



When you come to us for your groceries for one whole month we will hold your grocery trade for life. All groceries are not the same quality, not by a jug full. We do not buy a "second" quality; our foods are "first" rate. But we will sell our first grade goods for a low price, because we buy in big quantities and can afford to give little prices.

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The Colfax Chronicle

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Official Organ of Grant Parish School Board and Town of Colfax

Official Journal of Grant Parish.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce
HARDY L. BRIAN
as a candidate to represent Grant parish in the Constitutional Convention to be held in September, 1915, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in the approaching election.

We are authorized to announce
CHARLES H. TEAL
as a candidate to represent Grant parish in the Constitutional Convention to be held in September, 1915, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in the approaching election.

The Building of Roads in Grant.

On July 12 wards 1 and 5 of Grant parish voted to incur debt and issue bonds respectively to the amount of \$13,000 and \$16,500 in order to build and maintain the roads in those wards. The plan of voting bonds for public improvements is endorsed and approved by all up-to-date progressive States and communities, and it is the very best plan that can be devised. In a great many States the counties issue bonds for ten, twenty and even forty years, and then go ahead and make all the public improvements they want. They find that the building of good roads in a community adds an average increase in value of about 27 per cent to real estate, and in some cases it will double the value of property.

The advantage that wards 1 and 5 will have over the other wards of the parish will be that they will get all the money at once to build their roads, and they will have the use of their roads for the entire five years while they are collecting the taxes to take up their bonds. And, in order to do this, they only have to pay the small interest of five per cent per annum.

In wards 2 and 7, where they voted a 5 mills tax for 5 years, they can only build one-fifth of the roads wanted each year, as they will have to wait each year for the taxes to be collected before building more roads. That, however, is better than no systematic and reliable plan, and they are to be commended for adopting it.

On the other hand, we feel disappointed at the action of the voters in wards 3, 4 and 6, in defeating the road tax. It is a reproach to those wards that their citizens should have been so short-sighted and blind in this matter. By their action they have forced the police jury to resort to the old antiquated plan of calling out the road hands to work the roads in those wards, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the police jury published in this issue. It is indeed very strange that these three wards should have voted the tax ninety days ago, and when the same proposition was submitted to them a second time that it should have been defeated, seemingly without reason.

Five years ago Grant parish adopted a parish-wide 5 mill tax for good roads, and we certainly expected, when the vote was ordered this time by wards, so each ward could control its own funds within its limits, that each and every ward would endorse the proposition. The failure of these wards to do so has cost the parish about \$400 expense for holding two useless elections in three wards. We hope, however, that this action will be reconsidered at an early date and the reproach of those wards will be wiped out by a big majority vote in favor of issuing road bonds.

Again a friend writes us for a drawing model of a split log drag. The best thing we can do in all such cases is to refer our inquiring friends to the free farmers' bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for bulletin No. 597, "The Road Drag and How It Is Used" and also for a copy of bulletin No. 321, "Split Log Drag on Earth Roads," if available. In this connection it may not be out of place to call attention to two other farmers' bulletins on good roads, No. 311, "Sand-clay and Burnt-clay Roads" and No. 505, "Benefits from Improved Roads." Send for as many of these as interest you and help make good roads sentiment in your neighborhood.—Progressive Farmer.

A member of the grand jury, referring to the article of G. A. Foster, relative to the intolerable labor conditions at Pollock, informed us that the grand jury has already acted in the matter, and it now remains for the court to do its duty in having a trial of the question at issue. We find two cases on the docket against J. F. Ball, president, for violating the labor law, one docketed in April and the other in July, and he has given bond to appear in court and answer both charges.

A Complaint About Ferry Charges.

Pollock, La., July 19, 1915.

Editor Colfax Chronicle:

Please publish this for the protection of the traveling public, which is compelled in visiting White Sulphur Springs to patronize the ferry, known as the Thompson Ferry, operated by Mrs. Anders. About two months ago I crossed there with my horse and buggy, two of us in the buggy, and they charged us 40 cents each way. Last Friday they made us pay 50 cents each way for the same vehicle and same number of passengers. She claimed that everything else was going up, so she intended to go up on the single horse and buggy. I am laboring under the impression, she has no right to make any advance, as the police jury fixes the rate. You will favor me and also the public by obtaining the fixed rate and publishing same.

Yours truly,

J. H. WALKER.

In accordance with Mr. Walker's request we publish an extract from the Grant Parish Stock, Fence and Ferry Law of 1906, which we believe is still the law in regard to ferries, as follows:

Sec. 9. The ferry rates designated as the legal rates to be charged by all ferries in Grant parish, viz:

For footman.....	5 cents
Man and horse.....	15 "
1 horse sulky or buggy.....	25 "
2 horse buggy.....	35 "
2 horse wagon, carriage or hack.....	50 "
4 horse wagon.....	75 "
Each additional animal to wagon.....	5 "
Loose stock per head.....	5 "

Passengers shall be allowed to carry their own baggage not to exceed fifty pounds free of charge, but ferrymen shall be allowed to charge 5 cents per 100 pounds of merchandise, and 5 cents per 100 for each additional hundred pounds, or such rate as may be agreed upon as satisfactory.

Sec. 10. Ferrymen shall not charge in excess of established ferry rates except in cases of crossing passengers after dark and extreme high water and overflows, when they shall have the right to charge double the regular ferry rates and for each and every violation shall be subject to prosecution before the district court by indictment or information, and subject to the penalties prescribed in section 7 of this ordinance.

The penalty provided in section 7 is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and costs and to be liable for damages.

Judge Blackman Denies a Campaign Ramor.

Alexandria, La., July 20, 1915.

Editor Colfax Chronicle:

It is reported to me that some one in Grant parish has circulated a charge that Capt. C. H. Teal is my candidate for the Constitutional Convention. I do not know what the object or purpose of this is, except to injure me and perhaps Capt. Teal or Mr. Brian.

I wish to say to the people of the parish of Grant that I have nothing to do with their local elections, and there is no man who can truthfully say that I have ever solicited a vote for either of the candidates running for the convention. Both are my personal friends and have been for a number of years. Both are competent and good men, and I could not take any part in the election between these two friends of mine.

I do not interfere with the local affairs of Grant parish. When the judge or the district attorney is to be elected, I have as much right to my choice of the candidates as any one else has, as that is a district and not a parish matter. I hope that this charge against me will cease as it is absolutely untrue.

Yours very truly,

W. F. BLACKMAN.

Negroes Fired On From Ambush.

A murderous attack was made on a squad of negroes known as the "gravel pit gang," by being fired on Friday evening, July 16, while returning from work in the Edenborn gravel pit, four miles east of Colfax. One negro was hit with buckshot in the thigh and wrist, and one was shot through the hand. The negroes were returning to Colfax after their day's work on three hand cars, when some persons, concealed in the bushes along the track, opened fire on them. One crew left their car and took to the woods and escaped injury. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired from repeating shotguns. The wounded negroes were sent to Shreveport Saturday morning.

This is one of a number of the same offenses committed near here in recent months, the negro crews of the Colfax Hardwood Lumber Company, the Iatt Lumber Company and the log train of the Big Pine Lumber Company having been fired on several times. Only recently two white men were sentenced to the penitentiary for firing into the Big Pine train, and one white man is under suspended sentence for the same offense.

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative.

One or two Dr. Ding's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.—Adv.-2.

Attempted Jail Delivery Thwarted.

Two young white men named Willie Jordan and Henry Rogers, confined in the Colfax jail under the charge of larceny, attempted to break jail on Wednesday, but were discovered at noon before they could make their escape. They were permitted the liberty of the run around their cage in the day time, and took advantage of the opportunity to dig through the brick wall of the jail. The thickness of only one brick stood between them and liberty when their attempt to escape was discovered.

The Clerk of the Court has issued a license for the marriage of Mr. R. H. Benton, Jr., and Miss Myrtle Council. We understand the couple were to marry at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. R. A. Rogers, in ward six, Friday night, July 23, 1915. Taking it for granted that the nappy event was pulled off on schedule time, the Chronicle congratulates Farm Demonstrator Benton and his bonnie bride and wishes them happiness and prosperity.

Harry K. Thaw, hardly removed from the ordinary bawdy house pimp, has had world-wide notoriety because he had millions, and at last has unlocked prison doors with his golden key. It is an outrage and crime against society that the partner in his lechery and his unsavory life have been given such prominence in the public prints.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

IV.—F. A. Vanderlip

On The Business of Banking



The farmers of this nation to come into their own must study business. We must, as a class, understand the fundamental principles that underlie every industry, its functions to society and its relation to agriculture, for there can be no intelligent co-operation without understanding. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, when asked, "What is a bank?" said in part:

"The first and most familiar function of a bank is that of gathering up the idle money of a community, small sums and large, and thus forming a pool or reservoir upon which responsible persons may draw as they have temporary use for money. It is evident that this makes large sums in the aggregate available for the employment of labor and the development of the community. But much more is accomplished than the use of the money actually deposited in the banks, for by the use of drafts, checks and bank notes the efficiency of money is multiplied several times over. A very large business, for example one of the great beef packers, may use very little actual money; on one side of its bank account will be entered the checks and drafts it is daily receiving from everywhere in payment for meats, while on the other side will be entered the checks it draws in payment for cattle, etc., its only use of money being for small payments, to labor and otherwise.

If there were but one bank in a community and everybody paid all bills by drawing checks on that bank, and everyone receiving a check immediately deposited it in the bank, the amount of money in the bank evidently would not change at all and the entire business of the community would be settled on the books of the bank. And the situation is but slightly changed when there are several banks, for they daily exchange among themselves all the checks they receive on each other, which practically offset themselves, although the small balances are paid in cash. This is called "clearing" and in every large city there is a "Clearing House" where representatives of the banks meet daily to settle their accounts with each other.

A bank is constantly receiving from its customers, particularly those that are shipping products to other localities, drafts and checks drawn on banks in other cities, which it usually sends for deposit to a few correspondent banks in the central cities with which it maintains permanent accounts. In this way these scattered credits are consolidated and the bank draws upon these accounts in supplying customers with the means of making payments away from home. As each local community sells and buys about the same amount abroad in the course of a year, these payments largely offset each other. It is evident that the banks are very intimately related to the trade and industry of a country. The banker is a dealer in credit much more than a dealer in money, and of course his own credit must be above question. He exchanges his credit for the credits acquired by the customers, and lends credit for their accommodation, but he must conduct the business with such judgment that he can always meet his own obligations with cash on demand. This is the essential thing about bank credit, that it shall always be the same as cash."

Official Proceedings of the Police Jury of Grant Parish.

(Continued from last week.)

On motion the following ordinance was adopted:

An ordinance to carry into effect section No. 3373 of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana:

Be it ordained by the police jury of Grant parish, Louisiana, that wards number three, four and six of said parish and State be and the same are hereby divided into districts and the citizens appointed to be road overseers—are hereby authorized and instructed to call out all persons subject to road duty as provided by the laws of the State of Louisiana and cause them to work on the public roads three full days in each quarter of the year.

Be it further ordained, That the road apportioners appointed by the police jury in said wards three, four and six, shall apportion the road hands to the different roads according to the requirements and conditions in their respective wards, and shall inspect the roads and report any and all failures of the overseers to perform their duties, to the Grand Jury at the regular sessions of the same. And the apportioners for and in consideration of such service as they may render shall be exempt from road duty as many days as may be required for the performance of the services here provided.

ROAD APPOINTERS.

For ward three—W. O. Hutchinson, Odus Watson and J. F. Johnson; who shall meet at Dry Prong on the 26th day of July, 1915, and then and there apportion the road hands in and for the ward.

For ward four—W. P. Deen, T. O. Nugent and J. L. Kent, who shall meet at Williana on the 26th day of July, 1915, and then and there apportion the road hands in and for the ward.

For ward six—J. W. O'Quinn, J. A. Fuller and C. W. Calhoun; who shall meet at Aloha on the 26th day of July, 1915 and then and there apportion the road hands in and for the ward.

ROAD OVERSEERS.

The following named citizens were appointed as road overseers:

For Ward three—On Clairborn road from ward 4 line to Dry Prong, T. J. Walker overseer; from Dry Prong to line of ward 2, Allen Butts overseer; on Pollock-Rochelle road from line of ward 2, to Sand Spur, James Chandler overseer; from Sand Spur to line of ward 4, J. M. Slayter overseer; on Dry Prong-Fish Creek road, from line of ward 4 to Dry Prong Mike Henegan overseer; on Fish Creek-Pollock road, from line of ward 4 to Colfax-Rochelle model road, Isaiah Walker overseer; on Thompson Ferry road, from Bryan Spur to the ferry, Derwood Pennington, overseer; on Verda-Pollock road, from line of ward 4 to W. M. Gentry's place, J. H. Faircloth overseer; from W. M. Gentry's place to L. & A. R. R. crossing, Hugh Watson overseer; from Dry Prong to Colfax-Pollock road, J. W. Smith overseer; on Colfax-Pollock road, from line of ward 2 to Dry Prong road, T. C. Coleman overseer; on Colfax-Hebron church road from model road to Luther Corbitt's place, C. G. Jones overseer; on Colfax-Liberty Chapel road, from model road to Mrs. Sinquefield's place, T. B. Deen overseer; from Sinquefield's place to ward line, W. E. Murry overseer; on Colfax Georgetown road, from Liberty Chapel road to line of ward 4, C. F. Blackwell overseer; on Black Creek-Pineville road from Liberty Chapel road to line of ward 2 Nellie Newton.

For ward four—On Pollock-Verda road from line of ward 3 to Iatt bridge, E. O. Tingle overseer; on Colfax-Liberty Chapel road, from line of ward 3 to Liberty Chapel, Ed. Watson, overseer; on Clairborn road from line of ward 3 to Liberty Chapel, Will Shirley overseer; on same road from Liberty Chapel to Saddle Bayou, R. M. Deen overseer; on the new road from Saddle Bayou to Colfax-Georgetown road, G. R. Guynes overseer; on Williana road from Clairborn road to line of ward 5, F. M. Deen overseer; on Colfax-Georgetown road from line of ward 3 to L. & A. R. R. crossing, E. E. Slayter overseer; on same road from L. & A. R. R. crossing to line of ward 5, G. S. Hart overseer; on Iatt-Pollock road from Georgetown road to O. C. Nugent's place, W. G. Lincecum overseer; on same road from O. C. Nugent's place to line of ward 3, W. J. Rambo overseer; on Fish creek-Dry Prong road from D. C. Nugent's place to line of ward 3, R. D. Wheat overseer; on Pollock-Rochelle road from line of ward 3 to Lincecum, C. C. McKay, Jr., overseer; on same from Lincecum to line of ward 5, G. W. Atwell overseer; on Howcutt-Little River road from Howcutt to Little River, R. Rambo overseer.

For ward six—On Colfax-Montgomery road from Summerfield to line of ward 7, J. H. Williams overseer; from Summerfield to D'Artigo, H. C. Williams overseer; from Redemption to Colfax-Montgomery road by Shell Point, J. F. Smith overseer; from Phillip station to Summerfield, N. S. Roberts overseer; from Phillip station to the steel bridge (swamp road) Albert Mc-Mills overseer.

Mr. C. H. McCain parish treasurer tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect on the first Monday in October next. On motion the resignation was accepted to take effect as stated.

On motion a resolution was adopted levying a tax of ten mills upon all the assessed property in the Parish of Grant for the year 1915.

On motion a resolution was adopted levying a tax of five (5) mills upon all the assessed property in Road Districts number One (1) and Number Five (5) of Grant parish for the year 1915, to protect payments on accounts of Bond issues ordered in said districts.

The police jury adjourned until the first Monday in October 1915.

R. W. RICHARDSON,
R. S. CAMERON, President.
Secretary.

Mr. H. J. Lea, who has been clerk of the court in Franklin parish for twenty-eight years, dropped into the Chronicle office on Wednesday and left his card. He is a candidate for Register of the State land office, and was here getting acquainted and soliciting votes.

Are You Feeling Fit?
Do you envy the man or woman of untiring energy, strong body and happy disposition? All these depend upon good health, and good health is impossible when the kidneys are diseased. Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys cast out poisons that cause backache, rheumatism, and other symptoms of dangerous kidney and bladder troubles. J. W. Duncan.—Adv.

BANK of POLLOCK

Located at Pollock, La.
Parish of Grant

Report furnished to the State Examiner of State Banks by the above Bank at the close of business on June 23, 1915

RESOURCES:	
Loans secured by mortgage.....	\$17,418 64
Other loans and discounts.....	15,972 08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	564 06
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	7,000 00
Other real estate owned.....	5,121 05
Due from banks and bankers.....	5,187 21
Checks and other cash items.....	254 06
Gold coin.....	600 00
Silver, nickel and copper coin.....	1,444 27
National bank notes and all issues U. S. government.....	1,651 00
Total.....	\$58,202 32

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,000 00
Surplus.....	3,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	491 82
Individual deposits subject to check.....	34,710 50
Bills payable.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$53,202 32

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Grant

I, J. N. Warner, President, and I, G. A. Foster, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of July, 1915.

C. U. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

When Entertaining

serve your guests with

Muscadine Punch

You may serve it by placing several pieces of ice in a punch bowl and pouring the punch upon it, and serve in small glasses. Or fill glasses with crushed ice and add punch.

TASTES LIKE
RIPE MUSCADINES

25c pt. delivered your house

DIXIE Pharmacy

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, CRAMPS, COLIC, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND BURNS, OLD SORES, STINGS OF INSECTS ETC. ANTISEPTIC ANODYNE, USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. Price 25c.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

Tired!

Are you tired? Run down? Nervous? Is everything you do an effort? No! It is not because you are ill. Your system needs a tonic. Your stomach, kidneys and liver need stirring up. Nothing will do this better than

Electric Bitters

50c. and \$1.00 All Druggists

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, CRAMPS, COLIC, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND BURNS, OLD SORES, STINGS OF INSECTS ETC. ANTISEPTIC ANODYNE, USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. Price 25c.