

Planters Bank & Trust Co.

CAPITAL STOCK, — — — \$100,000.00

SURPLUS, — — — — — \$20,000.00

WE PAY FOUR PER CENT ON SAVINGS AND TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

We Sell and Buy Foreign Exchange; We Sell and Buy Travelers Checks, Good as Currency anywhere in the World; We Buy and Sell United State Bonds, all Denominations, at Market Price

OURS IS A BANK OF SERVICE—We Cater to the Small as Well as the Large Depositors; We are Always Ready to Help Our Friends.

ROBERT CHACHERE, President.

J. A. PERKINS, Cashier.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Planters Bank & Trust Co.

OF OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA

At the Close of Business December 31, 1920.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	\$1,042,921.15
Cash on hand and with banks	105,138.54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	22,000.00
Now reduced \$1,000.00)	
Other bonds	217,185.65
Liberty bonds and other U. S. Bonds	41,550.00
Total	\$1,428,795.34

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,745.66
Total deposits	897,258.98
Dividend No. 5 payable January 1, 1921	4,000.00
Dividend unpaid	104.00
Bills payable	370,845.82
Re-discounts	14,840.88
Total	\$1,428,795.34

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

I, J. A. Perkins, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. PERKINS, Cashier

Correct-Attest:

ROBERT CHACHERE,
J. P. SAIZAN,
ANDREW MORESI,
Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1920.

C. P. DUNBAR, Notary Public

FORMER ASSESSOR TO BE ON BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Hon. A. L. Andrus Accepts
Appointment From Affairs Board

HAS KNOWLEDGE OF
LAND ASSESSMENTS

Act of Recent Legislative
Session Creates New
Body

Hon. A. L. ("Kelly") Andrus, just retired as assessor of St. Landry parish, has accepted the appointment as a member of the parish board of equalization, created by Act No. 231 of the regular legislative session of 1920, and was introduced by a St. Landry member of the lower house, Mr. J. Franklin Schell. Mr. Andrus' intimate knowledge of property assessments makes him an ideal member of the board, and his appointment by the board of state affairs is an open acknowledgment of that board's recognition of his fitness for the position. The board could have made no wiser selection.

Parish Board of Equalization

The act creating the board states in Section 1. "There shall be, and there is hereby created in each parish of this state a parish board of equalization. The said board, in each parish in this state, the parish of Orleans excepted, shall be composed of citizen taxpayers over twenty-five years of age and duly qualified electors of such parish and shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term to expire on the 31st day of December, 1921, after which the terms shall expire on the 31st day of December of each fourth year thereafter."

Police Jury Appoints Two

Section 2 of said act sets forth:

"The police jury of each parish in the state of Louisiana, on or before January 1, 1921, and thirty days prior to the expiration of the term of the members of the parish board of equalization, shall elect two such citizen taxpayers to be members of said board, and at least one of said members shall be selected from the seat of government of the parish. In the event any police jury shall fail or refuse to select such members of said board, as herein required, and certify the fact of such election to the board of state affairs, on or before January 1, 1921, and before the expiration of the term of those whom it elects, the governor of the state is hereby empowered and directed to make such appointment, on certificate of the secretary of the board of state affairs of such refusal or failure."

State Board Selects One

Section 3 has this: "That on or before January 1, 1921, the board of state affairs shall select one such duly qualified elector and citizen taxpayer in each parish in the state (parish of Orleans excepted) to be a member of the parish board of equalization." It is under this section that the state affairs board has selected Mr. Andrus.

While Section 5 sets forth: "That all such members of the parish board of equalization shall be selected as members of the said board, as far as possible, with a view to their respective knowledge of the value of the taxable property in the parish, and their selection shall be limited to no profession or calling, but no member of said board shall hold any elective office of profit under the state or any political subdivision thereof during the term for which he was selected and commissioned or for one year thereafter."

Time of Meeting

Section 10 fixes the time, date and place of meetings of the parish board as follows: "That the parish board of equalization shall meet in the parish seat in their respective parishes on the first Monday of May of each year and shall examine the assessments of property as fixed by the assessor and

taxation in their respective parishes and shall equalize the assessments as hereinafter provided; but said board shall not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation except in such an amount as may be reasonably necessary to adjust equalization, and then only by and with the consent of the board of state affairs, which board shall have authority in final review, as prescribed by law."

The Section 10 contains this clause: "Said board, in equalizing the value of property as listed by the assessor, shall consider the following classes of property separately, to-wit: Livestock, vehicles, farm machinery and equipment, agricultural tools, household property, oil land equipment and logging equipment; lands and town and city lots and improvements on same; and such other property as the board of state affairs may from year to year direct."

As to Contests

Contesting correctness of valuation placed by the board is covered by the following from Section 11: "That it shall be the duty of said board as constituted by this act to receive and hear any and all taxpayers who desire to contest the correctness of the valuation placed by the assessor upon the property listed for assessment, owned, controlled or held by him, and to determine as to the correctness or incorrectness of such contest, and if said claim for relief be approved by the board, in whole or in part, its findings shall bind the assessor, subject to the approval of the board of state affairs."

As to increases in valuation, Section 12 reads: "That no valuation made by the assessor shall be increased by said board unless the taxpayer is served with notice to appear before said board within five days and show cause why such increased assessment should not be made."

Pay of the Members

Pay of members of the board is fixed at five dollars per day for the number of days they actually serve and discharge the functions of their office, together with their actual traveling expenses in going to and returning to and from the parish seat. The compensation is to be paid by the parish, which said board will pay this appointed member of the parish board.

REDUCE ACREAGE OR GO BROKE, IS NOW THE WAR CRY

Visible Supply Cotton Will
Swamp South If Big
Yield is Made

COMMITTEE SOUNDS
WORDS OF WARNING

Non-Compliance by the
Farmers Means Bankruptcy and Ruin

"When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his pastures and disturbed by no creditor, and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amid his teeming gardens, and orchards and vineyards, and dairies, and barnyards, pitching his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus, and selling it in his own time, and in his chosen market, and not at a master's bidding—getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt, but does not restore his freedom—then shall be the breaking of the fullness of our day."—Henry W. Grady.

Cotton farmers in the south face certain ruin if they produce another thirteen-million-bale crop in 1921. That fact is patent, and its truth is fully backed by figures as to number of bales on hand, number used by mills, and the probable world's demands, judged by previous years.

How to Boost Values
The cotton acreage committee, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., recently issued some very interesting facts concerning the absolute necessity of the cotton farmers of the south taking full cognizance of the present situation in the markets, both for raw cotton and the finished product of the mills, and the uninformed can well take the lesson to heart and follow the timely advice given by the committee. To disregard this sage and sane advice means almost certain ruin in the near future and a lowering price paid for the south's chief staple crop which may last for years to come.

Present Holders Cautioned
Those who have held their crop of 1920, waiting for higher prices, if they continue to hold, should be the first to take up the battle cry and set the example by reducing acreage in 1921, otherwise their holdings, instead of advancing in value, will drop to still lower levels.

Recent figures of the government gave the crop yield of 1920 at approximately thirteen million bales. To produce a crop in 1921 anywhere approaching this yield will send the markets to the very bottom and it may require years for them to assume anything like a true value for the south's mainstay. But to produce a crop of half, or less than half, will act as a stimulus and the smaller crop will bring just as much monetary returns as a large one, with a corresponding decrease in the amount of labor, the acres cut off the cotton crop to be planted to corn, hay, potatoes and other foodstuffs.

Just Read and Ponder

The Southern Cotton Conference, in convention at Memphis December 7th and 8th, unanimously agreed that a reduction of fifty per cent in the total yield of cotton as compared with the 1920 crop, is necessary. The report of the committee on acreage was adopted to the effect that no farmer shall plant to cotton, the coming year, (1921) more than 33 1-3 per cent of his lands under actual cultivation in order that a fifty per cent reduction in yield may be made effective through

credit restrictions and the utter denial of credit to any planter, farmer or land owner who refuses to join in the movement.
Compliance to be enforced through state bankers' associations, individual bankers and farm, business and civic organizations.
Power was delegated to this committee to establish state, control and subordinate committees, and to take such other steps as may appear necessary to carry out the intentions of the convention.
"In the Middle of a Bad Fix"
The world supply of cotton this year is not less than.....27,000,000 bales
May run to.....30,000,000 bales
World consumption last year, U. S. Census figures, was.....18,181,000 bales
Pre-war consumption 10-year period, annual average.....17,500,000 bales
Amount of unsown American grown



The above photograph shows a team goes shores
Whenever one of these battleship teams goes ashore for again every man entitled to shore liberty goes along with it to root for the navy colors. Spectators are always treated to a brand of rooting seldom witnessed on any field of sport, and learn many new unique expressions of the sea of the court in case State vs. Green.

cotton in the world at Aug. 1, 1920, Hester's figures..... 6,086,000 bales

Size of crop this year points to unsown supply American cotton at Aug. 1, 1921..... 9,000,000 bales (May be much more.)

The south is in the middle of a bad fix cut your way out—reduce the acreage.
A crop of more than 6,000,000 bales this year will increase your burdens. Your load is already too heavy.

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

666 has more imitations than any other Chill and Fever Tonic on the market, but no one wants imitations. They are dangerous things in the medicine line. adv.