

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Adopted at the Regular and Special Sessions of the Legislature of 1918—To Be Voted On At Congressional Election, November 8, 1918.

ACT NO. 28.
The Haas-Powell Bill.
House Bill No. 242. By Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Registration and Election Laws, Substitute for House Bill No. 65, by Mr. Powell.

JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana conferring the right of suffrage and granting the right to hold office to women.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection at the Congressional Election to be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1918, as follows:

That women may become electors and vote under requirements provided by law for men, and the Constitution and laws shall be construed accordingly; provided that, in order that women may vote in 1919, it shall be necessary for them to have paid two poll taxes, but the payment of the 1918 poll tax shall be sufficient. This provision is self-operative, and shall be effective after the adoption of this amendment.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this proposed amendment shall be submitted at the Congressional Election as aforesaid, and the official ballot to be issued at said election there shall be placed on the words "For the amendment granting suffrage to women," and the words "Against the amendment granting suffrage to women," and each elector shall indicate as provided in the general election law of the State, which of the propositions he votes for.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 48.
House Bill 23. By Mr. McEachern, JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 257 of the Constitution relative to the State Educational Institutions and the maintenance of same.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, that an amendment to Article 257 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of 1918, said proposed amendment to be as follows:

Article 257. The Louisiana State Normal School, established and located at Natchitoches; the Louisiana Industrial Institute, established and located at Ruston; the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, established and located at Lafayette, and the Southern University for the education of persons of color, are hereby recognized; and the General Assembly is directed to make such appropriations from time to time as may be necessary for the maintenance, support and improvement of the institutions.

Section 2. Be it further resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each house concurring, that the official ballot to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the following words: "For the proposed amendment to Article 257 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to the State Educational Institutions and the maintenance of same," and the words "Against the proposed amendment to Article 257 of the Constitution of Louisiana, relative to the State Educational Institutions and the maintenance of same." And each elector voting shall indicate on said ballot, as provided by law, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 116.
House Bill No. 233, by Mr. Nix, JOINT RESOLUTION.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 130 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to judicial officers for the Parish of Orleans.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members of each house concurring, that the following amendment be submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection, at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918.

Article 130. Except as herein otherwise provided the judicial officers of the Parish of Orleans, and of the City of New Orleans, shall be learned in the law, and shall have resided and practiced law or shall have judicial position in this State for five years, and shall have been actual resident of the City of New Orleans for at least two years next preceding their election or appointment. The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana may as public interest requires, provide for the trial of cases by an ad hoc court, or by a panel of judges, as well as by appointment of judges ad hoc, in case of vacancy in an office till said office be filled, and to act for and in the stead of any judicial officer who by reason of disability, or any cause whatsoever is prevented from holding court.

Judges Ad Hoc shall be selected from licensed attorneys at law who shall possess the same qualifications required for the judicial officers whom they act, their compensation shall be provided for without expense to the State of Louisiana, and be paid by the City of New Orleans, or out of the Judicial Expense Fund of said Parish.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the state at the next election for Representatives in Congress to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918, and on the official ballots to be used at said election shall be placed the following words: "For the proposed amendment to Article 130 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the state whether

he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
ETHELRED M. STAFFORD,
President Pro Tempore of Senate.
Approved, July 5, 1918.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 143.
House Bill No. 134, by Mr. Cooper, JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to District Judges, Judicial Districts, and salaries of District Judges, by proposing the retirement of District Judges on full pay in certain contingencies.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each house concurring, that Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 108. The Parish of Caddo shall compose the first district. The parishes of Bossier and Webster shall compose the second district. The parishes of Caliborne and Bienville shall compose the third district.

The parishes of Union and Lincoln shall compose the fourth district. The parishes of Jackson and Winn shall compose the fifth district. The parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse shall compose the sixth district.

The parishes of West Carroll and Richland shall compose the seventh district. The parishes of Franklin and Catahoula shall compose the eighth district. The parishes of Madison and East Carroll shall compose the ninth district.

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose the tenth district. The parishes of Natchitoches and Red River shall compose the eleventh district. The parishes of DeSoto, Sabine and Vernon shall compose the twelfth district.

The parishes of Rapides and Grant shall compose the thirteenth district. The parish of Avoyelle shall compose the fourteenth district. The parishes of Calcasieu, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis and Cameron shall compose the fifteenth district.

The parishes of St. Landry and Evangeline shall compose the sixteenth district. The parish of Vermillion shall compose the seventeenth district. The parishes of Acadia and Lafayette shall compose the eighteenth district.

The parishes of Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the nineteenth district. The parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche shall compose the twentieth district. The parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee shall compose the twenty-first district.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall compose the twenty-second district. The parish of St. Mary shall compose the twenty-third district. The parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana shall compose the twenty-fourth district.

The parishes of St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa shall compose the twenty-fifth district. The parishes of Washington and St. Tammany shall compose the twenty-sixth district.

The parishes of Ascension, St. James and Assumption shall compose the twenty-seventh district. The parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson shall compose the twenty-eighth district. The parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines shall compose the twenty-ninth district.

The parishes of Caldwell and LaSalle shall compose the thirtieth district. The judges of the several districts, as herein provided for, shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, provided the General Assembly may, in their discretion, redistribute the judicial districts provided for in this Article. Any district judge may retire on full salary five years of age, provided said district judge has served continuously as a district judge, or judge of court of appeals, not less than twenty-five years prior to his said retirement; and provided further that any judge affected by the foregoing shall serve until his successor shall be elected and qualified. Provided further, that the provisions of this amendment to the Constitution shall apply to the judges of the Civil District Courts for the Parish of Orleans as provided for in Article 132 of the Constitution.

The Legislature shall provide by proper appropriation for the salaries of retired district judges in the same manner as it provides for other judicial expenses.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the above amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 66.
Senate Bill No. 41, by Mr. Robbert, JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 140 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to the First City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans and the Second City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, that Article 140 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows: "The City of New Orleans two inferior criminal courts to be known respectively as the First City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans and the Second City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans, each of which shall be presided over by one judge, and which shall have jurisdiction within the territory hereinafter prescribed, and the punishment of all offenses against the State, where the penalty does not exceed six months' imprisonment in the Parish Jail or a fine of three hundred dollars, or both; in all other cases the judges of said courts shall have jurisdiction as committing magistrates, with authority to commit, bail or discharge.

The territorial jurisdiction of the First City Criminal Court shall extend over the First, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of New Orleans, and the Second City Criminal Court over the Second,

Third and Fifth Municipal Districts of said city. In case of vacancy in the office, recusal, disability or absence with or without leave of either of said judges, it shall be the duty of the other judge to issue warrants of arrest for the apprehension of parties accused with the jurisdiction of the judge he replaces, and to make any order of commitment or admitting to bail that may be necessary and proper, and might, in due course, have been made by the judge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed. And in case of such vacancy, recusal, absence or disability of one of said judges, on motion of the prosecution officer, or of the accused or his counsel, the other judge, acting within his discretion, may proceed to try and discharge or convict and sentence parties accused of offenses charged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the court wherein the vacancy exists, or whereof the judge is recused, absent or disabled in like manner, acting also within his discretion, upon formal application made, he may, as committing magistrate, examine and discharge, bail or permit parties accused of offenses charged to have been committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the other City Criminal Court. In all such cases it shall be lawful for the judge, assuming jurisdiction under the provisions of this paragraph to issue warrants of arrest, make preliminary orders and have the accused brought before him, although sitting in his own court; or he may, in his discretion, occupy the bench of the judge he replaces. Said judges shall be elected by the voters of the City of New Orleans, at large, for the term of four years, at the parochial and municipal elections. They shall be learned in the law and shall have resided and practiced as attorneys in the City of New Orleans for not less than three years before their election or appointment.

The judges of said courts shall each receive a yearly compensation of four thousand dollars, three thousand dollars of which shall be paid by the State in equal monthly payments on his own warrant, and one thousand dollars by the City of New Orleans, in equal monthly payments on his own warrants.

Each judge shall appoint a clerk and such deputies as may be authorized by law, at salaries not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, except one deputy, who shall be a stenographer, and who may receive a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid by the City of New Orleans.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, that the above amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State for approval or rejection at the General Election for Congressmen to be held on November, 1918, and that the Secretary of State be directed to insert upon the ballot to be used in said election, and in the proper column, the following: "For the proposed amendment to Article 140 of the Constitution, relative to the First City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans and the Second City Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans," and each elector shall indicate how he votes on the proposed amendment as provided for in the general election laws of this state.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 143.
House Bill No. 134, by Mr. Cooper, JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to District Judges, Judicial Districts, and salaries of District Judges, by proposing the retirement of District Judges on full pay in certain contingencies.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each house concurring, that Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 108. The Parish of Caddo shall compose the first district. The parishes of Bossier and Webster shall compose the second district. The parishes of Caliborne and Bienville shall compose the third district.

The parishes of Union and Lincoln shall compose the fourth district. The parishes of Jackson and Winn shall compose the fifth district. The parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse shall compose the sixth district.

The parishes of West Carroll and Richland shall compose the seventh district. The parishes of Franklin and Catahoula shall compose the eighth district. The parishes of Madison and East Carroll shall compose the ninth district.

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose the tenth district. The parishes of Natchitoches and Red River shall compose the eleventh district. The parishes of DeSoto, Sabine and Vernon shall compose the twelfth district.

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The parishes of St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa shall compose the twenty-fifth district. The parishes of Washington and St. Tammany shall compose the twenty-sixth district.

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The parishes of Caldwell and LaSalle shall compose the thirtieth district. The judges of the several districts, as herein provided for, shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, provided the General Assembly may, in their discretion, redistribute the judicial districts provided for in this Article. Any district judge may retire on full salary five years of age, provided said district judge has served continuously as a district judge, or judge of court of appeals, not less than twenty-five years prior to his said retirement; and provided further that any judge affected by the foregoing shall serve until his successor shall be elected and qualified. Provided further, that the provisions of this amendment to the Constitution shall apply to the judges of the Civil District Courts for the Parish of Orleans as provided for in Article 132 of the Constitution.

The Legislature shall provide by proper appropriation for the salaries of retired district judges in the same manner as it provides for other judicial expenses.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the above amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
JAS. J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 108.
House Bill No. 228, by Mr. Barrett, A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana granting the City of New Orleans an extension of time for the commencement and completion of the construction of a bridge or tunnel across the Mississippi River, under Act 88 of 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, that subject to the ratification and approval of the electors of the State, the Constitution of the State be amended by incorporating therein the following provisions, to-wit:

All the rights, franchises and immunities granted to the City of New Orleans under joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana granting to said city the power to construct, equip, maintain and operate bridges and tunnels across the Mississippi river at or near New Orleans and to do various acts incidental thereto and to the operation generally of the Public Belt Railroad system of the City of New Orleans, being Act No. 68 of the session of 1916.

(Continued on page 4)

SECURITY LEAGUE AROUSES PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Its Great Campaign of "Patriotism Through Education" Being Pushed in All States With Signal Success.

The great campaign of "Patriotism Through Education," inaugurated several months ago by the National Security League to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the true meaning of the war and at the same time lay the foundations for a permanent system of patriotic education in the public schools, has now been extended into nearly every state in the Union. The League is rapidly accomplishing arrangements, through the various organized educational agencies of the country, by means of which its message of militant patriotism will be carried into every nook and corner of the land.

The effort of the National Security League, which has the indorsement of all the leading American educational authorities and has enlisted the active co-operation of educators of prominent position in every part of the country, is being promoted under the direction of a notable committee, headed by Dr. Robert M. McElroy of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, who is serving as Educational Director of the National Security League under leave of absence. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr. (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland), is Secretary of the committee.

The Security League's objective is, in addition to giving exact information on the meanings of the war and its causes, to create a more responsive American citizenship through the medium of better methods of permanent patriotic instruction in the public schools.

Twenty-eight Tons of Literature. In order to reach the greatest number of public school teachers direct, the League conducted classes in patriotic education and distributed its literature giving practical suggestions on patriotic instruction at 254 of the principal Summer Schools for Teachers throughout the country during the past few weeks. The literature distributed by the League as the result of the work at these schools has amounted to a bulk of 28 tons. The League estimates that it obtained immediate contact with approximately 200,000 public school teachers, who will carry the message home to classes totaling over 2,500,000 pupils.

The Security League is now preparing to follow up these results with a definite plan of organized promotion among the Teachers Institutes held in the various states every fall and unified direction of the spreading of the propaganda in the separate states. The methods followed in the different states vary according to local conditions and facilities. In some states the direct co-operation of the State Departments of Education has already been obtained by the Security League. In other states the propaganda is handled through the County Superintendents, State Universities and by sending workers into the state from the headquarters of the League.

Some of the more prominent educators of the country who are actively engaged in the promotion of the Security League's idea are:

Dr. C. A. Richmond, President of Union College; Albert Shields, Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles; Dr. M. F. Libby, of the University of Colorado; Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, arboricultural and horticultural expert and author.

Examples of Operation. An example of the operation of the plan under state supervision is given in Minnesota, where State Superintendent of Education Schels prepared the itinerary to be followed by Dr. William A. Frayer, of the University of Michigan, in charge of the work in that state for the Security League. In Colorado Dr. Libby found it more effective and convenient to work directly with the County Superintendents, but this with the hearty approval of the State Superintendent and the Governor.

An important division of the campaign is being devoted to negro teachers and schools. Among the men who have been conducting the patriotic missionary work in this field for the Security League are: Dr. Holland Thompson, of the College of the City of New York; Dr. L. B. Moore, Dean of Howard University; Dr. Isaac J. Lansing, of Ridgewood, N. Y.; Dr. M. S. Dabney, President of Samuel Houston College. They have delivered patriotic addresses and conducted

actual classes for teachers in the Negro Summer Schools of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Dean Moore, himself a negro, has obtained the organization of more than 400 patriotic education classes among negro adults in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Laboratory Experiments. The Security League also has in operation at Lawrence, Mass., in co-operation with the local educational authorities, an Experimental School, at which methods of patriotic instruction are being worked out on the laboratory plan. The League is about to establish a similar school under the auspices of the State Department of Education of California at Los Angeles.

AT THE FOUNTAIN

Here is a familiar scene in any Y. M. C. A. building at our army camps. Ice-cooled water "bubblers" quench the thirst of thousands of soldiers, and during a "run" on the fountains the "water line" often extends across the building.

The Army Y. M. C. A. is the enlisted man's club, where he may read, write letters, buy stamps and post cards, have bundles wrapped free of charge, get money orders, play games, and meet his comrades for a social hour.

The bubbling cold water fountain is one of the most popular advantages offered the soldiers by the Army "Y" in the Southern Department, which is composed of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE AND ITS WORK

By COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, President of the National Security League.

The National Security League calls for the co-operation and membership of all men and women throughout the United States who approve its work. Few appreciate the task it has undertaken and is performing and its organization it has advocated action, not lip service. It was created to secure such preparedness in men and material as would compel respect for the pronouncements of a government in declaring the principles of right and justice between men and nations and not leave them empty words. Its extraordinary work, while at first unappreciated, has now the recognition of all who are earnest in carrying on the supreme duty to give the most and the best to our brave sons who are offering their lives on the battle front. We know you urged unpreparedness. They were Pro-Germans or dullards. The war came and has given us Universal Service. No praise is too great for the men of the land in their response to the order for duty in the selective draft, due in great part to the prior teaching by the National Security League of the duty so to take the order.

The work is now on to create the heart in every one to win the war against all sacrifice and hardship. How can that be done; how can war weariness and war laziness be prevented? The heart to win must be founded on comprehension and will; comprehension of the diabolical, dishonest, piratical, cruel, rapacious, venal, un-American German Kultur, which would destroy the liberty of men and the life of small nations in a selfish attempt at aggrandizement founded on vanity and cupidity. That being understood by our people, we must elevate the character of Americans to the point to hasten to make sacrifice to destroy the enemy or to bring him to terms.

200,000 Teachers. The League, to do this, has organized in the Summer Schools for Teachers courses by which 200,000 teachers have had the instruction of our teachers and our literature.

A campaign to get the best Congress in progress. Fusion, where serious danger exists, that a soft or too pacifistic, or too extreme, social philosopher shall get into Congress, is urged, and knowledge of those who have failed to stand the test is being disseminated. The people are being aroused to the danger of a Bolshevik peace, which means disaster as well as treason.

Street Speakers' Squads.

FOUR SHOTS FOR A DOLLAR!

By E. W. KEMBLE



Drawn by MR. KEMBLE for the National Security League.

The League is conducting a campaign for Street Speakers' Squads for every city. Speakers by the hundred are organized to talk at street corners and other vantage ground to the people who eagerly congregate, to listen, hear, heckle or applaud. Those who do not read learn by hearing, and no more effective way to create ambition and patriotic feeling and to neutralize the anarchistic poison that goes to the people in crowded districts can be found than going right to them with the word.

In these and other activities I ask support of the National Security League from all men and women who approve the work and can join therein.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. CHIEF

WILMAN E. ADAMS,
Executive Secretary, Army Y. M. C. A., Southern Department.

Direction of all Army Y. M. C. A. activities in the entire Southern Department is the large responsibility given to Wilman E. Adams, Executive Secretary, by the National War Work Council early in the development of the extensive program of the Y. M. C. A. in its efforts on behalf of the soldiers.

Mr. Adams is the administrative head of the territory made up of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Arizona, in which is located a large per cent of the army camps of the entire country. Under his administration the operations of the Army Y. M. C. A. have grown until there is now in operation, or in process of construction, one Y. M. C. A. building for every 8,500 soldiers located in these Southwestern states. When it is remembered that there are several hundred thousand soldiers in training in the Southern Department camps, including Camp Travis, Camp Pike, Camp Bowie, Camp McArthur, Camp Cody, Camp Donphan, Fort Sill, Camp Beauregard, Kelly Field, and the other great flying fields of the department, it will be understood that Mr. Adams occupies a position of similar importance to that of a Major General.

In addition to the camp activities of the Army Y. M. C. A. directed by Mr. Adams and efficiently executed by his army of men in the uniform of the Bed Triangle, the Southern Department executive secretary has under his supervision the Army Y. M. C. A. activities along the entire Mexican border, from Brownsville, Texas, to Yuma, Arizona, where many Y. M. C. A. stations are located, and where a fleet of eighteen auto trucks take to the soldiers in isolated places the comforts and pleasures of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Adams is one of the pioneers of the Army Y. M. C. A. movement. He was actively identified with the Army "Y" work with the troops on the border and in Mexico.

AUTOS FOR SALE—One Chalmers six-cylinder touring car, like new. One Maxwell-Briscoe runabout, in perfect condition, and several other used cars. J. Louis Smith, Covington, La.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST BE MADE SAFE

By DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense.

Germany has outraged all that civilization has done for the world for thousands of years; in fact, it is beyond question that the conduct of the Germans during this war proves that the kind of "kaiser" which expresses itself in the violation of national treaties, ignores every rule of war, glories in the mutilation of innocent children, in the assassination, and worse than slavery of women, and violence and degradation.

If such a system were permitted to conquer in this struggle, it would wrest from the free people of the world not alone their freedom and their ideals of democratic justice, which, through generations of privation, perseverance and indomitable will, they have wrung from the past, but it would crush all the achievements of peaceful industry, of education, and especially of spiritual aspiration, which are the hard-earned fruits of these generations of world service.

Must Save Our Children. We must save our children from the degrading spirit of militarism. If American men and women are ever again to hope for the things they have cherished, and from which their ancestors sought to escape when they defied the tyranny of the domination of might and gave to the world the democratic ideals of justice and equality in the immortal Declaration of Independence to which our flag and our country are dedicated.

It is not enough that Germany shall be defeated in battle or conquered by hunger; she must be shown the truth, that the world will no longer permit any people to hold over-rated power which threatens its peace or paralyzes the processes of civilization.

"We Are Awake Now." Whatever may have been our error in the past, however blind we may have been, we are awake now. Whatever mistakes we have made in the past, however we may have underestimated Germany's desire to crush the democratic ideals of the world, now that this purpose is known, it must be overcome if we are to have a chance to be saved anywhere. There can be no reparations for these deeds nowhere, either in this world or in the world to come. The only hope lies in such a conquest over the spirit of Germany that it may learn the truth; that it may understand that today, as in time past, the only foundation, security and stability for any people, Germany included, is in righteousness; that above the roar of battle, the shrieking of shells, the groans of the dying and the cries of little children, the prophets of God are calling in tones that the whole world and Germany must heed. "What does it profit a man? What does the law require of him but to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with God?"

"Spirit Regenerated." It is not enough that the military power of Germany be conquered, but the German spirit must be regenerated. Her mind must be open to learn the truth about her false ideals of military power, and war, too, must learn that our fight is not alone to save our country, important as that is. We have more than our own safety to serve; we must win peace, peace for ourselves and peace of the whole world—our without world peace there can be secured peace in no part of it.

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