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A fast delivery service (trucks leave the store every day at 2 o'clock) puts the Holmes store next door to every person living across the river from New Orleans.

Goods may be bought by mail or telephone. Orders received in the morning are sent out the same afternoon.

Shoppers from over the river, when they come to Holmes are shown that splendid courtesy which has been the prime factor in building this institution.

Whether you buy by mail, over the telephone or in person, Holmes welcomes you, and will serve you well.

D. H. Holmes Co.

Parts, New York, London and Florence.

LIMITED

Established April 2, 1842.

ATTRACTIONS AT

Foto's Folly Theatre

SUNDAY, June 27th—"Mary's Ankle," McLean and May. "Speak Easy," Sennet Comedy. "Fox News."
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

MONDAY, June 28th—"The Notorious Mrs. Sands," Bessie Barriscale. "The Whirlwind," Chas. Hutchinson. "Ford Weekly."
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

TUESDAY, June 29th—"Black Is White," Dorothy Dalton. "Somebody Lies," Lyons Moran Comedy. "Paramount Magazine."
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

WEDNESDAY, June 30th—"Love's Harvest," Shirley Mason. "Elmo the Fearless," Elmo Lincoln. "Bray Comic."
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

THURSDAY, July 1st—"The Right of Way," Bert Lytell. "Roland Comedy," Fox News.
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

FRIDAY, July 2nd—"Locked Lips," Tauri Aoki (Mrs. Hayakawa). "Adventures of Ruth," Ruth Roland. "Matt and Jeff."
Admission, including war tax, 15c and 11c.

SATURDAY, July 3rd—"Checkers," all star production. "Bray Photograph."
Admission, including war tax, 22c and 11c.



CLARA IKBALL YOUNG

in "FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL"

Mack Sennet's Latest—"LET 'ER GO"—With Louise Fazenda

Next Saturday—JACK LONDON'S "THE SEA WOLF"

Do You Buy Poor, Cheap Coffee?

It is simply impossible to make a cup of good coffee when you haven't good coffee to start with.

Don't try to save two or three cents a pound on your coffee bills. One cup of good coffee is worth the difference. Furthermore, there isn't very much of a saving, because good coffee, such as French Market, will yield to you more cups to the can than a cheaper coffee will do.

Take Out Insurance On Your Coffee

To insure having good coffee, use French Market. This is very inexpensive insurance. It doesn't cost any more, and you know what you are getting. Every can of French Market Coffee is backed by years of prestige and the good will of hundreds of thousands of people. It is made from the famous old secret blend, and the housewife who uses French Market Coffee takes no chances.

Ask Your Dealer

New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd.

New Orleans, La.



KALL OF KIDDIES STRIKES RESPONSE.

Practically \$200,000 Already Pledged to Ruston Orphanage Expansion Campaign.

"BIG FOUR" OPTIMISTIC.

Working Hard to Raise \$300,000 More During Intensive Week, June 13-20.

Shreveport, June 8. — Practically two hundred thousand dollars is already pledged outside of Shreveport for the expansion of the Ruston Methodist Orphanage, and with a goal of \$500,000 the committee is actively at work laying the ground work for the raising of the balance during the intensive week beginning June 13. During that week many elaborate entertainments are planned and novel features in the way of publicity are to be produced and the Big Four in charge of the campaign feel satisfied that when their work closes on the 20th they will have raised enough money to insure a permanent home for 350 orphans.

Recently Campaign Director Nickerson received the following telegram:

"Ruston, June 3, 1920.
George K. Nickerson,
Shreveport.

"At a committee meeting today of six representative citizens there was pledged \$30,000. Think Ruston and Lincoln Parish will raise a quota of \$50,000.

(Signed) "O. E. Hodge,
Chairman Citizens Committee."

The above is typical of the spirit being manifested in the Orphanage drive outside of Shreveport. One philanthropist in Minden will give \$25,000 to the campaign and with this magnificent donation Webster and Claiborne Parishes are expected to raise \$50,000.

The churches in the Monroe District have accepted a \$25,000 quota and the Citizens' Committee expect to raise a like sum.

In the city of New Orleans the churches are pledged to raise \$25,000 and the citizens, through Hon. Donaldson Caffery, vice chairman, are expected to double that sum.

Big gifts already pledged amount to \$50,000 more and it is believed before the campaign ends and in the course of the next year several memorial cottages, each caring for 25 orphans, will grace the grounds at Ruston, the contribution of big oil men. And then the great city of Shreveport is to be heard from. So is Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Houma. Then down in Iberia, Henry Pharr, vice chairman, will be heard from.

And so the Big Four, viz. Judge W. G. Banks of the Palmer Trust, executive chairman, W. Scott Wilkinson, state chairman, Citizens Committee; Judge B. F. Roberts, city attorney of Shreveport and George K. Nickerson, campaign director, are joyful and confident that Ruston will soon have the greatest orphanage in the state and the call of 200 kiddies will have been answered.

Guy Empey has finished his great picture of the Orphanage and his representative and one of Mr. Nickerson's have gone to New York to de-



ARTHUR GUY EMPEY, Motion Picture Director.

velop the films and be back here in time for its stellar production during the week of June 13.

The personnel of the State Wide Committees as far as compiled is as follows:

Judge W. G. Banks, Shreveport, La., executive chairman; Hon. W. Scott Wilkinson, Shreveport, La., executive chairman, Citizens' Campaign.

State committeemen for their respective districts:

Homer District—Mr. W. A. McKenzie.

Minden and Webster Parish—Dr. R. D. Webb, Minden, La.

Ruston and Lincoln Parish—O. E. Hodge, Ruston, La., Chairman of Citizens Committee.

Presiding Elders of the State.

Briscoe Carter, Shreveport District; J. M. Henry, Ruston District;

J. C. Snelling, New Orleans District.

C. D. Atkinson, Monroe District;

H. W. Bowman, Lake Charles District.

Martin Herbert, Houma District;

A. S. Lutz, Baton Rouge District;

H. W. Mays, Alexandria District;

Houma District—J. A. Robcheaux, Houma, committeeman; E. R. Jackson, Jeanerette, vice chairman.

Baton Rouge District—W. S. Holmes, Baton Rouge, vice chairman; Jacob Abels, Ponchatoula, committeeman.

Lake Charles District—A. M. Mayo, Lake Charles, committeeman; Henry Pharr, New Iberia, vice chairman.

New Orleans District—Rev. C. G. Weir, Algiers, La., committeeman; Donaldson Caffery, New Orleans, vice chairman.

Rev. A. G. Gearhard, Bogalusa, La. Chairman Speakers Bureau, Southern District.

RUSSIAN HERO IN PAJAMAS

Soldier of Denikin's Army, Decorated for Bravery, Attired in Altogether Unconventional Uniform.

The highest decoration for valor that could be given a soldier in Denikin's army was pinned to the breast of a soldier whose uniform ran a close second to that of Kipling's hero, Gunga Din, says a communication from Ekaterinodar, South Russia, to the Stars and Stripes.

The medal was pinned to the soldier's jacket, which was the upper part of a pair of pajamas, and the rest of his outfit was only a pair of British military trousers. He was barefooted and hatless.

The clothing worn by this man typifies the conditions that exist in the army fighting the bolsheviks in that country. They do not have a service of supply and they do not have a regulation uniform.

General Bradoff, who decorated the pajama-jacketed hero, wore the tunic of a British Tommie, and the guard of troops who furnished the background for the decoration ceremonies, wore parts of uniforms from a dozen different armies. With the exception of a group of Cossack cavalry, the decorated soldier was the neatest-dressed man of the lot.

The hero, on his own initiative, led a detachment of scouts in capturing a town from the bolsheviks. He was wounded in carrying out this exploit, taken to a hospital and given a suit of pajamas. When he left he took the pajama jacket to replace his wornout Russian tunic, and he had not been able to replace it.

WOULD MAKE EASIER READING

Boston Man Has Idea for Printing Books That is Interesting but Revolutionary.

Why not print all books in such a way that every page is a right-hand page? asks D. I. Winslow of Boston, who claims a patent for his conception of how to do it. He holds that if one has to read pages on one side of a book only, this will be held more easily, the eyes will not wander, there will be no necessity for changing the position of head and neck when passing from one page to another. Thus reading, especially of big, heavy volumes, will be less fatiguing not only to the eyes, head and neck, but also to the arms and hands.

Mr. Winslow's idea is to print a book so that you read straight ahead from right-hand page to right-hand page,

these being numbered consecutively; then, when you have read through to the last right-hand page, you turn the book upside down and continue reading as before, what in ordinary books are left-hand pages now being right-hand pages. This, of course, involves printing all left-hand pages upside down and numbering them consecutively from the back of the book. This would easily be arranged by the printer in laying out the forms, though to get the pagination of a large book correct would require some nice calculation on the printer's part.

Hawaii Claims Wettest Spot.

Hawaii now claims the wettest spots on earth. From records covering a long period, Cherrapunji, a village at an elevation of about 4,500 feet in the Khasi hills in India, has established a rainfall average of 426 inches a year, with a maximum of 905 inches in the questionable record for 1861. Short period observations show that Mount Walaalele, the central peak of the island of Kauai, with a height of 5,080 feet, has a yearly average of 478 inches; while estimates for nearby localities for the wet years of 1914 and 1915, when no records were kept, make it appear that the rainfall then must have exceeded 600 inches. Other parts of Hawaii are scarcely less damp. Puu Kukui, 5,000 feet high, on the island of Maui, has had a seven-year average of 860 inches, with a maximum of 562 inches in 1914. At least a dozen other spots, above 1,000 feet of elevation, are reported to have exceeded 350 inches in each of the years 1914 and 1918.

Queen Pleasure's Carnival.

All the Protestant churches acknowledge the continual diminution of their congregations and are earnestly endeavoring to discover why the great majority abstain from public worship, says a Sydney, N. S. W., dispatch to the London Times. Several novel schemes have been propounded to make services more attractive, but the clergy flinch from any startling innovations. Recently Rev. C. Black at a meeting of the Baptist union declared that "Queen Pleasure holds high carnival," and continued: "The churches are unheeded by the mass of pleasure trippers, who patter by with feet tingling with the torch of the tango, ears atingle with the jingle of the jazz, and hearts aflame with riotous passion."

Some men are born profiteers, some have usurious gains thrust upon them by temptation, and some will just naturally steal anything they can get their hands on.

LEARN THE TRUTH

President O'Keefe's Reply to Division 194, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America

Being an Answer to their Demands Relative to the Employes of the New Orleans Gas Light Company

Mr. James Rodgers, President,

Mr. Gus J. Bienvenu, Secretary, Division 194,

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sirs:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day, in which you complain that officials of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, of which I am president, are inducing certain of its employes, who are members of your organization and are covered by the existing contract which expires June 30, 1920, to give up their membership in your organization and make a special contract with that Company.

Immediately upon receipt of your letter, I investigated the situation, and from my own knowledge, as well as from the facts reported to me by the operating staff, I can definitely say that the statement contained in your letter is not correct.

So that the public may be fully informed in the premises, it is necessary for me to refer to prior occurrences.

The employes of the Gas Company had never affiliated with any union until July, 1918, when your organization demanded that such employes be required to affiliate with your organization. The officials of the Company objected to the inclusion of the gas employes, as well as the employes in other departments of the Company, which, for the first time, your organization sought to draw into its membership and under its influence. As the nation was at war and the Company was in serious financial difficulties, its officials at that time did not feel justified in breaking with your organization by refusing to consent to your then demands. Accordingly, the employes of the Gas Company were forced to join your organization (July, 1918). I use the word "forced" advisedly because there has been trouble between your organization and the employes of the Gas Company ever since the contract was extended to cover such employes.

The Gas Company has been required to act as a collecting agency to compel payment of dues by its employes to your organization and, on many occasions, our working forces have been almost disrupted by the discharge or resignation of efficient and faithful workers against whom there was no complaint except that they were unwilling to pay dues to an organization into which they had been forced against their will. This has been the case with more than 100 employes.

The dissatisfaction against your organization among the employes of the Gas Company has been growing to such an extent that about two weeks ago a number of such employes (about sixty) called upon the superintendent at the gas works and requested the privilege of collective bargaining through representatives of their own selection, insisting that they desired to withdraw from your organization. I am advised by the superintendent that he informed the men on this occasion that it would be necessary for them to sign a petition in line with their verbal statements to the end that same might be formally submitted to the officials of the company for consideration and I now have before me a petition signed by about thirty-five of said employes to the above effect. It was on the strength of this request and with full knowledge of the trouble which the Gas Company has had since your organization extended its jurisdiction to it that I stated in my communication to you of June 14, 1920, that the Gas Company would not make a contract with your organization.

It was reported to me by the superintendent that, within two hours after the above mentioned communication was delivered to you, representatives of your organization appeared at the gas works undertaking propaganda among the men. These methods so interfered with the operation of the property that the superintendent found it necessary the following day to prevent outsiders from again entering the plant and interfering with the men at work. I am faithfully living up to the contract with your organization. I have already frankly stated the conditions under which I am willing to renew this contract. As I stated to you in my communication of June 14th, I am prepared to collectively bargain and negotiate with those employes whom I am unwilling to include in the new contract with your association and who, prior to 1918, were not members of your association; and, while neither I nor any other officials of the Gas Company have sought conferences with its employes, I do not propose to deny to these men the right to discuss with officials of the company matters pertaining to their wages, working conditions, etc., especially when they have sought and petitioned for such consideration.

Yours very truly,

J. D. O'KEEFE, President.

June 19, 1920.

(NOTE—This above reply is given extensive publicity, in order that the public may have all the facts as they are brought out in the wage controversy between the utility companies and the members of the Carmen's Association.)