

THE CAUCASIAN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Sheriff of Caddo Parish.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that Thomas A. Hughes is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, which is to be held in January, 1920.

For Clerk of the District Court, Caddo Parish.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that S. O. WILLIAMS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Court of Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

For Tax Assessor, Caddo Parish.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that John W. A. Jeter is a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor, for Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, which is to be held in January, 1920.

For District Judge.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that E. P. Mills is a candidate for the office of Judge of the First Judicial District Court, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, for the unexpired term, created by the resignation of Judge T. F. Bell, subject to the action of the Democratic voters, at the special election whose date will be fixed from the proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana.

For Representative.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that J. S. Douglas is a candidate for re-election for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next general assembly of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that W. M. Phillips is a candidate for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that W. Scott Wilkinson is a candidate for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, which is to be held in January, 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that J. T. Tanner is a candidate for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, which is to be held in January, 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that P. P. Keith is a candidate for re-election for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next General Assembly of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that James A. Denny is a candidate for Representative of Caddo Parish in the next General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, which is to be held in January, 1920.

For City Judge.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that John F. Phillips is a candidate for the office of Judge of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

For Justice of the Peace.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that C. C. Alexander is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Ward, Greenwood, Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that W. H. Campbell is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Ward—Greenwood—Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

For Constable, Ward Five.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that J. E. Oden is a candidate for the office of Constable, Fifth Ward of Caddo Parish—Greenwood—subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 25,160. In the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana. Thompson Bros. Cigar Co. vs. Claud S. Posey.

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, FEBRUARY 21, 1920, one-half acre of land in SE 1-4 of SW 1-4 Sec. 26, T. 22, R. 16, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, beginning 1303 ft. north of NW corner of Vivian Cemetery, thence north with Vivian & Atlanta Texas Road, 115.4 ft. to NW corner of said one-half acre; thence east 131.3 ft. to the NW corner of a tract of land sold

For Police Juror.

The Caucasian has been authorized to announce that C. E. Dunson is a candidate for the office of Police Juror for Ward Two, Caddo Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary which is to be held in January, 1920.

PROVISION MARKET.

Quotations Carefully Revised and Corrected.

Meat Products.
MEAT—Dry salt ribs 23c; dry salt plates, 20c.
HAMS—Pel lb. 35c.
LARD—Per lb. Tierce compound 38c; pure lard 33c.
BACON BELLIES—Wrapped 18-1-2c; to average 28c.

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—High patent \$14.75; second patent \$14.25; straight \$13.00.
MEAL—Standard, bbl \$7.75; cream meal, bbl \$8.25.
GRITS—Per bbl \$9.50.

Feedstuffs.

CORN—Per bushel \$2.25.
CHOPS—Per sack \$3.75.
BRAN—Per sack \$2.50.
SHORTS—Per sack \$3.25.
HAY—Per ton: Arkansas \$16.00; timothy hay \$40.00; Mexican alfalfa \$45.00; native alfalfa \$45.00.

Sugar and Molasses.

SUGAR—Granulated 20.00; y. c. 19.10.
MOLASSES—Per gal: Choice 95c; prime 90c; common 85c; pure sugar house \$1.10.

Coffee.

COFFEE—Pel lb. fair 32c; medium 27c; better grade 34c.

Poultry and Eggs.

CHICKENS—Fryers \$9.50; broilers \$7.50; hens 32c per lb.
TURKEYS—Per lb. 55c.
EGGS—Fresh, 75c; storage 55c to 58c.
COCKS, guineas and culls \$6.00.
DUCKS—Per dozen \$7.00.

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per lb. 5 1-2c.
ONIONS—Per lb. 7 1-2c.
POTATOES—Per lb. 5 1-2c.
LIMA BEANS—Per lb 15 1/2c.
NAVY BEANS—Per lb 9 3-4c.
BLACKYED PEAS—Per lb 8 1/2c

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Country good to choice 55c; fancy creamery 70c; one-pound bricks 70c.
CHEESE—Per lb. 37c.

Fruits and Nuts.

APPLES—Per box \$3.45.
CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Medium to small size, box \$5.50 to \$6.00.
LEMONS—Per box \$6.50.
ALMONDS—Per lb 34 1/2c.
WALNUTS—Per lb 34 to 38c.
PEANUTS—Per lb, 15c.
COCOANUTS—Per 100 \$10.00.
BRAZIL NUTS—Per lb 30 1/2c.
PECANS—Per lb 18 to 20c.

HUMPHREYS'

The full list of Dr. Humphreys' Remedies for internal and external use, meets the needs of families for nearly every ailment from infancy to old age—described in Dr. Humphreys' Manual medicine free.

PARTIAL LIST

1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammations
 2. Worms, Worm Fever
 3. Cough, Crying, Wakefulness of Infants
 4. Discharges of Children and adults
 5. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
 6. Toothache, Faciache, Neuralgia
 7. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo
 8. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach
 9. Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis
 10. Eczema, Eruptions
 11. Rheumatism, Lumbago
 12. Fever and Ague, Malaria
 13. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, Internal, External
 14. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head
 15. Whooping Cough
 16. Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing
 17. Discharge of the Kidneys
 18. Urinary Inconvenience
 19. Sore Throat, Quinsy
 20. Gripe, Colic, La Grippe
- For sale by druggists every where.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

to J. P. Lester by M. M. Spearman, thence south with the said J. P. Lester's west line 113.3 ft. to SW corner of said Lester land, thence west 108.4 ft. to place of beginning, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and being same property acquired by C. S. Posey from W. A. Millian as per act in Book 137 page 32.

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

T. R. HUGHES,
Sheriff and Ex-Officio Auctioneer,
Caucasian, January 16, 1920.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 26270. In the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana. Mrs. Kate M. Perry vs. A. L. Sutton, tutor.

By virtue of a writ of Seizures and Sales 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 and without appraisal at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920, lots 1, 2 and 3 of block 3, also lot 18 of block 5 of Dixie Place subdivision of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, as per map recorded in Map Book... page... of the conveyance records of Caddo Parish, La., together with all buildings and improvements thereon.

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, January 16, 1920.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 26398. In the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana. Geo. E. Hammens vs. Francis Harachosky.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale 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 and without appraisal at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920, the northwest quarter of northwest Range Sixteen, less one lot fifty by one hundred and fifty feet together with all buildings, oil, wells and other immovables by destination on said property. Three resident houses, one 250 bbl. tank, one 40 hp. oil well supply boiler, 100 ft. 2" steam line, one oil well supply engine, 200 ft. 2" flow line, one Rotary, one pump.

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, January 16, 1920.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 26367. In the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana. H. T. Weber vs. I. Gelfant and B. L. Overton.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the above numbered and entitled cause, have seized and will sell at public auction for cash according to law and without appraisal, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana during the legal hours of sales, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920, one complete Akron & Williams Vulcanizing plant, one set Western retreading moulds, one buffing machine and 3 hp. motor, one Weaver tire changer, one lot work tools, one typewriter, one Ford delivery truck No. 507635.

Said property to be sold as belonging to above defendants 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, January 16, 1920.

Weather Conditions.

With the development and advance of a disturbance of low pressure to the middle valleys scattered light to moderately heavy precipitation has extended from the Gulf

NATION'S FORESTS BEING DEPLETED

Great Eastern Centers of Production Near Exhaustion.

U. S. FORESTER URGES ACTION

High Prices of Lumber Not Wholly Due to Increased Costs of Production—Mills of the South Have Not More Than 10 to 15 Years' Supply of Virgin Lumber—Enlarged Program of Public Acquisition of Forests Urged.

The rate of depletion of the forests of this country is more than twice, probably three times, what is actually being produced by growth in a form serviceable for products other than firewood. Consequently, high prices of lumber are not wholly due to increased costs of production. An important factor is the ever-retreating sources of timber supply. Already the supplies of all the great eastern centers of production are approaching exhaustion, with the exception of the South, and even there most of the mills have not over 10 to 15 years' supply of virgin timber. Already the southern pine is being withdrawn from many points as a competitive factor and its place taken by western timbers. This inevitably results in added freight charges, which the consumer must pay.

Want Enlarged Program. These facts are called to public attention in the annual report of the forester of the United States department of agriculture, recently published. Their presentation is accompanied by a plea that the nation adopt an enlarged program of public acquisition of forests by the government, the states and municipalities, and protection and perpetuation of forest growths on all privately owned lands which may not better be used for agriculture and settlement.

In the early years of the present century it looked as though the management of forests as permanent, productive properties might be voluntarily undertaken by private owners on a large scale, but since then the situation has materially changed. The need for the adoption of an enlarged program of acquisition, the United States department of agriculture points out, has become increasingly urgent.

Must Join Hands. More than 20 years ago the division of forestry, as it was then called, offered to give advice and assistance to private timber owners who might wish to consider applying forest management to their properties. By the middle of 1905 requests had been received for the examination of private holdings, large and small, comprising in all 10,900,000 acres of land. Many of these requests were from large lumber companies and other owners of extensive timber tracts. On the strength of the showing made by the preliminary examinations, a number of these large owners entered into co-operative agreements for the preparation of working plans.

But private forest interests failed to follow up the beginning, and the government and the states, in the opinion of the department of agriculture, must join hands to work out a program that will correlate public and private efforts looking to the protection and proper administration of forests. The function of the federal government, in addition to handling the national forests, it is suggested, would be to stimulate, guide and co-ordinate state action and conduct necessary investigations regarding the best methods of forestry, to assist the states in the classification of land, and to harmonize action between the different states. The states would also handle public property owned by them and they would have a further direct responsibility in connection with the protection and perpetuation of private forest lands.

SUN'S RAYS AS WAR WEAPON

Airplanes, "Roosting" High, May Work Terrible Havoc. Airplanes, "roosting" 15,000 to 20,000 feet in the air, will, through the use of powerful lenses, destroy ammunition dumps and entire cities 75 to 100 miles away without firing a shot or dropping a bomb, declared Capt. Eddie Rickenbacher of Columbus, O., America's ace of aces in the war with Germany, while before the house committee on accounts in Washington.

Captain Rickenbacher noted that by the use of the lenses it will be possible to set fire to the object which the aviator wishes to destroy, just as it is possible to set fire to paper or wood under the magnifying glass held in the rays of the sun.

"Future wars will be won or lost in the air," Captain Rickenbacher observed. "That is true because just such devices as I have mentioned will be brought into play."

Nine U. S. Aces Still in Service. Nine of the 60 "aces" developed by the United States air service in the world war still are connected with the army, according to an official report.

Cut Off Cat's Tail to Cure Animal. Found guilty of cutting off the tail of a family cat to cure the mange, Joseph Farrone of New York city, was fined \$15 in court.

MUSCLE SHOALS NATION'S BULWARK

Big \$60,000,000 Nitrate Plant a Defense for Future Generations.

INSURES NATIONAL DEFENSE

Assurance of Abundant American Explosives a Reason Why Germany Quit.

By GARRET SMITH.

One of the chief fortresses of America's new military defense system which developed out of the World War is the Ammonium Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, on the Tennessee River, over three hundred miles from the seacoast, capable of turning out 300 tons of high explosives a day. It assures to the United States for all time an abundance of ammunition without which an army is a helpless encumbrance and it has made this unlimited supply of explosives available without resort to raw material from outside of the country.

The essential ingredient of all modern military explosives is nitric acid. Before the World War, America was entirely dependent upon Chile for the supply of nitrate of soda, the only chemical from which nitric acid can be made. In case this country became involved in war with any nation that could control the sea our foe would have us at her mercy, for she could cut off our essential means of striking back.

Other nations, however, were equally dependent upon the Chilean nitrate supply. Germany was purchasing one-third of it. She had expected to hold the sea with her submarines but failed. But a process for extracting nitrogen from the air had been obtained by Germany some years before from Italian chemists. This process had been successful in producing a high grade nitrogenous fertilizer from which in turn could be extracted ammonium nitrate. Germany, therefore, fell to manufacturing ammonium nitrate from the air on a large scale.

Americans Buy German Secret. In 1907 an American company, headed by Frank S. Washburn, had secured the American rights to this process from Germany and had gone into manufacturing the fertilizer on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. When America found herself in the World War the Ordnance Department turned to Mr. Washburn's company for help. The Air Nitrates Corporation was formed, with Mr. Washburn at its head, to build the Muscle Shoals plant. It was assisted by several other well known corporations, such as the Westinghouse Church Kerr Company, which put up the plant buildings, the permanent city and utilities; the J. G. White Corporation, which designed and constructed the power plant; the Chemical Construction Company, which designed and built the nitric acid plant; and the M. W. Kellogg Company, which furnished the piping and built the chimneys.

Beginning work in November, 1917, the big plant and new city at Muscle Shoals was completed within one year's time. Had the expected spring drive of 1919 materialized this one plant alone would have been able to supply 13 per cent. of all the high explosives used by all the Allied armies on all fronts during that drive, and the United States was secure for all time to come against an ammunition shortage.

When the arrangement was finally made for building the big air nitrate plant, work was begun on a power dam at the same point. This work is being conducted directly by the United States Engineering Corps. It will not be completed, however, for two or three more years. It was necessary, therefore, in order to insure immediate operation when the nitrate plant was completed to construct a \$10,000,000 steam power plant, one of the largest steam plants for the production of continuous electric power in the world. It is pointed out that even had the water-power plant been completed during the war it would have been necessary also to have constructed a steam plant to insure the nitrate plant working at full capacity at all times during the war.

Plant Worth All It Cost. Now, this entire job cost the Government \$90,000,000. It was put through at a time when the prices of materials and labor were at their summit. It was built at record speed, and speed costs money. The question naturally arises, then, as to whether Uncle Sam got his money's worth.

Tests made after the plant was in operation showed that ammonium nitrate of standard specifications could be produced at this plant at a cost of less than one-half the standard fixed price paid by the Government for ammonium nitrate produced by the older methods. This cost is only about one-fourth to one-fifth the cost of other high explosives of equal strength. Compared with the older process for making ammonium nitrate, the savings made by this plant would have paid for the entire plant in about one and one-half years of operation. The chief value of the Muscle Shoals plant, however, will be as a defense to coming generations.

GERMANY UNDONE BY OWN WEAPON

Had Sold to America Secret of Making Explosive From Air.

BIG NITRATE PLANT RESULTS.

Built in Eight Months It Convinces Kaiser of His Defeat.

By GARRET SMITH.

One of the most dramatic episodes in the secret history of the World War is the story of how the Ordnance Department of the United States Army made it possible for America, until then utterly lacking in ammunition and in facilities for making it, to manufacture unlimited quantities of powerful explosives out of air and rock. It was largely the knowledge of this fact that forced Germany to surrender when she did.

The secret was secured from Germany herself. It was an open business transaction between business men, whereby we apparently acquired nothing more military than a process for making a high grade fertilizer known as cyanamid.

Frank Sherman Washburn, head of the group of business men who bought this process, conceived the germ of the idea in the early thirties while in South America as consulting engineer in connection with the production and shipping of Chilean nitrate of soda. Nitrogen compounds are an essential part of all commercial fertilizers. The only available natural nitrate deposits in large quantities are in Chile. This supply was diminishing. Germany, which had been taking about one-third of the Chilean nitrates, was already experimenting with processes for their artificial production. In 1907 Mr. Washburn secured in Germany the American rights of the cyanamid process which had been invented in that country.

Turning Air into a Weapon.

By this process air, which is a mixture of about four-fifths nitrogen gas and one-fifth oxygen, is placed in containers and subjected to pressure and cold until it turns to a liquid. Then the nitrogen is distilled in much the same manner as alcohol is separated from water. But before this nitrogen can be used as a fertilizer it must be combined with a chemical combination of lime and carbon known as calcium carbide, produced by burning ordinary limestone in big rotary kilns and combining it in the electric furnace with carbon supplied in the form of ordinary coke.

Cyanamid thus produced contains the elements of ammonium nitrate, one of the most powerful of modern explosives. By one process ammonia is extracted from the cyanamid. By another process nitric acid is extracted from another batch of this same cyanamid. Then the ammonia and nitric acid are combined and there you have ammonium nitrate ready for packing into shells with TNT.

There are three kinds of explosives used for hursting shells in modern warfare—TNT, picric acid and ammonium nitrate. The United States was equally deficient in raw materials and plants for manufacturing all three of these explosives. Under the best of conditions the cost of either TNT or nitric acid is about two and one-half the cost of ammonium nitrate. But the United States was wholly dependent upon Chilean nitrate of soda as a raw material for ammonium nitrate, with the exception of a small production of nitrogen from the coking of coal. The Chilean supply was 4,500 miles away from New York City by way of the Panama Canal, and the route by way of the Straits of Magellan is nearly twice as long.

A Record Building Operation. Shortly after the war began in Europe the German government entered into the fixation of air nitrogen for military explosives on a vast scale. It was not, however, until the fall of 1917 that the United States government took it up.

The Ordnance Department asked Mr. Washburn's company to organize a subsidiary corporation, known as the Air Nitrates Corporation, with Mr. Washburn as president, to act as agent of the government for the construction and operation of the air nitrates plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. This corporation provided the designs, erected the equipment in the chemical plants and supervised all the other work. It also operated the camp, the town and the plant. Other work is subtle to several of the best known organizations in the United States. Westinghouse Church Kerr Company built the plant buildings, the camp, the permanent city and utilities. The J. G. White Engineering Corporation designed and built the nitrate acid plant. The M. W. Kellogg Company furnished the piping and built the chimneys. On February 10, 1918, ground was broken, and eight months and eight days later the \$90,000,000 Muscle Shoals plant began producing ammonium nitrate. In that brief period 23,000 men had completed the plant and around it, where not a house stood before, had arisen a city of 25,000 inhabitants.

This plant when in full operation was ready to provide 13 per cent of all explosives to be used by all the allies on all the allied fronts during the expected spring drive of 1919.

BANK STATEMENT OF

Big State Bank, located at Ida, Parish of Calcasieu. Report furnished to the Examiner of State Banks by the above bank at the close of business on November 30, 1919.

W. D. Means, president; W. B. Hammonds, vice-president; A. B. Hammonds, cashier.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by mortgages \$28,000.00
Real estate owned 2,000.00
Other loans and discounts 2,000.00
Cash on hand 100.00
U. S. Bonds 2,000.00
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures 4,344.47
Due from banks and banks due from banks 100.00
Total \$38,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$15,000.00
Surplus 800.00
Und. profits, loss expenses and taxes paid 1,415.79
Certified checks 3300
Cashier's checks outstanding 4,036.67
Individual deposits subject to check 52,340.53
Time certifs. of deposit 7,413.56
Total \$78,000.55

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF CALCASIEU.

W. D. Means, president, and I, W. B. Hammonds, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. D. MEANS, President.

W. B. KEITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of January, 1920.

C. L. PERRY, Notary Public.

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BOUGHT,
PRODDY-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Room 57, American National
Bank Building,
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National Bank

WHICH IS UNDER SUPERVISION
OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
**Commercial
Nat'l Bank**
of Shreveport
SHREVEPORT'S LARGEST
AND STRONGEST BANK
Capital \$500,000.00
Surplus (earned) and
Profits 585,000.00
Stockholders' Liability 500,000.00
Total \$1,585,000.00

S. C. FULLILOVE & D. C. SCARBOROUGH, JR.

LAWYERS
801 Merchants Building
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FENDERS.
Anything in Sheet Metal.
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