

The Natchitoches Enterprise.

Marmal School

STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC; ALWAYS CONSISTENT.

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AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

"The Innocence of Ruth," an Edison five-part photodrama, featuring Viola Dana and Edward Earle, released through Kleine-Edison Features, will be shown at the Olympic Theatre next Sunday January 14. There is said to be an unusually meritorious story in this picture, and as Miss Dana and her costar Mr. Earle, are noted for splendid work in the "silent drama," an entirely satisfactory picture should result. "The Innocence of Ruth" deals chiefly with life in Greater New York and presents a picture of the trials, tribulations and happiness of a beautiful young girl who, by her dying father had been placed in the care of a young millionaire, inclined to live at a fairly fast pace.

the town of Allaire, N. J., which is known as "The Deserted Village." At one time it was the foremost thriving center in New Jersey, but more than seventy-five years ago was deserted. All the quaint old houses and stores were used to good advantage by Director Nigh. He also employed many of the real natives there to appear in the film. In many respects, it is one of the most interesting productions ever made.

"The Innocence of Ruth"

CAST
RUTH TRAVERS.....VIOLA DANA
MR. CARTER.....EDWARD EARLE
Mortimer Reynolds.....Augustus Phillips
Edna Morris.....L. Davitt
Togo.....T. Tamamoto

"The Innocence of Ruth," an Edison five-reel photodrama, released through Kleine-Edison Feature Service, will be offered at the Olympic Theatre next Sunday January 14th, with Edward Earle and Viola Dana in the title roles. The story unfolded in this photoplay is forceful and interesting in an unusual degree and exceedingly well presented in the film. It is essentially a tale of Greater New York, Wall Street, millionaires, debauchers, charity balls, a helpless, beautiful girl, an unequally fascinating woman and the usual high life side lights.

Many Novel Scenes In "Life's Shadows"

LAUGHS AND TEARS GALORE IN NIGH-HOWLEY STARRING VEHICLE

CAST
MARTIN BRADLEY, a lawyer
WILLIAM NIGH
MADGE MORROW.....IRENE HOWLEY

"Life's Shadows" a strong and powerful five-part Metro wonderplay, in which William Nigh, the versatile director-author-star, and Irene Howley, noted for her delineation of difficult dramatic roles, are starred, will be the big feature production at the Olympia Theatre on Wednesday, January 17. In addition to these two popular stars there is an exceptionally strong supporting cast which included Robert Elliott, Boy Clair, William Yearance, Frank Montgomery, David Thompson, Harry Linson, Harry D. Blakemore, Ruth Thorp and Grace E. Stevens.

In "Life's Shadows" Mr. Nigh plays the role of an impetuous lawyer in the small town of Purity. He is sadly misunderstood by the natives, although he is a gentle and kind-hearted, and a quaint philosopher. The other residents do not realize it, but the lawyer's guiding hand is the one that controls the destiny of the little old town, and he is responsible for lifting the community up from the commonplace. He right many of the great wrongs in the town and brings to the surface the best in all who come in contact with him. It is decidedly novel story of unusual interest, and has scores of big dramatic moments. Miss Howley has an excellent role, that of a girl who has come to the town to "go straight." Supreme comedy is blended with pathos with rare artistry.

The exterior scenes for "Life's Shadows" were staged and photographed in

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Richmond P. Hobson
ON PROHIBITION.



Richmond P. Hobson, the floor leader of the prohibition party in the House, in defending the resolution favoring national prohibition, said in part:

"This question, Mr. Speaker, antedates human slavery. This question has baffled every civilization that has passed through the panorama of history. It is the greatest question in the life history of the human species, actually determining more than all other questions combined the perpetuity of any civilization. The object of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, is to establish those conditions that will make our nation ultimately a sober nation—able to compete in the world's struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy; able to maintain and preserve the liberties that we owe to our forefathers; able to protect and defend our territory, our institutions and to defend the cause of justice, liberty and peace in all the world. Mr. Speaker, we are not asking Congress to make this country dry. Let no member be deceived in this matter. We are simply asking Congress to refer the question for its decision to the states, where the legislators can either decide themselves or take recourse to a referendum to the people. The member who votes against the resolution, resolution, votes to deny the states the right of referendum. The truth about alcohol is rapidly bringing men and nations out from under the alcoholic anaesthesia of history. Alcohol has the property of chloroform, and ether of penetrating actually into the nerve fibres themselves, putting the tissues under an anaesthetic which prevents pain at first, but when the anaesthetic effect is over, discomfort follows throughout the tissues of the whole body, particularly the nervous system, which causes a craving for relief in the very substance that produces the disturbance. This craving grows daily, and the amount and regularity of the drinking. The poisoning attack of alcohol is especially severe in the cortex cerebri—the top part of the brain—where resides the center of inhibition, or of will power, causing partial paralysis, which liberates lower activities otherwise held in control, causing a man to be more of a brute, but to imagine that he has been elevated, when he is really partially paralyzed. This center of inhibition is the seat of the will power, which normally declines a little in strength every time partial paralysis takes place. Thus a man is little less of a man after each drink he takes.

It should be a source of humiliation to well-informed Americans that our government shows no indications of change of attitude toward liquor. Our need for revenue is much less than that of the nations at war, and yet in sections one and two of the revenue bill, recently passed, we turned to liquor for nearly one-third of the total amount, strengthening the hold of liquor upon the finances of the government. Liquor has the same attitude toward the throat of our government today that slavery had before 1861. Congress has not permitted the cotton planter to deposit his cotton in bond, but it has done everything for the distiller, so he can place his liquor in bond and on these warrants get financial advances.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Oscar W. Underwood
ON PROHIBITION.



In discussing the proposed amendment to the Constitution to secure national prohibition of the liquor traffic, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, said in part:

"It is contended that prohibition produces temperance where it is on the statute books, but I find on examination of the statistics issued by the Bureau of the Census that the improved conditions which we may naturally expect to find in the lives of men and women who practice real temperance are not found to predominate in the states where prohibition laws have been on the statute books for many years, as compared to those states where liquor is sold under a license system and where temperance laws are controlled by the sentiment of the local communities. The census investigation in 1911 shows that the average death by violence, exclusive of suicide, for cities investigated in 29 states in which liquor was lawfully sold was lower than that of Kansas, for many years past. In 38 states investigated, twenty states show a lower death rate from suicide where liquor is lawfully sold than Kansas. The census Bulletin on Marriage and Divorce shows that 27 states in which liquor is lawfully sold have a lower divorce rate than Kansas. The states of Kansas granted more divorces on account of the drunkenness of the husbands than 25 states in which liquor was lawfully sold. Maine was the only prohibition state granting more divorces for drunkenness of the husbands than Kansas.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that in 27 states in which liquor is lawfully sold the average saving per depositor is higher than that of the average depositor in Kansas. The religious body investigation in 1906 shows the following interesting facts: that out of forty-nine state investigations, only four states have a lower church membership in proportion to the population than Kansas. Thirty-eight states in which liquor is lawfully sold had a larger percentage of church membership than Kansas in 1906.

In conclusion, let me say that this is not a question of temperance; it is not a moral question; it is merely a question as to whether you are going to substitute for the authority of your state to enforce its laws against your own people, the authority of the Federal government that may or may not be in sympathy with the sentiment, the character and history of your people. In my judgment, there is but one way to work this question out, and that is by education sustained by local laws. The one government in the world most without prohibition laws is the Empire of Germany. There has been a greater growth of temperance societies in Germany than in our own country where we have more prohibition statutes than any other civilized land. Let our judgment be guided by the light of experience, and we have had much experience in attempting to secure temperance by prohibition legislation. That experience has proved that, as a rule, the smaller the unit of local option the more effectively has the sale of liquor been prevented and the greatest progress to complete sobriety obtained.

RAISING MULES ON LOUISIANA FARMS

Production of Work Stock Equality Important as That of Home Supplies - Cotton Farmers Spend One Sale Even For Mules.

It is being urged by many agricultural workers that the farmers must be living at home as far as possible, regardless of the high price of cotton, sugar or rice. It is important that the farmer produce his own vegetables, poultry, milk and meat. It is equally important that he produce his own work stock. It is estimated that Louisiana farmers are spending one half of a million dollars annually for farm mules, but that they raise the highest class of mules, and are more expertly than those used on the cotton plantations.

It is evident that there is an increased interest in Louisiana in raising mules for the farm. At almost every parish or district fair this fall there were shown one or more good brood mares with mule colts. The mares are a part of the farm work stock, and do their part toward the cultivation of the land with such favors shown them as are necessary for the successful handling of mares used for brood purposes. On the average, these mares when purchased are less than good mules, and while they probably do a little less work during the year, they are generally conceded to be well worth the price paid for them as work stock. Whatever they do toward the production of mules for future use on the farm may be regarded as clear profit. Another interesting fact is that a large percentage of these mares were bred by their owners or are nearly bred from native mares and colts raised on Louisiana farms.

At a number of the fairs the service stations used on the farms by individuals or for community breeding were shown with their progeny and their dams. Most of them were registered or high grade Barbours, Shires or Standardbred.

A study of the animals exhibited and those to be seen on the farms of the state indicates that the farmers are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the heavy production of mules is both practical and profitable. It is clear that they are making the conclusion that the production of small mares is unprofitable as a producer of farm mules, and that she can be best used for breeding a large horse stock by means of improved draft stallions, and the mares of this country are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the heavy production of mules is both practical and profitable.

The movement has now received sufficient impetus to warrant the formation in many communities of cooperative breeding associations, where each farmer will keep one or more brood mares and the association will maintain at least one good draft stallion and a high-class jack. Both are essential to the greatest success because the average Louisiana farmer prefers mules for all his regular farm work and is not inclined to breed mares to any greater extent than is necessary to give him a supply of mares of suitable size and conformation to produce the mules he requires. The average Louisiana mare carries more or less improved blood, derived from thoroughbred horses or other light horses and saddle stock, and their colts, even when bred by heavy draft stallions, show a tendency to have fine bones, clean limbs and good action. These qualities are transmitted to their mule colts, which are more active and speedy than mules from draft bred dams, and while they are lighter in weight, they are generally preferred by all of the farmers of this state except the cane planters, who usually show a preference for very heavy mules.

The present price of cotton, sugar and rice enables the farmer to pay out more money for work stock than he could in former years with low prices, but on account of the high price of all live stock he really gets no more for a given portion of his crop than he did formerly. It would be wisdom for all who have to purchase work stock to include a few good brood mares in each purchase, put them in the hands of careful breeders on the farm, breed them to good facts at the first opportunity and replace the mule colts to replace the active mules as they are worn out and discarded. Mules like all other farm stock, can be maintained the greater part of the year on pasture, and, as almost every farmer has more or less waste land which an abundance of feed remains unused each year or on which a good sod could be established, the cost of raising a few colts should be much less than their purchase price. But even should they cost as much as to buy them, it is more economical and safer as a business proposition to use the existing resources of the farm to produce them than to face the certainty of having to purchase the mules required for cash at a high price.

G. E. Nelson,
Louisiana State University,
Plan for a home garden.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Peter Radford
ON THE AMERICANISM OF WASHINGTON



In these days when men earnestly inquire what true Americanism is, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States afford a convenient touchstone for the citizenship. These documents promise the citizens the rights endowed upon them by their Creator and among these rights are mentioned life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is God-made and not man-made liberty that our government proposes to give its citizens. Our government denies man the right to create liberty, but it does not deny man the right to create and equally distribute them. Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence was so confident of the unity and patriotism of the people that he used the word "we" in laying down principles of government and the remainder is devoted to complaints against King George. Our forefathers in framing government spent almost their time in constructing machinery for preserving and distributing liberty to the people and spent very little time in defining it, although we have since added fifteen amendments to the Constitution, each specifically defining human right.

The Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States adopted by men who had dedicated their lives and their property to their country. Patriotism ruled the day and indifference to the public welfare was an unthinkable crime. But in this age, we have become so absorbed in business affairs that we have little time to kiss the bible, salute the flag, read the Declaration of Independence or study the Constitution of the United States. The question uppermost in the minds of the patriots who founded the government was "what can I give to my countrymen?" But the predominant question of this commercial age is "what can I get from my countrymen?" These instruments of government have been compelled to do duty under both regimes. It is true we have had to re-write the Constitution, fought a war interpreting it and have placed fifteen patches upon it and have filled libraries with laws expounding it, but it has stood the test.

The Americanism of Washington places unbounded confidence in the people and trusts them and them alone with government and we elect men to serve, not rule us. The citizen is made sovereign and we have now almost twenty million kings—and a large number of queens—sitting upon the American throne and the responsibilities of government rest heavily upon their royal shoulders. The conditions now confronting the citizenship of this nation require that the traditions of Washington and Jefferson be fulfilled and that every citizen render allegiance to government, for when rulers abandon the sacred trusts held in trust for the citizen, the citizen neglects his duty to government, he abdicates his rights, surrenders his rights to the blessings of citizenship, mocks the patriots who followed Washington to victory and tramples upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Frank Trumbull
ON UNIFICATION OF RAILROAD JURISDICTION.



There is no more perplexing problem in government today than the proper regulation of railroads, and no one more capable of discussing the subject than those who finance and manage railroad properties, for experience is the handmaiden of understanding and practical wisdom the stepping stone to success.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railroad Committee on Federal Relations, when asked, for his views on the effect of regulation upon railroad construction, said:

"The desirability of regulation is, of course, admitted. Whether the regulation the railroads have had is a success is a fair subject for discussion. One thing is certain—there is at present practically no appetite for fresh investment in railroads; that is for new construction or large improvements.

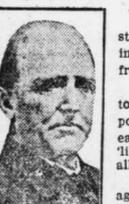
Now that an efficient banking system has been established by the Federal Government, a solution of the railway problem, fair alike to investors and to the rest of the public, is first in importance among our national domestic questions. The interdependence of railway owners and employees and of the shipping and traveling public has been demonstrated so often that I do not attempt here to prove it over again.

Are railroad managers entirely to blame? Suppose you are attempting to administer a railroad in an honest and straightforward way. Most railroads are so managed; there have been some exceptions, just as there have been wicked bankers, farmers who put their best apples in the top of the barrel, and other people who have made sharp horse trades. But in either of the cases mentioned, does anyone expect the State to penalize the banking business as a whole, or the apple business or the raising of horses?

The situation is much as if you had built a hotel in some good sized town, say twenty or thirty years ago. Probably very few, if any, of the bed rooms were provided with bath rooms. Perhaps the furniture consisted of a bed, a bureau, a wash-stand and two or three chairs. Suppose that after investing your money in that way the State passed a law stipulating that the price per room should not be over two dollars per day. Suppose after that the State passed other laws requiring a certain number of bath rooms, additional furnishings, the escapes, screens on all the windows, sanitary appliances, etc. Perhaps these requirements are reasonable and in the public interest, but where would you get the money for new and better hotels under such restrictions of profits? I have said that the situation of the railroads is much like that, but the hotel investment is simplicity itself as compared with investing in a railroad."

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Norman G. Kittrell
ON PROHIBITION.



Judge Norman G. Kittrell of Houston, one of the staunchest prohibitionists in the nation and a teetotaler, in discussing the question of separation of beer and wine from liquor in legislation, said in part:

"I do not believe statewide prohibition should apply to 'fermented beverages,' by which I mean beer, ale, porter and light wines. I believe statewide, nationwide, earth-wide, universe-wide prohibition should apply to 'liquor,' by which I mean whiskey, brandy, rum, gin and all blends and combines thereof.

Understand, I do not drink either fermented beverages or liquor. I do not belong to any club that dispenses liquor—indeed, to no club at all. I do not enter any place where 'liquor' is sold. I do not patronize any grocer who sells liquor; yet at the same time, I do not believe that hundreds of thousands of peaceable, industrious, prosperous, law-abiding citizens should be deprived of the privilege of using fermented beverages if they desire to do so.

It is known of all men that the most prosperous and peaceable parts of this state are those where the population is largely of foreign birth or foreign descent, and where beer is used by custom, habit, heredity and tradition as a daily beverage. I do not say that the peace and prosperity arises from the fact that beer is so used, but it is coincident with such use is true beyond all doubt. It should be borne in mind that the only ground upon which the 'police power' of the state can be exercised to banish any evil is that such banishment is necessary to the preservation and protection of the public health, the public order, the public peace or the public morals.

To all of these, liquor has always been a constant menace and a destructive foe. The same is not true as to fermented beverages. There is no ground for abolishing the liquor traffic exists and there is an imperative demand for the exercise of the 'police power' as to it, while it does not exist as to fermented beverages; therefore, if 'beer' be linked in condemnation with 'liquor,' and be voted out, it will be an arbitrary and unjust exercise of a statewide majority and operate injustice to hundreds of thousands of good citizens who could protect a cherished privilege by means of local self-government and local option.

That a statement, philosopher and sage, to the effect that it is an error to place a tax on wine. It is a prohibitionist's error to place the midding classes of our citizens and a condemnation upon the poison of whiskey which is decoloring their homes. Who is to be the arbiter to the bane of whiskey? If the makers of beer do not get out from liquor, both will go down together in defeat, never to rise again. The way that will drive out liquor is defensible, but it is just as good a way for the makers of beer who have no right to be in the liquor business, to give employment to many laborers to link them with liquor.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

J. S. Cullinan
ON CITIZENSHIP.



Mr. J. S. Cullinan, President of the Texas Economic League, in inviting the people to study and discuss citizenship and to give special attention to the problems of government, said in part: "Before we can intelligently study so important a subject as citizenship we must first define it. What is citizenship? Who is the best American citizen?"

The preamble of the Federal Constitution states that the legal profession we immediately become entangled in a labyrinth of confusing and oftentimes contradictory laws seeking to promote or restrain most every form of human activity, much of them good, some of them bad and others indifferent. But laws come and go; the Constitution is permanent. The preamble of our Federal Constitution states that our government is organized to give its citizens liberty and happiness. Read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and one can not escape the conclusion that the best American citizen is he who is most free, patriotic, just, happy and active and who hands down to posterity a civilization more capable than he found it. The spirit of our country is freedom and no man can become a true American citizen unless he is free.

Turning a moment from documents of State perhaps the best authority on citizenship, and one universally accepted by the public, is Webster's International Dictionary, which defines a citizen as 'A member of a State; a person, native or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to government and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it.' Further: 'A citizen as such is entitled to the protection of life, liberty and property at home and abroad.'

We now have before us the authoritative definition of citizenship by both government and society and in order that the most humble citizen may feel perfectly free to enter into a study and discussion of the subject, I will briefly outline my conception of what citizenship involves for the work of the Texas Economic League will be in vain if the most lowly citizen does not feel free to give serious thought and expression to his obligation to government and his responsibility to his fellow men.

Applied to able-bodied adult males, with which I take it we will have chiefly to do a citizen's duty, in return for the rights, privileges and protection outlined above, would seem to be: First, to expend sufficient labor in production, or auxiliary occupations, viz., manufacturing, transportation and distribution, to support himself and his family in comfort. Second, to conform to all laws framed in the interest of society under the Constitution. Third, to contribute his just proportion to the maintenance of government. Fourth, time, payment of taxes or, if need be, bearing arms in the defense of the nation.

In reaching the above conclusions I have assumed that under our system of government citizens—owners in common and are entitled to the rights and benefits of government during the term of their natural lives and for such period only.

SALE COLFAX FERRY.

Notice is hereby given that R. E. Hammett President of the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches, La., will offer for sale at the front door of the Court House, on SAURDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the Colfax Ferry, said ferry to be sold for a period from one to five years, and under the following rate.

Automobiles.....40c
Two horse wagon loaded or empty.....35c
One horse wagon loaded or empty.....25c
Two horse surry or buggy.....30c
One horse wagon or buggy.....25c
Footman.....5c
Loose stock per head.....5c
Hay per ton.....50c
Cotton seed per hundred lbs.....50c
Freight per hundred lbs.....5c
Packages by telephone, order.....5c

Natchitoches, La. this 8th day of January 1917.

R. E. HAMMETT,
President Police Jury
Parish of Natchitoches, La.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Phillip Rosenthal vs. E. R. Standfield.

BE IT REMEMBERED that by virtue of a Writ of Seizure and Sale issued in the above entitled and numbered case, of date the 19th day of December 1916, to me directed and to that effect, I, J. W. Payne, Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, La., did in pursuance to said Writ seize and take into my possession and will offer for sale, at public auction upon the terms and conditions hereafter stated, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1917, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:-

A certain tract of land, situated on the south side of the Texas and Pacific R. R. near Cloutierville crossing, in said Parish and State and containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less with all buildings and improvements thereon or thereunto belonging, bounded North by Texas and Pacific R. R.; South by lands of Mrs. Ora Lavespiere, West by lands of Mrs. J. Guillot and East by lands of J. A. Prudhomme. Acquired by the defendant from the plaintiff as per deed duly recorded and acquired by the plaintiff from B. F. Nichols.

Terms of Sale:—Cash, subject to appraisal.

J. W. PAYNE, Sheriff.

Miss Frances McClung, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McClung reached her eleventh

milestone on Saturday, which she celebrated by giving a party to about twenty little girls, who played all kinds of games and after enjoying the dainty refreshments cut the big birthday cake with its eleven candles and wound up their happy evening at the picture show. Little Frances made a charming little hostess and was the recipient of a number of pretty presents.

THE GENUINE
Wright's
Condensed Smoke
PRICE, 75c PER BOTTLE
FOR SALE BY
Leopold Levy
Natchitoches, La.

Half Your Living
Without Money Cost

A right or wrong start in 1917 will make or break most farmers in the South. We are all facing a crisis. This war in Europe puts things in such uncertainty that no man can foresee the future with any degree of clearness.

The sure and certain increase in cotton acreage means lower cotton prices next fall. Cost of all food and grain products is high, so high that no one can afford to buy and expect to pay out with cotton.

It's a time above all others to play safe; to produce all possible food, grain and forage supplies on your own acres; to cut down the store bill. A good piece of garden ground, rightly planted, rightly tended and kept planted the year round, can be made to pay half your living. It will save you more money than you made on five acres of cotton you ever sowed!

Hastings' 1917 Seed Book tells all about the right kind of a money saving garden and the vegetables to put in it. It tells about the field crops as well and shows you the clear road to real farm prosperity. It's Free. Send for it today to H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Advt.