

St. Landry Clarion

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STATE INCOME TAX

The proposition to impose another burden on the people of Louisiana by loading on their shoulders a state income tax appears to have called forth some vigorous opposition. Whether the sponsors of the idea can and will succeed in putting the measure through the constitutional convention now seems indefinite. It will not be accomplished, however, without meeting a strong fight.

Taxpayers of this state are already groaning under the load of taxes and their stentorian cry for relief is echoing in the convention. The delegates will have to give this matter some deep thought and afford a measure of relief. That fact is now patent. But to turn a deaf ear to the protestations of the people and then add insult to injury by imposing an additional burden will prove that there is no intention on the part of the convention to lighten yearly expenses of the property owners of the state.

For a number of years the federal government has imposed an income tax on certain classes of individuals and it would be manifestly unfair for the state government to step in and tell this same class that they must tork over another part of their income for state purposes.

Judge Milling of Shreveport, formerly of the board of state affairs, appears to be the head of the movement favoring a state income tax. His chief argument in its favor is strongly flavored with a taste of class legislation. He says that but ten per cent of the amount collected would fall on the people living outside of the cities of New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Lake Charles and Monroe, the people residing within those municipalities shouldering the other ninety per cent.

This arraying the rural districts against the cities is in a manner never heretofore heard of in Louisiana. The very admission of Judge Milling ought to be sufficient grounds for the convention to reject the entire scheme as un-American and undemocratic. The federal government has taken up to itself the income tax principle as the proper method of raising revenue to pay war debts and other expenses. It should have the field left strictly to itself—there will be no objection on the part of the people of this commonwealth. If the principle is written in our constitution its future repeal might prove doubtful. And, moreover the minimum limit of taxable income adopted by the federal government may be reduced for state purposes, fixing, say, five hundred dollars exemption for single persons, one thousand dollars for married persons.

The adoption of such a schedule would mean the reaching of a large class of people who now do not pay a cent to the federal government, while at the same time it would impose a much heavier burden on the shoulders of those already taxed by the latter.

If a majority of the convention delegates think a state income tax is proper it should refer the matter to the general assembly and not write the principle in the constitution. Either way, however, promises to rouse a storm of protest from the people of Louisiana.

ASSOCIATION CALLS DOWN RURALIST

SHOWS FARM PAPER HOW ITS FIGURES ARE MISLEADING

The following information, correct in a way but misleading because it takes into account only a portion—a little more than half of the carry-over of American cotton—appeared in the Southern Ruralist of March.

"The carry-over from last year, 1919-1920, was given to us by the United States department of markets as being 3,255,218 bales. Adding this to the estimated crop of 1920, we have a total supply for the present year of 16,242,218 bales. Taking away the probable consumption there will remain on July 31, next, a total carry-over of 4,000,000 to 4,992,228 bales."

A lot of people are figuring on a carry-over of nine million bales of North American cotton, but we have no figure that warrants that condition. There is certainly a vast difference in our largest figure, 4,992,228 and 9,000,000."

Some have suggested that the larger figures are being used to scare farmers into a reduction of their cotton acreage. We don't say more believe in trying to scare farmers into

reducing their cotton acreage than we do in trying to scare them or anybody else into the church. That sort of salvation isn't worth much. The sheer logic of the situation is compelling enough to lead any man that thinks to do the sensible thing. Just let's do it. The most optimistic figures possible will leave us with an extremely dangerous surplus on hand at picking time this fall.

The following letter from the cotton acreage committee has been forwarded to the Southern Ruralist with the request that it be published.
Editor, Southern Ruralist, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir: We have read with some thing approaching amazement your statement in the Southern Ruralist of March 1, in regard to the present cotton outlook.

On its face you indicate uncertainty as to the amount of the carry-over at July 31, 1920. At the same time you seek to point the finger of suspicion at figures that have been accepted by all enlightened opinion north as well as south of the Mason and Dixon line for several months. Such articles as the one referred to are hurtful. If you are really intending to aid the people in reaching a solution of their problems you are accomplishing the very opposite result.

In effect you indicate that you do not know where correct information relative to cotton is obtainable, and that you do not know whether the figures given by you are correct or not. We say that, based upon accepted authority, the carry-over of American cotton will not be less than 9,000,000 bales. The bureau of markets recently invaded the domain of the United States bureau of census and shortly thereafter it came to pass that the said bureau of markets made public acknowledgment that it had made a mistake of nearly 2,000,000 bales in estimating the world's supply. Just another justification for the old saying "every man to his own trade."

The census bureau has had considerable experience in such work; has a number of trained men for the business and an equipment that has heretofore seemed to warrant the confidence placed in it. Insofar as we there was no demand for the service which the bureau of markets attempted to render, but aside from that anything given out with the official stamp on it should at least have been trustworthy. The bureau of markets, your authority according to your statement places the carry-over at July 31, 1920, at 3,255,218 bales; evidently this does not take into account linters, nor does it include any American cotton that was not in the United States at July 31, 1920. The census bureau report gives the amount of cotton in the United States at July 31, 1920 at 4,572,812 bales including 1,009,650 linters. On that date there were at least 1,576,900 bales of American cotton in Great Britain and elsewhere, according to unquestioned authority.

If you are really solicitous that your readers—and we understand that you are—should know the truth in regard to the cotton situation, we refer you to Bulletin 145, issued by the United States department of commerce bureau of the census. This bulletin relates to cotton production and distribution, season 1919-1920.

Since, however, the report of the census bureau mentioned in the foregoing, includes only such cotton as was held in the United States, July 31, 1920, to ascertain the total supply of cotton (American) it will be necessary for you to add also the amount of American cotton held in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, in Japan, etc., and amounts floated on that date. For this it might be suggested that the New York Chronicle is quite generally accepted throughout the world as authority. We know of no government figures issued on the subject of American cottons held abroad.

We wish further to suggest that you inquire of, and concerning Col. Henry G. Hester's figures in regard to the amount carried over at July 31, 1920; also as to who Col. Henry G. Hester is, as to what right he has to be giving out statistical information and as to the success attending his efforts in that direction, during the past fifty years.

The question may be raised that linters should not be included in the carry-over figures. Census figures show that there were 1,009,650 bales included in the carry-over of 4,572,812 bales in the United States at July 31, 1920. Linters are not cotton, but often take the place of cotton, and if linters were not used, cotton would have to be substituted. Consequently, while it may be useful to know how many bales of linters are in-

That EASTER Hat



Just received a full line of Straw Hats—all the new shapes in Genuine Panama, Genuine Bangkok, Genuine Balilinks, Genuine Toyo, and don't forget we have the right prices, ranging from 3.50 to 8.50

See Our Windows

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The Name is the Guarantee

Ladies Aid Meeting

The Ladies Aid held a very enthusiastic meeting at the home of Mrs. O'Quinn on Wednesday. A very large number of members were present. This body of ladies pledged themselves to support Miss Stockton, our parish nurse, in her work, and will supply the necessary funds for the care of several patients.

After a spirited business session a very enjoyable social hour was spent. Mrs. O'Quinn proved herself a very charming hostess, and the house was a mass of spring's lovely roses.

Mesdames Ballard, Skiles and Nolan assisted the hostess in serving tempting refreshments consisting of iced tea, sandwiches, fruit and water. On April 7 the Aid will entertain at a reception at the home of Mrs. J. L. Ballard. The next regular business session of the Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. D. C. Rose.

OPELOUSAS MAN CHOSEN A HEAD CAMP DELEGATE

At the state convention of the Woodmen of the World, held in Lafayette this week, among the officers chosen was Hon. Leon S. Haas, former state senator, as delegate to the head camp of the order. Mr. Haas has been prominent in Woodmen circles for years and has been chief officer of the Opelousas camp for a number of terms.

cluded in the supply, it is also quite necessary to take the said linters into account in considering the total supply.

Your figures do not state whether they include linters or not, nor do they indicate whether it is intended to include the supply in all positions throughout the world, nor indeed whether you are talking about American cotton, some other cotton or all kinds of cotton. As a matter of fact, the figures approximate only that amount of cotton, without linters, held in the United States only at the close of the last statistical year. To that extent they were misleading to every one not thoroughly conversant with cotton statistics. Our figures state very definitely what they purport to represent and our source of authority. They were issued about the first of December. You have waited long to raise a question. In fact we think you have not yet taken direct issue. If there is anything incorrect about any statement or statements given out by us, we want to know it. Every figure issued from this office has been so definite and without equivocation, that any one who understands cotton statistics should be able to point out definitely the error, should any be contained herein. We challenge you to do it. It is unfair to us and unfair to the readers of your paper, and unfair to the south as a whole, to merely muddy the water. If you take issue with us, you should do so openly, and in terms that leave no doubt that you do take issue. You must assume however, that our purposes are quite as sincere for the welfare of the south as your own, that we are capable of understanding the truth, and that we are willing to express it.

The south stands at the parting of the ways. The matter of the supply of cotton is of vital importance in determining how much acreage should be planted this year. It is important enough to deserve the painstaking investigation of all concerned, especially of those who undertake to give out information. Jumped-at conclusions, loosely and hastily compiled statistics and half-baked opinions will not do. If the supply of cotton is no greater than the figures published by you indicate, there is no need for reduction in the cotton

FRENCH WOMAN STUDIES LOUISIANA METHODS

Madame De Vouge from the department of Agriculture of France recently visited the parishes of Lafayette and Acadia for the purpose of studying the method of home demonstration work as carried on in this state. The home demonstration agents in these two parishes were among the party of food conservation workers who went to France during the European War, and it was through the influence of the good work done by them abroad that Madame De Vouge visited Louisiana. While in these parishes Madame De Vouge familiarized herself with the actual work, such as club meetings, demonstrations of all kinds and on how the work is carried on in the business homes and in the schools. Madame De Vouge will start home demonstration work in France immediately upon her return. Madame De Vouge was conducted throughout the parish by Miss Norma Overby, state home demonstration agent and Miss Flavia Gleason, district home demonstration agent in the state university extension division. "We were indeed glad to have Madame De Vouge include Louisiana in her tour of inspection of the southern states relative to home demonstration work," said Miss Overby. It is most gratifying to all the workers of this force to know that the work is of such a type to merit adoption of its plans by other people.

acreage. Any effort to reduce cotton acreage to bring about a shortage in the supply of cotton, a famine perhaps, thereby to extort dishonest profits, would be nothing short of a crime, and any man who engages in it should be put in jail.

There are no mysteries about cotton statistics; no excuse for any differences of opinion as to what the supply really is if we are willing to accept such authorities as the United States bureau of census and Col. Hester as being worthy of confidence; no excuse for ignorance where there is a desire to know.

Such a paper as yours ought to be able to say without any ifs or ands about it, whether figures relating to the carry-over are right or wrong. It ought to be able to express a definite opinion of its own, not mere generalities. Should you question any statement relative to the supply you ought to be able to check it up and analyze the figures, and it is inconceivable that you have not a man on your staff who is capable of doing this. To fail to do this, to confess confusion or uncertainty in your own mind and then to set yourself up as questioning Col. Hester and other statistical authority seems to us to be fiddling while Rome burns.

Your intimation that figures indicating the carry-over of 9,000,000 bales or more at July 31, 1921, were put out for the mere purpose of scaring the farmers might better have remained unsaid. The inference is that those responsible for the figures do not hesitate to lie to accomplish a purpose. A lie is a lie, no matter what the purpose. The south is in a desperate situation but it has no use for liars. What it wants is the truth, and not those who obstruct the truth. If you will devote a little earnest study to the cotton situation, you may be better prepared to disseminate the truth. We enclose some statistics which may prove useful.

There will be a carry-over of more than 9,000,000 bales at July 31, 1921. Any farmer who plants cotton with the idea that it will be less, is going to be mighty sorry.

Yours very truly,
COTTON ACREAGE COMMITTEE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MRS. A. T. BERTRAND versus NAPOLEON LEWIS
No. —, Civil Docket, Sixteenth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable Sixteenth Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, and to me directed, I have seized, and will proceed to offer for sale, at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the principal front door of the court house of St. Landry parish, at Opelousas, on SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

One mule.
TERMS—CASH, to pay and satisfy the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy (\$270.00) Dollars debt, with interest and attorney's fees and all costs, unless the same is immediately paid.
CHARLES THIBODEAUX, mch19-tds Sheriff St. Landry Pa.

In Memory of Adolph M. Hollier
How peaceful you looked as we laid you to rest.
And placed your cold hands upon your dear breast.
In silence you suffered, with patience you bore,
Till God called you home to suffer no more.

When death came to loved ones 'tis so hard to part,
But to watch while they suffer 'tis melting your heart.
A husband and father he was, we all know;
But when God called him home from them he must go.

To his wife when she suffered he gave every need,
And God left her here for this nobler deed.
And for him she did all on earth she could do.
Still each day nearer to heaven he drew.

But God let him stay with them 'till the last,
For only his breath was holding him fast.

His manhood and strength to God he gave,
And at last his remains to his earthly grave.

Dear wife and children, I feel for your part
The wound it has left on each of your hearts.

To God he must go and perhaps for the best,
Now he is safe in his heavenly rest.

MRS. R. P. COLLINS AND FAMILY.

To Stop a Cough Quick

take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, a cough medicine which stops the cough by soothing the inflamed and irritated tissues.

A box of GROVES' O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. The salve should be rubbed on the chest and throat of children suffering from a Cold or Croup.

The healing effect of Hayes' Healing Honey inside the throat combined with the healing effect of Groves' O-Pen-Trade Salve through the pores of the skin soon stops a cough.

Both remedies are packed in one carton and the cost of the combined treatment is 50c.
Just ask your druggist for HAYES' HEALING HONEY.

666 quickly relieves Constipation, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches, due to Torpid Liver.—adv. sept 25.

The Princess Theatre

"The Home of Beter Photoplays"
Program for Week Starting Sunday, March 20, 1921

SUNDAY
DOUGLAS McLEAN
IN
"THE JAILBIRDS"
Also, Pollard Comedy
Doors Open at 3:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15 and 25c

MONDAY
SHIRLEY MASON
IN
"THE FLAME OF YOUTH"
Also, "Fantomas," Serial de Luxe
Doors Open at 4:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15, and 25c

TUESDAY
BEBE DANIELS
IN
"DUCKS AND DRAKES"
Also Universal Comedy and Pathe Review
Doors Open at 4:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15 and 25c

WEDNESDAY
EUGENE O'BRIEN
IN
"BROADWAY AND HOME"
Also Comedy and News
Doors Open at 4:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15 and 25c

THURSDAY
VIOLA DANA
IN
"THE CHORUS GIRL'S ROMANCE"
Also "The Lost City" and "Topics of the Day."
Doors Open at 4:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15 and 25c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
The Idol of all
WILLIAM S. HART
IN
"THE CRADLE OF COURAGE"
Also "Seven Bald Pates" and Fox News
Doors Open at 4:30 P. M. Admission, 10, 15 and 35c

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guchereau, on Thursday night, March 24, a bouncing baby boy. Both mother and son are doing splendidly and "Frenchie" as Mr. Guchereau is familiarly known, was so happy he couldn't do anything but smile Friday morning.

Mrs. Allen T. Sandoz of this city left the first of the week for Donaldsonville where she will be the guest of relatives for some time.

After spending about a week in Alexandria and Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nolan and children returned home last Sunday.

Hotel For Rent

Two and one-half story building, located at Palmetto, La., on Jefferson Highway and main line of Texas and Pacific Railway; also Standard Oil pipe line passes through. Timber working and fine farm lands in neighborhood. Can rent same furnished or unfurnished to reliable person. For particulars apply to:

A. Sliman
Palmetto, La.

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Do you suffer from kidney or bladder troubles? If you do, here indeed is good news. Whether your case is one of recent development or long standing, quick, sure, lasting relief may be yours through HOBBO Kidney & Bladder Remedy. This wonderful herb medicine has relieved many hundreds of sufferers, and can help YOU. Contains no alcohol or harmful drugs. At druggists every where for \$1.20 the bottle. Hobb Med. Mfg. Co., Shreveport, La.

HOBBO Kidney & Bladder Remedy

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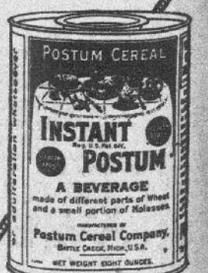
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temporarily in place of coffee or tea for health reasons. But they soon learn to love its rich flavor and its pure, wholesome qualities are so apparent that they adopt Postum as their regular meal-time beverage.

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The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head
Bedtime of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. E. W. GROVES' signature on box. 30c.