THE MADISON JOURNAL

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SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1920

A suspicious contemporary remarks that United States Senators would not draw much salarly if paid by the "piece." Is there a differentation between paying by the "piece" and by the "job?"

THE HERALD'S ELECTION COMPLIMENT

In commenting on the results of the Louisiana election the Vicksburg Herald says:

"It may be remarked that it is the good fortune of the voters of Louisiana—one that has shunned Mississippi for many days—to have the choice of the election of a governor between two men of good character and reputation and excellent capacity."

Aptly and truthfully put.

But the condition that appeals to the Herald is merely one of chance. We believe that voters in Louisiana are about like voters in Mississippi. Had an unfit, inefficient candidate entered the contest we feel sure that he would have cleaned up both of Stubbs and Parker. And that good or bad results in elections are due to chance is shown by an analysis of the psychology of the votes in the election returns of the 20th.

In this contest parishes lying adjacent, populated with the same type of people, having identical interests cast majorities respectively for Stubbs and for Parker. Yet the claim is made that the "people are waking up," when in truth the election returns show that the result is due to accident and not to mature intelligent determination on the part of the voters. But the result does prove that the voters have been largely influenced by the political leaders and job seekers who were opposed or supported in different sections by the voters.

But after all is it necessary to use argument to show that the Herald has complimented us beyond our deserts?

MR. PARKER'S NOMINATION

The primary is over and Mr. Parker is nominated. His nomination does not prove that he is the best man, but it is conclusive evidence that a majority of the voters of this state want him to be governor. Mr. Parker has made many promises—most of them merely political propaganda, but it is sufficient that he has promised to give the state a progressive, honest, business-like administration. No good citizen can afford to frustrate the governor-to-be in carrying out this promise, and in consequence every man should lend his support to all good measures proposed by the new administration. It is perhaps not out of place to add that it is also the duty of every citizen to oppose to the last ditch any program that is not for the best interest of the state.

The governor is but a small part of the government machine. The legislature holds the throttle. The people can influence the legislature, so with proper co-operation we can secure a good administration. We have an abiding faith that it will be as good, if not better, than some we have suffered in the immediate past. The opportunity to "perform" is with you Mr. Parker.

TUESDAY'S MURDER

Tuesday, when Mr. H. M. Arnold was brutally murdered at his home below Tallulah, another vicious crime was added to the records of the parish. But, to the credit of the parish, as well as to the authorities, here, the record of the parish was maintained in the quick capture of the murderer.

There is no doubt but that the quietness with which the work was done, as well as the dispatch of same was instrumental in effecting the capiture of the negro before he was beyond reach.

If the negro had been caught in Tallulah Wednesday there is no doubt but that he would have been summarily strung up, as there was not the slightest doubt as to his guilt. However, we believe it is better that he was captured away from here, and not brought back after he was taken.

The officers have promised a most speedy trial. In fact there is a call in the Journal today for the jury, and we understand that the trial will take place on next Thursday, and the negro will be hanged in the jail yard in Tallulah soon after conviction. With all these facts we feel that the people of the parish will hold back and let the law take its course, which is much better for the parish.

There can be no reason advanced for lynching, as the courts will accomplish the same, and will do so in a legal manner. If the negro is lynched, it will only serve to carry to the outside another blot on Madison's record. Of course, we understand the circumstances ourselves, but people away may get only one side, and that is what we do not want to occur.

MICKIE SAYS

PAYS TRIBUTE TO COUNTRY WEEKLY.

Although, coming from an anonymous writer, the L. S. U. Press Bulletin is glad to pass along the following splendid tribute to the country newspapers:

Our state is dotted with villages, in each of which one or more newspapers are published. They do not claim to be a review of the world. These country newspapers appear faithfully week after week, recording the happenings of the neighborhood, lending assistance to the unfortunate, extending sympathy and consolation to the bereaved, chronicleing with pardonable pride any improvements in the community and bringing to the fireside a record of happenings that are of more importance to the readers than the crowning of George V as emperor of India.

The country newspaper is of inestimable value in maintaining the moral and financial standard of the community. It is something in which the entire neighborhood can feel a common interest. It is deserving of the steady support, not only of the home folks, but also of those who look back with cherished memories to their life in the country town.

SCIENTISTS HAVE INTERESTING MEETING

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at St. Louis from December 29 to January 2, was most interesting and beneficial to the 2,000 people in attendance, reports C. W. Edgerton, plant pathologist, Experiment Station who, with W. R. Griffing, instructor in Botany, represented the Louisiana State University at this meeting. This organization is composed of about 15,000 men, representing all the sciences and divided into sections of physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, etc. Of the number present, more than 200 were in the botanical section he said. The program consisted of papers and symposiums on scientific investigations of the past year.

"Possibly the most interesting subject discusssed by the plant pathologists," said Dr. Edgerton, "was the proposed phytopathological institute. It was the general opinion that some such an institute was necessary for the investigation of fundamental subjects, which are being neglected by the varios institutions at present."

LIVE STOCK SANITATION

The extent to which disinfection is carried largely depends upon the character of the disease and the manner in which the infection is spread. In glanders, for example, the infective germs are mainly found in the discharge from the nose, so that any material with which the nasal discharge may have come in contact would be destroyed, or thoroughly disinfected.

In hog cholera, the infection is frequently passed out in the bowel discharges, which would suggest a wider area of infection and the necessity of wider range of disinfection.

In charbon, the main source from which the infection is spread is the infected blood from any part of the body. The complete destruction, by burning, of the charbonous carcass is, therefore, clearly indicated.—Dr. W. H. Dalrymple.

SPECIAL TERM COURT CALLED

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison.

The public good requiring, it is hereby ordered that a special term for the trial of criminal cases of the Ninth District Court, for the said parish and state be, and is hereby fixed and called for Monday, the 26th day of January, 1920.

Done and signed in open Court, this 22nd day of January, 1920.

F. X. RANSDELL,
Judge 9th Dist. Court.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison.
Ninth Judicial District.

The Grand Jurors for the Parish are hereby ordered to attend a special session of this Ninth District Court, called to convene on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1920, in the Village of Tallulah, Louisiana, for the transaction of such business as may be presented to them.

Done and signed in Open Court, this 22nd day of January, 1920.

F. X. RANSDELL,
Judge 9th Dist. Court.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison,
Ninth District Court.

There being a vacancy in the Jury Commission for said Parish, it is hereby ordered that Abel Evans be appointed a Jury Commissioner of said Parish, to fill such vacancy, vice C. Barnette, removed from the state.

Done and signed in Open Court, this 22nd day of January, 1920.

F. X. RANSDELL,
Judge 9th Dist. Court.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison,
Ninth District Court.

To the Jury Commissioners of said parish:

You are hereby required to convene in the Clerk's office in Tallulah, Louisiana, on Saturday, January 24th, 1920, and then and there, with John E. Yerger, Clerk of said Court, draw a Petit Jury, of thirty jurors ,to serve at a special Criminal Term of this Court, which has been called for Monday, the 26th day of January, 1920.

F. X. RANSDELL,
Clerk Ninth Dist. Court.

FARMERS SHOULD STUDY PLANT REQUIREMENTS

If a farmer is at all thoughful in the matter of purchase of fertilizers, he will hesitate before buying until he has satisfied himself that he is buying the right kind

The use of fertilizers is commendable under certain conditions and as a part of certain practices. It is the farmer's duty to understand these conditions and these practices before he undertakes to aply fertilizers to his crop.

In the first place,he should by all means understand the needs of soil he is working with. If he does not, he is not in position to use fertilizers intelligently. Not only do the soils vary in their supply of plant food but they also vary in their needs correspondingly. A farmer may not be able to make an analysis, but he can observe the character of the growth of plants in the soil and derive therefrom some idea as to the needs.

First—rapid growth, with good color, plenty of leaf, indicates a good supply of element nitrogen, or that the soil contains what the farmer often refers to as "ammonia."

Second—good proportion of fruit, such as heads of wheat, or oats with well-filled grains, or well-filled, large ears of corn, indicate a good supply of the element prosphorous.

Third—bad color, fruit dropping easily, stalk loding or falling, indicates lack of potash. Good upstanding stiff straw indicates enough potash.

These three elements constitute the limiting ones, the ones which the soil usually lack, one or two or all of them. They are the ones which are contained in commercial fertlizers which are, as commonly called "complete."

Now let the farmer notice how plants grow in his soil. Does he notice plenty of color, leaf and stem or stalk growth, but a very noticeable lack of seed production? It means lack of phosphates in the soil, but not any lack of nitrogen. It would be foliy for him to buy a fertilizer containing nitrogen for such a condition, at the present cosa of nitrogen. Let him buy only what is needed in this case, some fertlizer containing phosphorous largely, such as steamed bone meal, or acid phosphate.

If he has good color and good leaf and stalk, but poor grain yield and the grain falls down or lodges easily, there is need for both phosphorous and potash. Let him buy then only phosphorous and potash, any number of combinations of which he may find on the market, or he may buy the separate ingredients and mix them himself.

If the indications are that each element is lacking in his soil, then he may buy mixed fertilizers containing all three elements, in all sorts of proportions. If he does not know what proportions to buy, let him write his Experiment Station for help.

The fertilizer question is a large one, and needs much more elaboration than is possible here. It is, however, one thing which every farmer should study with all earnestness.—W. R. Hendrix, Professor of Agronomy, Louisiana State University.

CHARTER GUENARD-LUCAS DRUG COMPANY, INC.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison.

BE IT KNOKN, That on this nineteenth day of December, 1919, before me, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified according to law, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared R. S. Guenard, a resident of Lake Providence, Louisiana, T. B. Lucas, Jeff B. Snyder, G. W. Gaines and A. J. Sevier, residents of Tallulah, Louisiana, and George S. Yerger, resident of Mound, Louisiana, all of lawful age; and said appearers declared to me said Notary, that availing themselves of the laws of the State of Louisiana they have covenanted and bound themselves, and do by these presents, covenant, agree and bind themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, to form and constitute a corporation and body politic in law for the purposes and objects, and under the stipulations, conditions and articles following:

ARTICLE I

The name and style of the corporation hereby formed shall be GUENARD-LUCAS DRUG COMPANY. INC., and under said name said corporation shall have power to have and enjoy succession for the term of fifty (50) years from the date hereof; to sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break and alter at pleasure; to acquire, hold, lease, exchange,convey and alienate, as well as to mortgage, pawn. pledge, and in any manner encumber property, real, personal or mixed, corporeal or incorporeal; to borrow money and grant security therefor; to appoint such managers, agents and officers, and to engage such employes as its business or convenience may require and to make and amend or abrogate at pleasure such by-laws, rules and regulations for the conduct of its business as may be neccessary and proper.

ARTICLE II

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, are declared to be:

To engage in and carry on a general drug business at wholesale and retail, including the manufacture, sale and compounding of drugs; the filling of prescriptions, the sale of merchandise, such as toilet articles, soaps, perfumes, stationery. electric fixtures toys, auto supplies, phonographs, candies, tobaccos, wall-paper, window glass, paints, fancy crockery, jewelry, cut-glass, auto filling station, paint brushes, as well as such other goods and merchandise as are usually sold in connection with the drug business; and also of conducting in connection therewith a soda fountain for the dispensing of hot and cold drinks, beverages, ices and ice cream; and also of manfacturing and selling at wholesale and retail soft drinks, beverages and ice creams; and in general to engage in any business complementary to or incidental to the drug business.

ARTICLE III

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the Village of Tallulah Madison Parish, State of Louisiana and citation and other legal process shall be served upon the President, and in his absence upon the Vice-President thereof.

ARTICLE IV

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of Fifteen Thousand ($15,000.00) Dollars, to be divided into and represented by one hundred fifty (150) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each, of which as much as fifty (50%) per cent must be subscribed before filing these articles of incorporation; provided that this corporation shall be a going concern and authorized to do business when fifty (50%) per cent of all stock subscribed for shall have been actually paid for.

Stock of this corporation may be issued at par in payment or exchange for labor done, or for money or property actually received by the corporation.

No certificate of stock shall be issued until the stock evidenced thereby has been fully paid for, nor shall any certificate for less than one (1) share be issued or transfered.

Any stock-holder may sell, assign or transfer his stock in this corporation provided thirty (30) days prior notice of such intention to sell, assign or transfer the same be given the company, and the other stock-holders thereof shall have the first privilege of purchasing same, after which thirty (30) days notice the said stock may be sold in open market.

This corporation shall recognize the exclusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares of stock to receive dividends and to vote as such owner, and shall hold liable for calls and assessments all persons registered on its books as the owner of shares.

ARTICLE V

The board of directors of this corporation shall be composed of five (5) stockholders thereof who, excent those named herein to compose the first board or elected by the board to fill vacancies therein, shall be elected by the stock-holders annually on the third Monday of January in each calendar year, and shall hold and exercise the duties of their office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified.

All meetings of stock-holders or directors must be held at the domicile of said corporation; provided that with the written consent of all directors valid meetings of directors may be held outside the State, or within the State elsewhere than at its domicile.

At all meetings of the board each director shall have one vote; and three directors. present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum provided that a less number shall have power to fill vacancies in the board for its unexpired time.

Each director shall have power to appoint in writing a stock-holder as proxy to represent such director at any meeting of the board, such proxy to have at such meeting all the rights and powers of such director.

The board of directors shall be vested with the power to hold and exercise all the powers enumerated in Article I hereof. as well as all powers conferred by law upon the corporation, except such as may be required by law or by this charter to be held and exercised by the stock-holders or some officer of this corporation.

ARTICLE VI

The stock-holders shall meet on the third Monday of January, A. D., 1921 to elect directors to succeed those chosen and named in this charter. and so annually thereafter; and at such meetings to transact any other business, and to do all acts required by law.

Notice of all stock-holders' meetings other than adjourned meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed for stock-holders' meetings, for the election of directors, unless such notice be waived by unanimous consent; provided that no notice is required where a meeting is adjourned to a given day.

ARTICLE VII

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, who shall also be manager.

The board of directors shall annually elect from their number a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall also be manager , all of whom shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The directors may appoint other agents and employees, who shall respectively have such power and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws, and who may be removed as provided in the by-laws.

Vacancies of agents and employees shall be filled as provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VIII

No Stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than an amount equal to the unpaid balance on the stock subscribed for by him in this corporation, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or exposing a stockholder to any further liability.

ARTICLE IX

R. S. Guenard, T. B. Lucas, G. W. Gaines, A. J. Sevier and Jeff B. Snyder shall constitute the first board of directors to serve until the third Monday in January, 1921, and until their successors are elected and qualified, each of said directors being the owner of at least one (1) share of fully paid and unpledged stock.

ARTICLE X

The first officers of this corporation to serve until the third Monday in January, 1921, and until their successors are elected and qualified, are hereby chosen and appointed, to-wit:

R. S. Guenard, President; Jeff B. Snyder, Vice-President; T. B. Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, who is also Manager.

ARTICLE XI

The names and subscribers whose post-office address is set forth above, and the number of shares of stock which each subscriber respectively agrees to take in this corporation, are as follows:

R. S. Guenard 40 Shares.
T. B. Lucas 60 Shares.
Jeff B. Snyder 10 Shares.
Dr. G. W. Gaines 10 Shares.
A. J. Sevier 10 Shares.
George S. Yerger 10 Shares.

Each of the appearers subscribed aforesaid further declared that he does hereby take and subscribe for the number of shares of stock in said corporation above set opposite his name, and binds himself to pay his said subscription in cash.

In testimony whereof, said appearers have signed this act of incorporation at my office in Tallulah, Madison Parish, Louisiana, in the presence of J. L. Cason and T. P. Kell, competent witnesses who sign as such, together with said parties and me, said Notary, on the date first herein written.

R. S. GUENARD
T. B. LUCAS
JEFF B. SNYDER
A. J. SEVIER
G. W. GAINES
GEO. S. YERGER

Attest:
J. L. CASON
T. P. KELL

JOHN E. YERGER,
Clerk 9th District Court for Madison Parish, Louisiana & Ex-Officio Notary Public.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Madison.

I, Mary P. Lake, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth District Court and Ex-Officio Recorder in and for Madison Parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Charter of the Guenard-Lucas Drug Company, Inc., which is on file in this Office, and of record in Incorporation Record "A" pages 68 et seq., on date of December 19, 1919.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 19th day of December, 1919.

(SEAL) MARY P. LAKE,
Deputy Clerk & Ex-Officio Recorder

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS DEPEND UPON WOMANKIND

Japanese Diplomat Says Men Alone Cannot Create International Friendliness.

International friendship between nations depends largely upon the friendly feeling between the women of those nations, according to representatives of the Japanese embassy in Washington.

Their theory is that there can be no firm friendship between two nations unless the women of those two countries know and like one another, as co-operation between nations, as in the state and in the family, is based on co-operation between men and women.

Therefore, if Japan and America are to have a real, lasting friendship, to really know and understand one another, the women of the two nations must learn to play together, to study together and to think together. The Y. W. C. A. is one of the best mediums for bringing about this friendship between the two nations, according to diplomatic representatives of Japan, as that organization is teaching Japanese women recreation, showing them how to enjoy out-of-door life and sports. It is particularly necessary that Japanese women learn to enjoy and appreciate recreation, they say, since the great influx of women into industry and business, as Japanese women, formerly so conservative, are going into business and doing many things which they had never thought of doing before the war.

The Y. W. C. A. has been assured the fullest possible co-operation of the Japanese embassy and the Japanese people in making its "World Service program" for three million dollars to be used for women and girls in the United States, India, China, Japan, South America, Egypt, Siberia, the Near East and Mexico a success.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that trespassing in any manner on Bebec, Eden and Hester plantations in Madison parish is prohibited, and any one found so doing will be vigorously prosecuted. This applies especially to hunters and trappers.

G. S. BLANCHE & Co.

Y. W. C. A. TRAINS WOMEN

Young women students from four states and nine countries—the Philippine Islands, France, Holland, Russia, Armenia and Mexico — are registered at the National Training School of the Women's Christian Association in New York.

They are studying methods of Y. W. C. A. work with a view to taking positions in Y. W. C. A. work in this country or in other countries where the Y. W. C. A. is open, opening and expanding its