per cent; one year ago, 95 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 77.1 per cent.

Watermelons—Condition on July 1, 77 per cent; one year ago, 68 per cent; 10-year average of condition on July 1, 77.6 per cent.

Monroe—Harley L. Williams, poultry specialist, and Mrs. Mary Sue Gessell, district home demonstration agent, held a two-day poultry school for the benefit of Ouchita fanciers recently.

Hammond—With the opening of the Citizens' National Bank, Hammond will have three strong country banks at which to carry on its financial transactions.

University Station, Baton Rouge—The number of students attending the 1921 summer session of the Louisiana State University is almost double that of the 1918 session, showing a rapid recovery from the war period, during which there was an enrollment of only 435.

Opelousas—John W. Clark, prominent jeweler of the city and member of the city board of aldermen from the Fourth Ward, was found dead in his bathroom. Death evidently occurred twelve or more hours previous to the discovery of the lifeless body by a friend, Pickens Dutler.

Lake Charles—President H. G. Chalkley and M. J. Winkler, with the American Rice Growers' Association, are home from attending the Southern Tariff Congress in New Orleans in the interest of the rice industry.

New Orleans—Prohibition officials apparently have drawn "first blood" in their efforts to establish the legality of the recent action of Theodore Jaques, local prohibition official, in raiding and closing six New Orleans breweries. Under the terms of a compromise understood to have been agreed upon by Federal officials and attorneys representing the six local breweries raided and closed, the brewing establishments will pay the government as tax penalties considerably in excess of \$100,000.

Monroe—The gasser of H. C. Borwick, trustee, ten miles north of Monroe, has become so strong that the swamp has been blown down. The well has been brought under control, however, and no more accidents are expected. The volume is now estimated at the lowest figure to be in excess of 100,000 cubic feet a day, making it one of the largest gas wells in Louisiana.

Hammond—The Hammond-New Orleans highway has been completed as far as the lake swamp.

RICHARD GROZIER



Richard Grozier is the man who initiated and directed the expose of Ponzi's \$14,000,000 swindle in Boston last year—a bit of journalistic enterprise which won for the Boston Post the Pulitzer gold medal for the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by any newspaper in the United States during 1920. Grozier is assistant editor and publisher of the Post, and at the time of the Ponzi exposure was in full charge of the paper.

JAPS ACCEPT ONLY PART OF PROGRAM

ARE NOT WILLING TO CONFER ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

Washington.—Japan has come on its half way in responding to President Harding's invitation for her participation in the proposed international conference at Washington on limitation of armaments and Pacific and Far Eastern problems which menace peace.

Responding to this government's proposal, the Japanese government says that it would be delighted to participate in the conference on limitation of armaments and stopped there. Japan, according to the State Department, was silent on the other phase of discussion, which is regarded by the United States and the other nations to participate as of the most vital importance.

Limitation of armaments, it is agreed, must be contingent upon adjustment of the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. If Japan is going to rebel against consideration of these issues there may be serious breakers ahead for the world statesmen who are about to enter the Washington conference with high hopes of reducing the expensive armaments of the world.

The president and Secretary Hughes are known, however, to be confident that Japan eventually will agree to participate in the whole program. So confident are they that they are ignoring Japan's failure to respond to the second section of the American invitation and it was announced that the official call for the conference would be issued by the president in the near future, probably within two weeks. China, the last of the powers to be heard from, replied favorably and unqualifiedly.

The State Department made it clear, although not publishing the text of Japan's reply, that the response did not express any "unwillingness to participate in consideration of Eastern questions."

Notwithstanding the optimism of the administration, the reply from Japan is regarded as significant in some quarters here. But even those who believe that Japan may insist upon stipulations or qualifications before agreeing to participate in the whole program outlined by the president, do not think that she can long stand out against Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. Great Britain with the Anglo-Japanese alliance hanging in the balance, has a formidable weapon of influence over the Far Eastern nation.

Is Sent To Wisconsin.
Washington, D. C.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. O. Woods of the Public Health Service has been transferred from the service hospital at Little Rock, Ark., to that at Waukesha, Wis.

Is Appointed Secretary.
Oklahoma City.—Miss Bessie Newsom of this city has been appointed executive secretary of the Democratic Women Voters' League, with headquarters in Washington.

Obsolete Ships For Sale.
Valljo, Cal.—The Mare Island navy yard received notification from Washington that a dozen or more warships here, some of them historic, would be sold soon as obsolete, it has been learned.

Cut Wages \$2,000,000.
Kalamazoo, Mich.—Wage reductions amounting to approximately \$2,000,000 a year have gone into effect in all paper mills of Southwestern Michigan.

YAP SETTLEMENT IS BELIEVED NEAR

EXPECTS ADJUSTMENT BEFORE DISARMAMENT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

CHINA'S HELP IS WELCOMED

Japan's Attitude Towards Discussion of Far East Questions at Proposed Meeting May Not Be Hostile, Dispatches Show.

Tokyo.—Negotiations between the United States and Japan relative to the status of the island of Yap have progressed so favorably that it is confidently expected a settlement of that question will be reached before convening of the conference called by President Harding to discuss armament and settlement of problems in the Pacific, according to the Kokusai News Agency, which quotes "well informed sources."

Japan, it is said, heartily welcomes the inclusion of China in the proposed conferences, as Chinese and Siberian problems are expected to form important topics for discussion, and Chinese participation, consent and understanding are essential if any of the decisions reached are to be put into effective operation.

The conference is declared to offer an excellent opportunity for the powers to reach a unanimous decision on Far Eastern questions, although it is pointed out that historical and other considerations affecting the various nations may make immediate enforcement of conference decisions a matter of some difficulty.

Many leaders of Japanese thought are expressing the opinion that Japan will have at Washington the golden opportunity of her history to make known to the world her desires, and reach the understanding with the United States, which is regarded as so vital to Japan's future.

Despite the reservations contained in Japan's reply to President Harding's invitation to take part in the conference, the answer is regarded as a virtual acceptance.

It is forecast that when America defines the problems to be taken up at the conference, Japan will prepare a list of questions which she deems essential for discussion. These, it is expected, will be roughly grouped under the headings of population, food and raw materials, the last of which, it is contended, should be freely available to Japan, including cotton from the United States and India.

It is generally held that the question of Japanese immigration to the American continent and the British dominions must be discussed in connection with Japan's population problem. Japan also is expected to urge the according of "most favored nation" treatment to her products in all countries, and to urge that China should be opened up to the world, including Japan, for residence and business.

Robbers Get \$40,000.
Pittsburgh.—A trolley car was held up by four masked men near Eldora park and the paymaster of a coal company was shot in the arm while defending a suitcase containing \$40,000. The robbers escaped with the money in an automobile waiting for them at the scene.

Texas Town Is Destroyed.
Corsicana, Tex.—Fire recently destroyed practically the entire business section of Trinidad, 20 miles east of here. Wire communication to the town is down, but meager advices said a bank, the postoffice and several stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

500 Koreans Killed.
Seoul, Korea.—Reports have reached headquarters here that a battle has occurred on the Siberian border between Japanese and Koreans, in which 500 Koreans were killed or wounded. Several thousand malcontent Koreans are said to have joined the Siberian Bolsheviks.

Japanese Reds in Riots.
Kobe, Japan.—Troops were recently called out after thousands of striking workers in the dockyards here had charged a police cordon in attempt to take possession of the yards and carry out a project for their control by the workers.

Belfast Under Control.
Belfast.—The military has resumed control of the North Queen street area in Belfast, and armored cars are patrolling the streets.

State Honors Hero.
Indianapolis.—Tribute to the memory of Corp. James B. Gresham, a native of Indiana, one of the first three Americans killed on the battlefields of France, was paid by the State.

Less Crims in Cities.
Chicago.—Statistics of police officials and others in Louisville, Ky., Peoria, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio, tending to show the reduction of crime since the advent of prohibition have been issued here.

Mountain Climbers Killed.
Bern, Switzerland.—Nine mountain climbers are reported to have been killed in a series of accidents in the Eastern Alps.

Mexican Official Slain.
Calexico, Cal.—Francisco Terrazas, secretary of state of Lower California, was killed, and A. Yberra, cousin of Governor Yberra of the state, was seriously injured here when they were run down by an automobile.

To Arbitrate Boundary.
Geneva.—President Schulthess of Switzerland has consented to act as arbiter in the long standing boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela.

HENRY STEWART



Ten years ago Henry Stewart, then a spry chap of sixty-four, started on a tour of the world to advertise the Panama-Pacific exposition. He visited, among other places, Jerusalem, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Hungary, Germany, Norway, Sweden, France and England. Recently Stewart, now seventy-four, returned to San Diego, Cal., whence he had started on his little jaunt, and announced that he was ready to settle down for a spell and to take up boy scout work.

EX-GERMAN CRAFT SUNK BY FLIERS

ARMY AVIATORS PROVE THEIR ABILITY TO ATTACK ENEMY FLEET.

On Board U. S. S. Delaware, Off Coast of Virginia Capes—Army aviators accounted for the former German destroyer G-102 in what was regarded by army and navy officials as one of the greatest spectacles in the history of the American Air Service.

Thirty-five army planes and three blimps came 80 miles to sea from Langley field to participate in the operations, demonstrating the ability of this arm of the national defense forces to go out and meet an enemy fleet approaching the coast. All except two of the aircraft returned safely to their bases, and the crew of those two were rescued by naval vessels after the planes had been forced down.

This, the third phase of the joint army and navy bombing tests, was strictly an army "show." Twenty-four of the aircraft that put out from shore took direct part in the attack, launching 84 bombs, 20 of which found the targets.

Seventeen hits were made with 25-pound bombs dropped by 10 pursuit planes and apparently did little damage. The other three hits were scored with 300-pounders and they sent the destroyer down to join the former German submarine U-117, sunk by naval aviators three weeks ago.

The first of the big bombs to find the mark struck the G-102's bridge, carrying part of it away and blowing out the forward smokestack. The second—dropped by the same plane, the thirteenth of the Martin bombers in the second attacking squadron of 14—struck the starboard side of the destroyer near the waterline as she rolled in a heavy swell and tore away part of the shell plating above and below the water.

Judsonia Man Selected.
Washington, D. C.—Dr. J. C. Cleveland of Judsonia has been appointed member of the Pension Board at that place, it was announced by the pension office.

Business Is Improving.
Chicago.—President Harding sent a message of greeting to the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here saying there were "special reasons for assurance that the business outlook is fast improving."

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