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Tallulah, Louisiana, - Saturday, October 31, 1914.

The Belgian youth will no longer write in his copy book "Thrice armed is he who has justice for his cause."

The Financiers have completed all arrangements for the \$150,000,000 Cotton Fund, except getting the money subscribed.

About one third of the voters of New Orleans have failed to register. Is this a good omen or is it an evil portent.

Judging from Sir Edwards Grays letter to the Department, the Germans are buying more of our surplus products than the Allies. The Germans are not so bad after all.

Rolan Williamson, a Shreveport attorney, reported to be insane, strangled to death two of his young children Thursday morning.

Our democratic congress, in futherance of its retrenchment policy, has succeeded in holding down national expenditures to something over a billion dollars. It is rumored that the south got some of this money.

The Winnfield Times says, that there is no argument against the installation of dipping vats. Wait, honey, till you try to get them put in. You will hear something drap.

Ambassador Gerard has cabled that Germany and Austria will take seventy-five thousand bales of cotton per month. Shipments are expected to commence at once.

Next week the last survivors of the Bill Moozers will be interred in the Third Congressional District. The herd has become extinct in all other parts of the Union. The few survivors in that district have been nourished and taken care of by Hon. John M Parker.

The last report of the national banks to the Controller of Currency showed that the banks had on hand six hundred and eighty million dollars in excess of the legal reserve required by law. A big showing for the banks.

The Undertakers have been in session in New Orleans. About a dozen of those present developed ptomaine poisoning. An investigation by the Health authorities is being made to ascertain whether they were poisoned in Mobile or in New Orleans.

Congressman Robert Broussard is now delivering democratic lectures in Rhode Island. Judging from his record in congress his lectures are much better suited to that state than they are to Louisiana.

When voting next Tuesday dont forget to swat amendment number seventeen providing for the recall. The other amendments are all right and should be voted for, but number seventeen, the last on the list should be killed. It means more elections and more politics. Cut it down.

Over in the town of Bath, South Dakota, the birth record shows that there have been eighteen females born to each male. The prophets contend that this is a sign that there will be no more war. Wait until these eighteen gals grow up and get interested in that lone bean.

In an interview President Wilson expressed the wish that the New Orleans and the New York cotton exchanges be opened at an early date. The stagnation in the cotton market and wide difference in quotations aprevaling different points in the cotton belt should open the eyes of those who have been carrying on a crusade against the exchanges.

A Georgia farmer, taking Senator Hoke Smith at his word, shipped him a bale of cotton with sight draft attached figured at 12 cents per pound. The Senator paid the draft and to that extent has made good his guarantee to the Georgia farmers that he would make cotton worth 12 cents.

There was a fairly good attendance at the Farmers Meeting held at Tallulah Wednesday evening. General and local conditions were discussed at length. Addresses were made by Messrs. F. L. Maxwell, W. M. Scott, J. H. Gilfoil and Benj. Mitchell. The gentlemen present were of the opinion that meeting of this character would bring about more harmony and unity in solving the agricultural problems that now beset the farmer.

The past week has been productive of a decidedly more optimistic business outlook and some reaction has been reported in many lines. This improvement is due in a large measure to the definite announcement of Great Britain that cotton will not hereafter be considered either absolute nor conditional contraband. Large exports from several points indicate a resumption of trade and emphasize the fact that, notwithstanding the war, Europe must buy goods from this country to keep her armies supplied and to clothe and feed the non-combatants as well. These demands are bound to increase in time and, with an increasing market for our goods, business conditions should by degrees reach normal.

After Big Fish.

There was a surprisng denouement in the prosecution of the Sugar Trust by the Louisiana Planters. Early in the spring the planters brought suit against the Trust, claiming heavy damages for various and sundry outrages perpetrated on them by the Trust. The litigants ramped around in the courts during the dog days with the usual results. All of a sudden the Chalmette Refinery blew the high ball and quit buying cane from the planters. The planter made a squeal claiming that this was in retaliation of the prosecution that he had inaugurated, and set up the necessity of selling his crop, alleging that he was in need of ready money. The threats of the planter to haul the Trust into court again was without avail, so to make good his word he called on Governor Hall to take a hand in the matter. The Governor will invoke the powers of the courts to bring the Trust to law. Some say that throwing a trust into the courts is like throwing a rabbit in a briar patch. But be that as it may, they are preparing for a big legal fight. The Governor has put the state machinery in motion and the Trust has hired about eleven corporation lawyers and it looks like there will be something doing.

Be it understood however, that we do not promise the people or the planters much as a result of the contest, for past experience has demonstrated that going after a Trust with the average political machinery is just about as feasible as fishing for a shark with a perch hook, but we want to let them know that our officers are after a Trust. And if time should prove that we are mistaken, we call upon the people to give due credit and honor to those responsible for the valiant attack.

The Progress-News, of Pollock, question the patriotism of the citizen who spends the evening discussing the war situation while his wife wrestles with the wood pile at home. The suggestion may well be extended to other cases of neglect. If the average citizen would put the same amount of time and energy in hard work that he now devotes to solving the war situation and the financial predicament there is reason to believe that much more prosperous conditions would be brought about. But as Providence has ordained that the male of all the species should hold up the purely oroamental end we are not going to make any serious kick against the natural law.

As election time draws nearer our political statemen are rounding up for the hunt. Their first chase will be to run down the Cotton Oil Trust—a splendid quarry to show their dash and valor and a chase that will be highly appreciated by the people. About fifty per cent of the oil mills have gone defunct in the last few years on the ill-gotten gains that they have squeezed from the honest farmer, who being unable to get his trust in working order has been at their mercy. Now we think a close season should be declared on Trusts. They seem to be the only concerns that can move a peg, turn a wheel or meet a payroll. Go lightly boys until times are better, then we will all join in the chase.

The latest war news from the front is the effect that both belligerents are making slight gains.

Agents of the English government were unsuccessful in finding American manufacturers who would accept an order for a half million blankets to be used by the army.

The citizens of Winnsboro are very much excited over the prospects of getting oil in their locality. Arrangements are being made to put down two wells, after an investigation which shows that the geological formation there is identical with that of the Caddo fields.

Experiments by the Agricultural Department with desheen, a tropical vegetable resembling the potato, used for human and stock food, has demonstrated that as much as four hundred and fifty bushels per acre of the tubers can be raised in the south. The plant flourishes in a rich sandy soil where there is plenty of heat and moisture.

The Mexican diplomatic representative to the United States has informed President Wilson that Villa's real name is Dorothea Arango and volunteers the additional information that Villa or Arango, has a deep seated enmity for this country. No one has ever doubted that the type of Mexican that Villa stands for hates the United States and further that hatred is the main cause of the present revolution.

South Carolina and Cotton.

Governor Bleas, of South Carolina called a special session of the general assembly of that State to consider the cotton situation. Last reports from the session indicate that a measure will be adopted submitting to the people a proposition for the state to issue bonds to the extent of twenty-four million dollars, to create a fund to be loaned on cotton produced in the state. The cotton will be pledged to secure the payment of the bonds. The bill has passed both branches of the legislature, and unless killed by dilatory tactics of its opponents will at once be submitted to a vote of the people. A great deal of interest will centre in this effort to protect the industry and the final results will make or mar future plans of such radical character.

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EFFECT OF WAR ON U.S. SAVINGS

The war in Europe is a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very first hostilities opened across the seas postal-savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who, in their imagination, lines of feverish depositors at post-office pay windows anxious to get a return their savings to the bank, leg and body-belt depositories whence they came before intrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the Government to carry out its obligations, not only among the nations of the earth, but with the humblest citizen of our land.

Two important results have followed; thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad are now patrons of our postal-savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady and healthy and the system has filled in an important gap between the tin-can depository and the factory paymaster. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad and the transmission of money across the Atlantic was safe and expedient, there was approximately \$43,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 23,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added and the number of depositors has increased enormously. This unprecedented gain is the more striking when it is considered that the net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. Scores of offices have done more postal-savings business since the war has been going on than was done by them during the previous existence of the service. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country. New York City alone made a gain in September of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. Chicago reported a larger gain in the past three months than for the previous twelve months. More than 7,000 new accounts were opened during the period, bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

The unexpected increase in postal-savings business has not only added greatly to the general administrative duties of the system, but has brought up many new and interesting problems which have called for the careful personal consideration of Postmaster General Barleson and Governor Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General. But their task has been lightened, somewhat by the promptness of depository banks in furnishing additional security to meet the abnormal deposits. A number of the very largest banks in the country, which have heretofore declined to qualify as depositories for postal-savings funds, are now among the eager applicants for them.

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