

Get The College Spirit

See St. Charles and Jesuit High fight for Honors in the
OPENING FOOTBALL GAME OF THE SEASON

Sunday, October 5, at 3:30 P. M.

COLLEGE CAMPUS, GRAND COTEAU

A fast, snappy Game is promised. St. Charles will be invincible in its class, because under the able tutoring of its famous coach, M. J. Fagan, of Wisconsin, the Grand Coteau institution is rounding out the fastest aggregation of pigskin chasers in this section.

Jesuit High is a contender for the State High School championship. It has won its first game and is regarded as a formidable opponent.

Help St. Charles Build Its Team—By Rooting Tomorrow!

ADMISSION - - - - - 50 CENTS

Mr. Farmer---

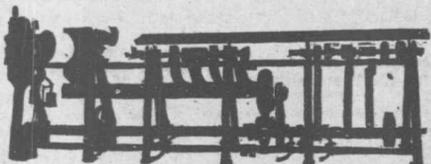
HAVE YOUR COTTON
GINNED AT A NEW GIN

I have a thoroughly equipped and modern gin now in operation, located near the Old Comeau Gin, and in soliciting the ginning of the farmers of this section I can assure them of first class and satisfactory work.

GIVE THE NEW GIN A TRIAL

Soileau's Gin
A. V. SOILEAU, Prop.

Let Us Save Your "Soul"---Shoe Sole



We have the finest shoe hospital in this part of state. Give us a trial when you need new soles, rubber heels. All kinds of repair work. We also sell high grade shoes new and second hand.

Boston Electric Shoe Shop

DISTILLERS TO FIGHT RETURN OF THE OPEN SALOON

Say They Were the Cause of
National Prohibition by
Abuse of Law

New York, Sept. 30.—Distillers are wondering what they are going to do with the huge stocks of liquor left on their hands when the nation went into its prohibition period.

They believe, according to O. H. Wathen, who is head of Kentucky's largest whiskey manufacturing plant, that whiskey will come back some of these days, but even they are firm against allowing it to come back in the old way.

"We don't want saloon," Wathen said recently. "We would have liquor take its place as a commodity to be disposed of at the grocery or the department store. We have no patience with the saloon. It got us into all our trouble. A man used to drop into a saloon, begin consuming whiskey, and walk out a staggering drunk. He went home and annoyed his wife, the neighbors saw him and pitied him. The dregs pointed to him as a horrible example and whiskey took all the blame. We believe whiskey can be handled right in this country, and we are going to make a fight to that end. Abolish the saloon and let the householder buy his whiskey and take it home. That's what we want to happen and we want to do away with the wrecks of people. Good whiskey had whiskey that made physical won't hurt any one unless he makes a pig of himself."

Wathen estimated that there is \$77,000,000 in whiskey tied up in government warehouses. The government agents hold the key to this stock, not the distillers. A great deal of it represents the capital of distillers. They want a chance to get rid of it, and are hoping that Congress will in some way declare war prohibition at an end and give them a chance to sell off the accumulation.

"If Congress will allow us to start in October to get rid of our stocks," said Wathen, "we will come near disposing of it by the time the national prohibition law goes into effect. I think we are entitled to some consideration."

"We can't get insurance on stock unless policies had been issued before prohibition went into effect. Insurance companies fear destruction of

the liquor by some fanatic, so we are facing more than merely a loss through confiscation. If a fire were to start in some of these plants it would wipe out the men who are holding the stocks."

Wathen said that when the government banned the use of corn, barley and rye in the manufacture of whiskey, it was with the understanding that war-time prohibition would be lifted in time to allow the dealers to dispose of their stocks. The promise, he declared, has not been kept.

Asked if export business war relieving the situation any, the distillers said the effect was hardly noticeable.

"They don't care for American whiskey in England, Ireland and Scotland," he said. "They prefer Irish and Scotch whiskeys. We are shipping some abroad, but not a great deal, and within a short time that revenue will be cut off. In France they prefer wines."

WAR TAKES BIG CUT OF LUMBER

Government Consumed Billions Feet During War, the Records Show

A consumption of nearly six and a half billion feet of lumber by the government during the war is shown in recent figures compiled by R. C. Bryant, Industrial Examiner of the U. S. Forest Service. Of this amount of lumber purchased directly by the various government departments, the army consumption was nearly five and a half billion feet; the navy more than 120 million feet, and during 1918 the consumption of lumber for boat construction by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was nearly 800 million feet.

Of the army consumption, airplane construction took about 181 million feet, more than half of which was spruce. In this connection, the total amount purchased was probably twice these figures, as the yield of cants in airplane lumber is about 50 per cent and the figures given represent the amount actually shipped to airplane factories up to January 3, 1919. Gunstocks and hand guards took nearly a hundred million feet, almost exclusively of black walnut. Boxes and crates required about two billion feet 75 per cent of which was southern pine, and structures for cantonments hospitals, warehouses, used about three billion feet, of which 75 per cent was southern yellow pine and 10 per cent Douglas fir.

Camel Cigarettes

They Win You On Quality!

Your enjoyment of Camels will be very great because their refreshing flavor and fragrance and mellowness is so enticingly different. You never tasted such a cigarette! Bite is eliminated and there is a cheerful absence of any unpleasant cigarette after-taste or any unpleasant cigarette odor!

Camels are made of an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos and are smooth and mild, but have that desirable full-body and certainly hand out satisfaction in generous measure. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Give Camels the stiffest tryout, then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality, flavor, satisfaction. *No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste!*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

About 355 million feet of the lumber used by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was southern yellow pine and about 425 million of Douglas fir, with small quantities of oak, locust for treenails, and other hardwoods.

In addition to this material secured in the United States, the government purchased large quantities of standing timber in France and also secured some sawed material from other European countries.

The figures given are only approximately as to the total amount of lumber used, as they represent only raw material and direct purchases. For in-

stance, large quantities of lumber were purchased indirectly in the form of boxes and crates and much was bought in the form of manufactured articles.

BRITISH TO BREED RABBITS AND PUT FUR ON MARKET

London, Sept. 30.—An organization known as the Beveren Club has been formed here to breed rabbits for their fur. The scheme is being run on co-operative lines.

The Blue Beveren and the Havana rabbits are the strains the club in-

tends to rear. The fur of the Blue Beveren is of lavender blue and is long, lustrous, fine and silky. That of the Havana is of rich chocolate color, and is thick, fairly long and fine.

It is hoped to produce from these rabbits natural furs, the color of which will not fade.

The hump of a camel serves it as an emergency ration. If deprived of food for several days the animal falls back on the fat of its own hump, which then gradually disappears before the limbs are perceptibly reduced.