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Maxwell cars have greater, actual, delivered horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

F. O. B. DETROIT

POWER must be reckoned in reference to the weight involved. This is the big underlying truth that is often overlooked in careless statements about horsepower.

We repeat that Maxwell cars have greater horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

This has been proved within the last six months by four competitive tests made in the two leading scientific schools of the United States.

The point for you to remember is this:

Maxwell cars will take you anywhere that any car will take you and they'll take you as fast as you'll dare to travel.

We are ready to prove any and all of our statements.

5-passenger Touring Car, \$595 2-passenger Cabriolet, \$365
3-passenger Roadster, \$500 6-passenger Town Car, \$150
5-passenger Sedan, \$985

BRIGHAM & LANCASTER

WaterProof, La.



WONDERFUL AND THRILLING EVENTS TRANSPIRE AT CAMP D. F. MILLER.

The following interesting letter was published in the Natchez Democrat Wednesday, August 9th:

"Camp D. F. Miller Cooter Point, on Tensas River, near Highland, La. Wonderful and thrilling events are daily transpiring here, but perhaps the most notable is the mystery which has not yet been solved— (names deleted by censor) have decided that they simply must have some Natchez water works water, for what reason no one knows. Why water from Natchez? Why water anyhow except as an element to catch fish from? The greatest and most profound intellects of the camp are grappling with this mystery but so far— have given no reason for their extraordinary desire. It is believed that a drum head court and jury of inquiry will be formed to investigate this situation.

Major Joseph N. Stone is engaged in his usual occupation whenever in camp. He is taking his knock motor apart to see what makes it tick. He declares that it will make a boat go 27 and 9-16 miles an hour, but he is determined to make it do better than this as he is firmly convinced that if the accelerator is placed in juxtaposition with the diaphragm it will develop a speed of 43 and 2-3 miles and hour. His experiments are being watched with great interest and Thomas A. Edison is being kept in touch by wireless with the result of Major Stone's experiments.

Scott Pintard immediately on arrival caught a 19 pound pink eyed whitefish. Mr. Pintard deplores its small size and says that on his place he has caught whitefish that attain a size of 50 and 7-8 pounds.

The health of every member of the camp is exceptionally good, although Will Berdon is held in quarantine. He is within sight of the camp but at sufficient distance to prevent olfactory disturbances. While hunting in the swamp he encountered a pole cat of unfriendly disposition. Major Stone, the inventor, has arranged an overhead trolley by which his meals are conveyed to Mr. Berdon.

When the Natchez party of mighty hunters and fishermen left the railway station on the Northwestern to embark on the bosom of the mighty Tensas in the boat and barge provided by Mr. D. F. Miller—John U. Miller announced that he could not possibly make the voyage for fear of sea sickness, accordingly a horse was provided and after a long journey he arrived by land.

NOTICE.

This is to notify the people of St. Joseph and vicinity and especially the planters, that we have bought the Tensas Cotton Oil Mill properties, are repairing same and will operate a weighing, warehouse and storage business. Planters can harvest grain and peas, etc., which they will have for sale, and haul direct from the fields to our warehouse for storage until they see fit to sell. This will eliminate the time and expense of hauling to your own crib and then loading and hauling again when you wish to sell. Roads are generally at their best when corn is pulled and at their worst at marketing time. Our warehouse is ample and rates for storage reasonable. For rates see E. L. Guley.

Years for business,
WAREHOUSE-STORAGE CO.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS

The Ku-Klux-Klan.

[NEW ORLEANS DAILY STATES]

The most remarkable as well as unusual secret society ever organized in this country was the Ku-Klux-Klan which existed in many of the Southern States during the period roughly speaking from 1866 to 1872. It is said to have originated in Giles County, Tenn., during the administration of Governor Brownlow, and was started by some young men of that State as a joke. It finally became a serious political force to be reckoned with.

Ku-Klux work was done by societies under the names of the "Knights of the White Camellia," the "Pale Faces" and "Invisible Empire of the South," but all them have, in records of legislation and in history been merged into the name of the original society, so that it will be convenient and sufficiently exact to refer to all their operations as work of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

The order attracted no attention until negro suffrage was imposed on the South when "dens" began rapidly to be organized so that in 1868 it was supposed to have a membership of 500,000. Its members claimed that the order was formed to check the machinations of the Union or Loyal Leagues, secret societies which were composed of negroes under the leadership of carpet-baggers and scoundrels.

The demoralization and turbulence of the colored people at the close of the war necessitated, it was said, some means of restraint which the Government did not then afford. In its beginning it was not greatly different from the old slave patrol, and was intended simply to scare the superstitious blacks into good behavior and obedience, and its membership comprised some of the best citizens of the South.

Its original purpose, as set forth in the prospect or constitution of the Klan, were the protection of the weak and innocent from the outrages of lawless and brutal persons, the relief of the injured and oppressed, and the assistance to the Government in the execution of all constitutional law.

The sphere of operation was styled the "Invisible Empire," the chief functionary was the Grand Wizard; each State was a Realm, ruled over by a Grand Dragon; each Congressional District was a Dominion, at the head of which was the Grand Titan; each county was a Province, under the rule of a Grand Giant, and county subdivided into Camps or Dens, each governed by a Grand Cyclops. The members of the dens were called Ghouls.

The members of the Klan were disguised in long white robes, their faces were masked, and they wore a huge cardboard hat or cap with ears and horns attached. The horses which they rode were quite as effectively disguised. Threats against those whom the Klan had marked were adorned with "a picture of crossed swords, coffin, skull, and crossbones, owl, bloody moon, and a train of cars each labelled K. K. K." and the language used was mysterious and sanguinary.

Obnoxious men were taken at night from their houses by masked horsemen and whipped; and if they would not agree to desist from their work or leave the country they were more severely punished. Into an order of this character, naturally many desperate men affiliated themselves, un-

knows to the respectable element. Horse thieves put on the livery of the Ku-Klux as a screen for their depredations, as did illicit distillers when, detected in their evasion of the excise. "Political outrages," says Rhodes in his "History of United States," "were common enough, Heaven knows; but by no means were all the murders of negroes and white men political and the South incurred on this account much obloquy which was not her due."

In order to understand and appreciate conditions it is necessary to carefully study the political situation in the South following the Civil War. The irresponsible element that crept into the Klan finally threatened the general security in the South and the best class of people in both sections, with the re-establishment of permanent governments in the Southern States, decided that it was time to break up the disorder.

President Grant on March 23, 1871, urged Congress to enact appropriate legislation to meet the situation. Congress on April 20, 1871, passed the enforcement act, the important provision of which was the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States courts to all Ku-Klux cases, and authorized the President to suppress the disorders.

Although convictions were not numerous, the law seems to have caused a great falling off in the number of outrages, and the Klan, as an active organization, gradually died out. After 1872 the outrages of the Ku-Klux-Klan proper, for the most part, ceased.

IMPROVED SERVICE

— TO —
BATON ROUGE, ADDIS, DON-
ALDSONVILLE, NEW
ORLEANS

And
ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS

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From Points North.

For information ask local ticket agent, or write
GEO. D. HUNTER, GEN. PASS. AGT.
A. D. BELL, ASST. GEN. PASS. AGT.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

STRAY OR STOLEN!

One black heifer, weight about 400 lbs., short horns, both ears cut. A reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

Phone or write,
HENRY KAUFMAN,
NEWELLTON, LA.

SOY BEANS.

BY HARRY D. WILSON.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

In this age of progress, when opportunities are constantly flashed upon us, we must be on the alert to seize always the best in sight.

In 1798 indigo was the chief crop of this section of the country, selling at seventy-cents per pound, but cotton made its appearance among the farmers and at four dollars per hundred (no gins at any time being thought of) was considered more remunerative, and it slowly increased until the gin was invented, and then it became the crop of the South, overshadowing all others to such an extent that the one-crop system became baneful, and it is now a recognized fact that diversity is the farmers' slogan that should be sounded all over our Southern land; it is the "shibboleth" that will open the doors to prosperity, but selections for diversified crops should be seriously considered. The soil and climate are factors that should not be overlooked; the adaptability to Southern cultivation would be another consideration, and now, after eight years actual observation, after careful examination into its merits, we unhesitatingly recommend soy beans as one crop that should occupy a prominent place on every farm in the State of Louisiana.

It is practically a companion to cotton; its similarity in culture is its first recommendation, and we trust that it will not be long before it is known as one of Louisiana's great staple crops.

The introduction of anything new is sometimes attended by slow growth. Sugar cane for instance, was first introduced by the Jesuit Fathers into Louisiana in 1751, and no real developments took place until fifty years after, and to-day it is grand among our agricultural interests. Rice, too, slowly traveled along as a small adjunct to our other products until Southwest Louisiana forced it into our first lines. Thus we see that it took the invention of the gin to place cotton upon its proper pedestal; the crushing rollers of the mill was the first key to unlock the doors of the world's great storage of sweetness; and irrigation placed rice as one of the great products of Louisiana's soil, but all these developments took time and study, but in recommending soy beans no such delays are necessary for besides the great feeding qualities of this product the cotton seed oil mills, with only a few small changes, are ready to convert into oil and meal.

The oil mills of North Carolina have already begun to crush the soy beans, have this season crushed over a hundred thousand bushels, making 2,400 tons of meal and 94,500 gallons of oil.

The average extraction from a ton of cotton seed is about 800 pounds of meal, 800 pounds of hulls, 35 to 40 gallons of oil and 90 pounds of litters. From soy beans 1,600 to 1,700 pounds of meal are procured, and 35 to 40 gallons of oil made. The average yield of cotton seed per acre is from one-eighth to one-quarter ton, whereas, the beans yield from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. The cotton stalk is valueless as a feed and expensive to get rid of, while the soy bean vine yields about one ton per acre of feed that is equal to wheat bran or alfalfa. Cotton takes from the soil while beans add to its fertility.

If we stop a moment and think of cotton seed, the despised product which the ingenuity of man was strenuously used to get rid of, when we think of the envied looks of many owners of gins when they found a neighbor had located upon a running stream and had the double satisfaction of possessing cheap motive power and at the same time gotten rid of a great nuisance by dumping the seed into the stream below, to-day one of the South's great assets is that once obnoxious product that has developed into a commercial importance that ranks high indeed.

Strawberries, too, that have been only one of our garden luxuries in the past, to-day bring into Louisiana several millions of dollars, and the accomplishment of this great development was produced only by co-operation between farmers and the railroads, and now by co-operation between farmers and cotton seed oil men we feel absolutely sure that this new agricultural "Richmond" will win out in the great field of diversification which we have planned to fight out and which will place Louisiana in the front ranks of agricultural States.

And why should soy beans not win its place among these diversified crops? It can be planted from early spring until the middle of July. It can follow Irish potatoes, oats or any other spring crop. The soy bean is one of the most important agricultural plants of Northern China and Japan. It is said that the production is so great in Manchuria that already that country is annually exporting hundreds of thousands of tons to Europe, and the western coast of America is gradually becoming a market for this product. Henry says: "No other plant in the United States grown so little at this time as the soy bean is so full of promise to agriculture, especially to animal husbandry."

Soy bean meal is a valuable dairy and poultry feed because of the high content of protein. On the Pacific coast, where soy bean meal has been manufactured for several years as a dairy feed the material has become popular at \$37.50 per ton. An idea of importance commercially is suggested by the fact that the United States has been annually importing 5,000,000 pounds of soy bean cake, 19,000,000 pounds of soy bean oil and 4,000,000 pounds of soy bean seed.

In conclusion, special attention is called to the following tables from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding." DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 100 POUNDS

| | Crude Protein. | Carbohydrates. |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Wheat bran..... | 12.50 | 41.8 |
| Alfalfa hay..... | 10.00 | 39.0 |
| Soy bean (grain)..... | 30.70 | 22.8 |
| Soy bean (hay)..... | 11.70 | 39.2 |
| Red clover..... | 7.60 | 38.3 |
| Timothy hay..... | 3.00 | 42.8 |
| Corn stover..... | 2.10 | 42.4 |
| Linseed meal..... | 30.20 | 32.6 |

| | Fat. | Phosphoric Acid. |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|
| Wheat bran..... | 3.0 | 25.6 |
| Alfalfa hay..... | 0.9 | 23.8 |
| Soy bean (grain)..... | 14.4 | 58.4 |
| Soy bean (hay)..... | 1.2 | 25.8 |
| Red clover..... | 1.8 | 20.6 |
| Timothy hay..... | 1.2 | 9.9 |
| Corn stover..... | 0.7 | 9.1 |
| Linseed meal..... | 6.7 | 54.2 |

| | Potash. |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Wheat bran..... | 18.2 |
| Alfalfa hay..... | 22.3 |
| Soy bean (grain)..... | 24.7 |
| Soy bean (hay)..... | 23.3 |
| Red clover..... | 16.3 |
| Timothy hay..... | 13.6 |
| Corn stover..... | 11.6 |
| Linseed meal..... | 12.7 |

With these corroborative evidences of the great value of soy beans and feeling sure that it must soon be developed into one of Louisiana's great staple crops, it is with an urgent appeal that we ask farmers all over the State to try this crop, even if it be but on a small scale. Our cotton seed mills will be glad to take care of your surplus crop.

Plant in rows 30 to 33 inches apart. Use your corn planter (the nine-hole plate), which will drop them two to three inches in the drill; be sure and not plant too deep, as they will not come up.

IT IS YOUR FAIR!

SO BE THERE!

Louisiana Delta Fair Association Inc.

Composed of the Parishes of Tensas, Madison and East Carroll, announces

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

AT
Tallulah, La., Oct. 11, 12, 13

Opens with Decorated Automobile Parade
Wednesday morning, Oct. 11.

\$2,000 IN PREMIUMS

For Agriculture, Live Stock, Domestic Exhibits,
Splendid Amusements.

Interesting, Entertaining and Educational
Attractions Daily.

ALL FREE!

Two Fine Brass Bands will furnish music.
Grand Ball at the Opera House Wednesday
Night. Tallulah Base Ball Club Games Wed-
nesday and Thursday evenings against First-
Class Clubs.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th

SET ASIDE

For Colored People and Colored Exhibitors.

Colored Base Ball Game in the Evening. No
Entrance Fee to the Fair.

Open Air Performance Free! Come, Exhibits!

Show the World What Your Delta Has
And Can Do.

J. V. Wright, President Jeff. B. Snyder, Sec.-Treasurer
H. H. Graham, 1st Vice-President W. S. Craig, Assistant
F. L. Guthrie, 2nd Vice-President D. A. O'Kelly
R. H. Boney, 3rd Vice-President J. Martain Hamley

A most unfortunate and deplorable accident happened several miles from St. Joseph on Thursday evening, resulting in the death of a bright little boy that was the joy of his parents. Little Louis Rodenberger, 10-year old son of Mr. L. E. Rodenberger, locomotive engineer at the Case Co's. Mill on Lake Bruen, was riding on a heavily loaded 5-mule wagon, carrying 40 sacks of oats, when he suddenly lost his balance as a wheel went into a deep rut and fell to the ground a wheel passing over his chest, literally crushing him to death. He lived but a few hours and never recovered consciousness. Dr. Whitaker was hastily summoned but the little fellow was beyond earthly aid. This very sad and unfortunate tragedy cast a gloom over our people. The little boy was bright and very popular and gave promise of making a good man. His remains were taken to Vicksburg for interment. The parents and other relatives have the deepest sympathy of all our people.

The many friends of Mrs. Jane Wilcox of St. Joseph will be pleased to extend her congratulations on attaining her 80th birthday. Mrs. Wilcox was born in the celebrated and popular Galt House, in Louisville, Kentucky, one of the most aristocratic hotels of ante-bellum days. Her father, Hon. Wm. Faircloth, was a U. S. Marshal for many years, and her girlhood days were spent at Greenville, Mississippi. After her marriage in 1859, Mrs. Wilcox located at Rodney, then one of the most flourishing towns in "The Bayou State." For many years she has made her home in St. Joseph, and there is no lady in Tensas parish better known or more universally esteemed. Her life has been a long and very useful one, and full of years and honors she is to-day one of the most energetic and cheerful of her people, always seeing the bright side of life and ever devoting her energies and influence toward the amelioration of life's sorrows and striving to make life happier and better for those about her. Our sincere hope is that she may be spared yet many years of usefulness with the added blessings of health and contentment.

No. 666 will cure Malaria or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs.

The "Shower" given Miss Reinette Abraham, the bride-elect, by Mesdames Wade, on Wednesday evening was a most beautiful affair, the arrangement reflecting the most artistic taste, and presenting lovely effect. The broad veranda was tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers and a large bench swing, daintily covered, became the seat of honor, in which gracefully sat the bride-to-be, as two little cupids, Masters Thomas Wade and Claude Clarke, pulled a gaily covered wagon into view and which was filled to overflowing with practically everything needed by a young housewife, including linen of every description, and fine needle work as well as many household utensils, all affectionate remembrances from dear friends, an almost endless procession of whom breathed blessings and good wishes upon the fair young girl who is soon to leave the ranks of maidenhood to take her place among the matrons—the high and honored office of wife, which every woman should fill, and none should despise, for thus God so ordained in the creation. Following the presentation and display of those love tokens, delicious refreshments consisting of fruit punch and cake were served and all guests departed with expressions of appreciation for a most delightful evening and good wishes for the honoree and the excellent young man she is soon to honor with her hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and Miss Marjorie Davidson and Mr. Rickett motored to Vidalia this evening.

PATTERSON SEED OATS.

Choice improved "Patterson" seed oats from 1915 crop, being of much better quality than those grown in 1916. Stored in elevator, kept cool and dry. A test just made showed that 99.0% germinate and are extra good, heavy oats.

F. L. GUTHRIE,
NOTNAC, LA.

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JOB PRINT DEPARTMENT.