THE CAUCASIAN.

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LIMITED

Wholesale Fruit, Produce & Seed

PROPRIETORS

Shreveport Candy Factory, and Bottling Works

HERMAN LOEB

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COTTON

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 26,013—In the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana—Robert S. Mandell vs. Geo. Holmes and Ernest L. McCain.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the above numbered and entitled cause, I have seized and will sell at public auction for cash according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920,

all right, title and interest of George Holmes in and to 49.88 acres frc'l. SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 of SW 1-4, Sec. 10-19-15.

Said property to be sold as belonging to above defendant to pay and satisfy the debt specified in said writ together with attorney's fees, interest and costs.

T. R. HUGHES,
Sheriff and Ex-Officio Auctioneer.

Caucasian, Nov. 30, 1919.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET

Shreveport, La., Dec. 6, 1919.

The market closed quiet.

Receipts 929 bales.

Good middling	41 1-2
Middling	40
Low middling	34

Shreveport Receipts.

Stock on hand August 1		11,720
Receipts today	929	
Rec'd previously	48,563	49,592
Shipments to date		35,009
Net stock on hand		51,923
Same day last year		47,505

Comparative Statement.

	This yr.	Last yr.
Receipts today	929	---
This day last year	1043	---
Thus far this week	929	---
Thus far last year	1,043	---
Since August 1	49,592	80,209
Net stock on hand	51,923	47,505

Why I Am For John M. Parker.

I know Mr. Parker personally. From observation and study I find in Mr. Parker a man in full sympathy with the great causes of his people. He understands them; he feels with them; he knows their needs. He has that practical knowledge, inviting energy and skillful ability, which, in my opinion, qualifies him above any man I know in Louisiana to be the governor we need in these post-war times.

Mr. Parker has vision backed by sound practical judgment. His personal experience as a farmer, a stock-raiser, and successful business man is generally proof of his comprehensive grasp of our educational, industrial, and agricultural problems, with the sure key to their unmistakable solution. He is a great organizer, a massive administrative, a perfect manager, irreproachable honest, fair and just in his dealings with men of all classes.

Some choose lightly to call him a destroyer. But only as he was a destroyer but on the contrary he is in fact a wonderful constructive, a prolific producer.

These troublous times require a powerful constructive hand; the set-backs of war demand the pusle of a forward-looking man; high cost of living and general scarcity clamor for such a producer as Hon. John M. Parker.

Let us set aside petty personal views, passions, and interests, in order to unite in electing the man, who, in my honest opinion, will make one of the greatest, if not the greatest governor Louisiana ever could have.

Let us elect Mr. Parker as chief executive and thus not lose the opportunity of having an illustrous governor, a leader with an incomparable record.—A. O. Boyer, Senator from Avoyelles, Pts. Coupee.

Eighteenth Amendment Next.

(The American Issue, Dec. 6.)

Despite the fact that cases involving the validity of the wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement code are before the Supreme Court the distillers and brewers are continuing to attack these acts before Federal courts. Fairly beaten by the voters at the polls, these booze-makers have no intention of submitting to the people's verdict until every legal technicality that high-priced attorneys can raise has been tested.

A decision by the Supreme Court is expected next week and this ought to settle the legal status of wartime prohibition.

Regardless of whether the court finds the act itself and the code good, and regardless of whether peace ratification automatically rescinds wartime prohibition, this country will be dry beginning January 16 next, under the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The drys' however, need not expect that with the advent of Constitutional prohibition the fight against the liquor interests is at an end. Their tactics employed against the enforcement of wartime prohibition is ample notice of what may be expected with reference to Constitutional Prohibition. It is true that a few days ago certain eastern brewers warned the saloonkeepers to "put their houses in order" for a long protracted dry spell, adding that the hundred thousand dollar legal experts' opinion that Constitutional prohibition would be defeated by referendums is all moonshine. On the other hand, in the past few days statements have been given out by wet leaders that whatever happens to wartime prohibition they intend to turn their guns on the Eighteenth Amendment and that part of the Volstead code enacted for its enforcement.

It will be recalled that the distillers some months ago announced that they had a hundred million dollar fund to fight prohibition. As long as there are attorneys in the United States whose palms are itching for part of that hundred million dollars there will be legal contests.

The war must go on until the liquor traffic is as completely stamped out as was slavery. This means that every dry state must stay in the fight.

Remember the slogan. "We will see this thing through."

Weather Forecast.

For Shreveport and vicinity: Unsettled Sunday, cooler.

The Mexican Situation.

There will be no war between the United States and Mexico over the Jenkins incident, which may be disappointing to one few, comparatively, who would profit from such misfortune. And if there prevailed war, what would it profit the United States to be end with Mexico overwhelmed? What compensation could be offered for the loss of thousands of our boys? It is conceded that the imprisonment of William O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Pueblo, was an outrage perpetrated on the false statements of Mexicans who had planned to extract money from Consular Jenkins, as disclosed by a military investigation directed by General Gonzales. In relation to this case there has been exchanged some hot correspondence, especially by the United States, and finally an ultimatum which has appeared to the unconditional release of Consular Jenkins. For this outrage Mexico may be required to make such amends as may be dictated by the United States. But as aforesaid, there will be no war between the two nations, whose relations should be most cordial. The trouble with Mexico lies in the inefficiency of the government with Carranza and his political associates, the officials of Mexico have drifted from bad to worse. Bandit bands have increased in number until nobody in Mexico at least the north portion, is safe. Even the Mexicans are frequently the victims of these bandits. In order to protect the Americans on the border the United States must keep a strong military force continuously on the alert.

Club or Jail.

If, as they claim, that Indiana healer can effect radical cures by the simple process of laying on of hands, we suggest that he give immediate attention to our crop of grasping profiteers. They can all stand a liberal application from both hands.—Jena Times.

The laying-on process for the profiteers? Better apply the club, and better still would be the jail. The profiteers have no conscience and could be persuaded to some degree of righteousness by a laying in jail for about six months or more.

Germany's Arrogant Defiance.

It would appear, as indicated by telegram from London, that the relations between Germany and the allies is strained, almost to the point where colision may be the only means of compelling Germany to conform to the peace terms. The Germans, energized by the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty, have become emboldened, and have procrastinated in signing the terms of peace. Germany has been presented with an ultimatum. If the Germans will decline to ratify the Versailles treaty, troops of the allies will occupy Essen and Frankfort, and such other territory as may be decreed by Marshal Foch. As reported from London, action against Germany is to be immediate. Germany is as defiant today as when it was elated with their series of victories of which they were boastful and joyful in their anticipation of occupying Paris and dictating the terms to England. There can be entertained no sympathy for Germany whose ambition, if now checked, is to renew the war, with a reorganized army, when it shall wrench victory from defeat and then become the master of the peoples of the Ecropean world. For the peace of the world, Germany must be held in subjection. The Germans must comply with all the requirements and stipulations of the Versailles treaty.

Weather Conditions.

Mild temperatures prevail this morning over most of the cotton belt, while freezing weather was mostly recorded in the northern part of the country, with temperatures of about zero to 20 degrees above being mostly confined to northwestern sections. Light to moderately heavy precipitation has occurred in many localities between the California coast and the middle valleys, attending the advance of the center of a disturbance from Utah to Oklahoma.

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Shreveport. HEARNE DRY GOODS COMPANY Louisiana

Foster's Weather Bulletin

Established March, 1886 Copyrighted

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 6, 11 and 18 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 7, 12, 19; plains sections 8, 13, 20; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 9, 14, 21; eastern sections 10, 15, 22, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about Dec. 11, 16, 23. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Dec. 6 to 25 and will include two cold waves that will be on meridian 90, moving eastward, near Dec. 8 and 27. The reader should always have Foster's large weather map for ready reference. These maps are sent free on receipt of 4-cent stamp. Always address: W. T. Foster, 1625 1-2 N. Capitol St. Washington, D. C.

Above storm dates also include the beginning of the greatest storms of this year, indications of which will appear about or soon after Dec. 17. A large part of this month will be better weather than usual, favorable to outdoor affairs. I am now perfecting a system that will more perfectly indicate the force or intensity of storms. This is a very important matter, even when the storms are not severe, because the intensity of the storm forces must be greater than usual before any precipitation will occur. A tradition says that, very anciently, the earth was watered by a mist. I believe that was true before the moon, as a comet, was caught by the earth. The moon certainly has something to do with concentrating the planetary forces on our earth, thereby being concerned in our storms and precipitation. My opinion is that the great December storms will be at their greatest intensity from December 11 to 24, on account of moon's relative position to sun and earth. That is an unusually definite forecast and should be closely watched. Millions of people are now much interested in these great storms. They have had the greatest public notice of all weather forecasts ever made and if unusually severe storms occur it will be strong evidence of planetary weatherology.

December will bring in another important weather feature. It is now being demonstrated that the principal cause of the changing locations of drouths and floods, of all precipitation, is a regular change in the places where the sea waters are evaporated, from which evaporation the moisture comes to water the continents. One of these changes occurs first ten days of this month. The period of these changes is about 165 days and these evaporations occur near the same places at irregular intervals separated by years. The calculations are difficult and the knowledge should be in possession of the government in order that it might be worked out more thoroughly.

Wages of the Cotton Pickers.

(St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

These are golden days for the cotton pickers. A job once beneath the dignity of the white man, it is now highly lucrative employment. The old scale of 75 cents for 200 pounds is gone. Wages have jumped several hundred per cent. Whole families have gone into the cotton fields, and some of them are earning as much as $60 a day. A handsome income, that; equivalent to a 25-barrel oil well in the back yard.

The planters apparently do not object to paying big wages. Their only grievance is a shortage of labor. Of the Texas crop, estimated at close to 3,000,000 bales, more than a third yet remains to be picked. The other cotton states are on much the same predicament. A harvest running into billions is yet to be gathered.

The present situation in the cotton fields is the result, in large part, of the country's reputation. The curse of ill-paid, inferior labor clings to it still. Once that tradition is removed, once it becomes established that the cotton fields annually offer several months of profitable employment, there will be an adequate supply of capable labor. Such a wage scale naturally is predicated upon a high price for cotton. But that high price is now a fact, and while the present price level may not be permanent, the world can say good-bye to starvation cotton prices that once obtained.

And it is a good-bye which St. Louis may join in enthusiastically. A considerable part of the cotton-growing south does much of its trading in this city. With the planter and picker of cotton both sharing the profits the buyers coming from the south to St. Louis periodically will come with larger orders for their prosperous customers.

Marriages.

S. W. White and B. V. Tadlock.
Henry Woodruff and Myrtle Hoge.
Orrie Willis and Ruby Tyson.
C. C. Cooper and Lula L. Adams.
Van Boddie and Winnie Goff.
J. H. Hill and Maude L. Tyson.
C. C. Hunt and Gladys Miller.
J. H. Phillips and Helen Friend.
W. J. Evans and Ruth Evans.
Henry Holden and Hester N. Coltum.
L. S. Schwartzenburg and Resa Robinson.
Raymond Webb and Monola M. Dowell.
Joe Poppola and Angelo Citrano.

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