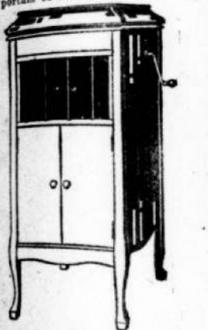


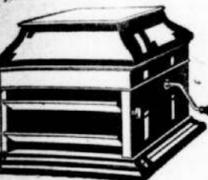
Columbia Grafanolas

The charm of music fascinates young and old alike—father, mother and the children all delight in the melodies of the Grafanolas. The masterpieces of the world's greatest composers are yours. A Grafanola today is truly not American because it does not possess music within the portals of its doors.



RUSAKOFF Furniture Store

Carries a full line of the wonderful Columbia Grafanolas in the different styles, sizes and prices, and the opportunity is yours to possess a Grafanola which may be purchased either on the cash or easy payment plan, and you have one year's time in which to pay, either weekly or monthly. Investigation will prove to you that our prices are the lowest.



H. N. Rusakoff

508-510 FRENCHMEN ST.
"Out of the High Rent District."
Therefore, Rusakoff Sells for Less.

Ancient Diamonds.
Diamonds were known and worn as early as in India 5,000 years ago and used as cutters and gravers 3,000 years ago.

H. N. G. C. THEATRE.

Friday, Aug. 20th.—Billy Rhodes in "The Lamb and the Lion," a 5-reel Robertson-Cole feature; also 7th episode of "The Silent Avenger," (Dynamite Doom) featuring William Duncan.

Sunday and Monday, Aug. 22nd and 23rd.—"Soldiers of Fortune," a 7-reel super-feature taken from Richard Harding Davis' wonderful story with Norman Kerry and all star cast.

(One of the biggest pictures of the year) do not miss it. Charles Murray in "Pat, the Dynamiter," a 1-reel comedy, also Latest Fox News.

Tuesday, Aug. 24th.—Gladys Leslie in "The Midnight Bride," a 5-reel Vitaphone feature. A one-reel Supreme comedy, "A Tailor Made Wife," also a Robertson-Cole scenic "Ghost of Romance."

First show, Sunday 6:30 p. m.
First show, Friday, Monday and Tuesday 7 p. m.

EASY WAY TO CLEAN CLOCK

Small Piece of Kerosene-Soaked Wool Placed in Case Will Gather Dust Particles.

When a clock stops it is a mistake to suppose that it must at once be taken to the workshop for repairs. In most cases clocks cease running because of the accumulation of dust particles which clogs the bearings. It is not even needful to take the clock to pieces to clean it if a simple plan is followed which will be found to work very well. Soak a piece of cotton wool in kerosene and place this in a small saucer, a canister lid, or anything similar. Then put this in the case of the clock under the works. Close up, and at the end of 24 hours, examine the cotton wool. It will be found to be covered with black specks; these are the dust particles brought down by the fumes of the kerosene. Wind the clock up and it will start away again. Where the works of the clock are in an inclosed case a few drops of kerosene should be poured through the small hole which is present in the metal covering. Turn the clock about a while so that the kerosene is distributed and after an interval it is extremely likely that the works will commence their normal operations again.—Scientific American.

FOUND OLD FRIEND ON BOARD

Hope Followed Despair When Returning Doughboy Discovered Copy of Famous Sea Story.

I came aboard the transport reviling my luck, says Robert Palfrey Utter in the Review. My locker and bed roll were in France and I had neglected to bid them good-by; I had nothing but musette and kit bag, in which I had been living for a month. The limping old Mudjoke was the shabbiest tub in the service, slow, devoid of comfort. Her engines took a day off every week. Her smoking room was given over to clacking typewriters which manufactured colored tissue paper orders for the decoration of the main companionway. The white-and-gold music room was no place for one who was constitutionally unable to derive solace from craps or poker. But when I discovered that the ship's library had survived the ravages of war, I began to see the hand of providence. As I reviewed the backs of the 50-odd most respectable volumes in tough brown calf, my locker and bed roll "fell from my back and began to tumble, and so continued to do" till I thought of them no more. I was free as air in spite of the livery I wore. I tossed a polished copy of "Mr. Midshipman Easy" into my berth, cast off my shining greaves and brass-mounted regalia, chinned myself on the T-iron that ran across the top of the state room, swung my legs over the edge of the berth and dropped after them. I opened the port hole to the deck and the summer night, disposed tobacco and other necessities in the wall pockets, started the fire in a well-crusted briar bowl, and forthwith I was in company with an old friend whom I had not seen for years—"By 9 o'clock that evening Mr. Jack Easy was safe on board his majesty's sloop Harpy."

WILL BE BOON TO INVALID

Independence, Comfort, and Exercise All Provided in New Chair Propelled by Electricity.

A new era of independence, comfort and exercise is promised to invalids in an electrically-propelled chair that is now being made by a firm of surgical engineers in London.

In appearance it is little more than a very comfortable, luxuriously-suspended bath chair or invalid's carriage. The propulsive motion is electricity. It is silent, travels a distance of over twenty miles on a single charge and has four speeds, ranging from a crawl up to five miles per hour.

The control is said to be so simple that any person, no matter with what disabilities, can sit in the carriage and start right away, and it is fitted with reverse on all speeds. It is only necessary to hold the steering lever with the left hand and gently push over the controller handle with the right hand. The use of the carriage renders an invalid independent of chair man or attendant, and the cost of upkeep is said to be trivial.

Irish Travel Stops.

The tourist resorts of Ireland—the Lakes of Killarney and Glengarriff—have suffered greatly during the war and the resumption of normal conditions, with freedom of travel for pleasure, will be required to bring back their old-time prosperity. So Queens-town and, to a smaller degree, the city of Cork has been affected by the entire cessation of the extensive passenger traffic to and from the United States. Queenstown was the principal port for Irish emigration to the United States, and the change in that respect is highly significant. There are more young men in Ireland today than there were for very many years before the war. Emigration, which for the ten years ending March 1, 1911, averaged 38,808 from all Ireland, fell in 1917 to 2,111, and in 1918 to 990 natives of Ireland. Embarkation of emigrants and others from Queens-town which amounted to 20,883 in 1913, and 21,430 in 1914, stopped altogether in November, 1914.

McSHANE SKINS BEHRMAN



ANDREW J. McSHANE

The following statement by Andrew J. McShane, candidate for Mayor on the Orleans Democratic Association ticket, was published in the New Orleans daily newspapers August 7, 1920:

"Mayor Behrman, trying to fasten himself upon the city of New Orleans for a fifth term, spoke to an audience in Algiers on Thursday night to the following effect:

"The gentlemen composing the opposition will not seek to elect Mr. McShane or to defeat me as a citizen. If Mr. McShane has any qualifications for public office, if throughout his career he has said or done any single thing, if he has ever taken part in any great public movement, which would have brought to the surface his peculiar equipment as a leader of men or disclosed his especial fitness to be chief executive of this great city, I have never seen any evidence of it. The issue in this campaign should and must be merits of Mr. McShane and myself. // * Nor shall I permit the newspapers turning public attention from this issue."

"It shall be a great pleasure to meet this issue as often as Mr. Behrman cares to raise it, in any form he likes.

"His fight is a personal fight for the personal benefit of Martin Behrman to clamp Martin Behrman longer on the seat of power that he has abused, against even the judgment and the wishes of the organization he dominates, to say nothing of the desires of the free people of New Orleans.

"I am not a candidate for mayor to serve any personal ambition. Mine is not a fight for Andrew McShane, but for political freedom. My fellow-citizens pressed it upon me. I gladly and proudly accepted from them the honor of leading this fight, for it is a fight I have fought all my life, and a cause in which I shall never cease to believe.

"The issue in this campaign is the inefficiency, the weakness and the extravagance of the business management of New Orleans under 18 years of Mr. Behrman's rule. He seeks to evade that issue. He ignores his own announcement that personality should have no part in his campaign, and challenges a comparison of his personal record as a citizen with mine. No love of self-praise moves me in accepting the challenge. The comparison that Mr. Behrman seeks will illustrate and contrast the principles for which I have lived and fought, and the evils and inequities for which Martin Behrman has fought and still struggles.

"Behrman's Crowded Life."

"Mr. McShane's been a peaceful and secluded life," says Mr. Behrman, "while mine has been a crowded and busy one." On that pretended contrast he asks a re-election that he does not deserve. On a comparison of our lives I ask his defeat.

"I put peace and seclusion away in 1888 and gave my active help to the Young Men's Democratic Association. For its ticket I cast my first vote. We rescued New Orleans temporarily on that occasion from intolerable conditions of Ring rule that had been developed. Mr. Behrman, I believe, cast his vote the same way as I did. That was the last occasion I can recall on which he ever did anything worth mentioning for progressive political policies in this city he got him a public job very shortly afterward. His life has indeed been 'crowded and busy' ever since.

"The people of Louisiana revolted in their might four years later, in 1892, to overthrow the Louisiana lottery, and put an end to its corruption to our private morals and its debauchery of our politics. Out of that 'peaceful and secluded life' I stepped again to lead the battle against the lottery in the eleventh ward of New Orleans. In that fight I worked unceasingly, day and night, in the face of repeated threats of personal violence, and I shared in the honest pride of every other good citizen who had a part in winning the glorious victory for decency which finally resulted. Mr. Behrman's life at that time was doubtless just as 'crowded and busy' as he describes it, but Mr. Behrman's business was to protect and preserve that outrageous enterprise of poisonous public gambling, just as it has remained Mr. Behrman's business ever since to protect gambling and vice in all their forms from every attack.

"I made that fight for decency on my own time and at my own expense. Mr. Behrman made that fight for indecency on the public wages of a council committee clerkship with which he had unselfishly taken pains to provide himself.

"The Citizens' League revolt, four years later, in 1896, swept New Orleans. It installed in place of a corrupt and inefficient administration a progressive and able government. That revolt led in time to the establishment of our great sewer and water system, our public belt railroad, a genuine civil service program, and other progressive steps.

Distinguished Unselfishness.

"I came again out of my peaceful and secluded life, in 1896, and contributed money, time and effort to make that Citizens' League movement the success it was. Martin Behrman fought with all his strength to perpetuate the vile conditions which that great public revolt to some extent corrected. All the work I did for the Citizens' League was done in my own time and with my own money. What Mr. Behrman did against it was done on another public salary. For Mr. Behrman succeeded about that time, with the distinguished unselfishness which he himself admits has characterized his whole public career, in elevating himself into a tax assessor-ship.

"Then began the rumblings of public revolt against the oppressive monopoly of the old New Orleans Waterworks Company, fattening by the needs of the people of New Orleans on its extortionate prices for the mud it sold them. Not even was our fire department supplied with enough water to meet the constant menace of conflagration.

Again Behrman Was 'Busy'.

"Again I came out of my 'peaceful and secluded life' that Mr. Behrman so loves to describe and joined at the outset in the fight which resulted in the overthrow of that oppressive monopoly, to the end that the people might have their own waterworks and an adequate supply of clean water at reasonable prices. That fight had to be won, not merely against the entrenched monopoly itself and its powerful financial allies, but against the bitter blockade set up by the hostility of the political machine, which, as usual, affiliated with and was controlled by the monopolists and their other servants? What did Mr. Behrman do to destroy that monopoly? I do not doubt that his life at the time was a 'crowded and busy' one.

"Again in 1900 I came out of my 'peace and seclusion' to work for the Jacksonian ticket. Mr. Behrman was as 'crowded and busy' as ever in his glorious efforts for the ring ticket. The success of these efforts spelled the beginning of the twenty years of ring rule under which this unfortunate city has been staggering, but out of which, thank God, it is now about to stride.

"I fought for the Jacksonian movement, despite the fact that the New Orleans ring at its convention held in the New Orleans Grand Opera House in that year had nominated me for a member of the council from the Eleventh ward. I was notified by them of this nomination and was assured that it would carry with it my selection as president of the city council. I declined that nomination and there was nominated and

elected in my stead Mr. William Melih, who was thereafter chosen by the council as its president, and as such under the law, acted as mayor in the absence of the mayor, and was ex-officio chairman of the finance committee.

When the Ring Was For McShane.

"I refused to accept this nomination because I was unwilling, under any circumstances, to be a candidate on a ring ticket. I do not know what reason prompted the ring to tender me this nomination, but its action could in my opinion have been due to only one or two reasons. The ring either considered that I was the best man available for the position, or sought to buy my political independence by putting me in public office.

"Four years later, in 1904, I left 'peace and seclusion' long enough to back with my time and money the effort of the Home Rule movement, which was defeated only by the previous failure of our people to pay their poll taxes. To that fact alone was due the first election of Martin Behrman as mayor. For that great servant for the common good, harboring no thought for himself, but keeping always on the public payroll, had at last succeeded—without a selfish idea, purely for the common weal—by ingratiating service and subservience to 'business' and by soft self-depreciation to the other ward bosses, in jacking himself into the highest office of the city. Life was becoming even more 'crowded' and busier than ever, and Mr. Behrman's salary and his power were both growing larger all the time. But Mr. Behrman remained as unselfish as ever and spoke still louder and oftener than before of his love for mankind.

"I left my 'peaceful and secluded life' that same year to act as the New Orleans city manager for General Jastrzemski, then running for the governorship of the state on a platform of promised reforms naturally opposed by Mr. Behrman and his Ring in their 'crowded and busy' way. The management of General Jastrzemski's campaign cost me more money while it lasted than the unselfish Mr. Behrman drew from the city treasury for defeating the reforms which the General had promised.

Left His Seclusion Again

"In 1908 I was vice-chairman of the campaign committee managing Colonel Theodore Wilkinson's campaign for governor against the candidate of Mr. Behrman's Ring.

"In 1912, I stood as candidate for council commissioner on the Good Government League ticket, in order to keep alight a fire we had kindled long before against the unselfish citizenship of Mr. Behrman. I parted company with 'peace and seclusion' in that affair. I felt gloriously repaid to find on the day after election that I had polled 16,000 votes, against Mr. Behrman's Ring. Let me add, in the meantime, as further confirmation of Mr. Behrman's absolute unselfishness in his devotion to his public duties that Mr. Behrman—that great Democrat—had doubled his salary and perquisites as mayor and was now drawing down \$12,500 on the plea that he needed it all to entertain the grandees of the whole earth at a great exposition that never was held.

His Salary Stayed Up

"He did not reduce his salary and his perquisites to their previous level when that exposition project failed. He doubtless would have done so had he not been so 'crowded and busy.' This was suggested to him some years later, but the cost of living had then risen greatly and he could not get along with less than \$12,500. He is a poor man, and no admirer of human greatness with due appreciation of human unselfishness ought to quibble at so small a detail.

"I have made a square stand for public decency, free politics and civil progress in New Orleans every time the issue has been raised during the last 35 years, while Mr. Behrman has stood irresolutely for public vice, political bossdom and social and civil stagnation on every one of these occasions in that same period except the first; and that first occasion was the only one of them all at which Mr. Behrman did not hold a public job and draw a salary from the public till.

"I have never sought nor asked for any reward in any fight man made them at the loss of the people's time.

Martin First Always

"I spent my own money for these great causes, while Mr. Behrman spent the people's money, the ward heelers' money, and the money from the beneficiaries of lawlessness, vice and protected special interests against these great causes.

"I have never sought nor asked for any reward in any fight I ever made for the people. Mr. Behrman has never failed to coin every fight he made against the people into a higher office and bigger pay for himself.

"While nearly all the years of my life," says Mr. Behrman, "have been devoted to public service, Mr. McShane has spent the greater number of his years in the accumulation of his private fortune and care of his personal wellbeing."

"You have before you the actual record of the manner in which we have both spent our years. Mr. Behrman says he has devoted to the service of the public the years he has devoted to himself, and himself alone, as a henchman of a boss as a boss, and as a boss of other bosses, and finally as supreme dictator of New Orleans Ring. The years for which he does not claim to have been in the service of the public are those years, during which he held no political job, years during which he had not broken his way to the public, or years in which the people of New Orleans exiled his Ring from the flesh-pots.

The War Drives

"Mr. Behrman with that self-effacement that so charmingly becomes him, boasts of marvelous activities in the war drives. He modestly proclaims that he was on nearly every committee. I admit that I go farther and supply a detail that modesty does not allow him to declare. He largely dictated the selection of most of these committees himself.

"I was never asked to serve on a single one of those committees. Had I received any such invitation from him I gladly would have accepted any responsibility of that sort."

"I made, however, my full share of contributions to the various war funds as they were proposed, in proportion to my means, as did most other average citizens. I bought more than \$10,000-worth of Liberty bonds, and bought them as the government wished them bought—to hold. I held them, and have them today. Not one of them has been sold. I bought them for patriotic purposes, not as a basis for political campaigning. If Mr. Behrman did not buy his for such purposes why does he mention the circumstance at this time? He is not running for re-election on his record as a Liberty bond buyer.

"Men said everywhere at the time of Mr. Behrman's 'crowded and busy' war activities that he was working more to strengthen himself politically than to strengthen his government militarily. I refused to believe it. I would not believe it of him today, did he not proclaim it himself.

Behrman and the District

"Certainly that part of the wonderful war work of this marvelous man in which he so delights to boast during this subsequent political campaign did his political fortunes no harm. But there was another part of Mr. Behrman's political war work that he is not so wont to proclaim.

"The real test of the quality and the quantity of Mr. Behrman's devotion to his country's cause came when the interest of his country conflicted with his own political interest. That test was reached when the moral welfare of the community was put at issue, when the morale of the recruits, when the health of the army on its way to the field of battle, were all staked against the filthy profits of organized commercial prostitution. The Republic asked for public virtue, for the suppression of prostitution. Mr. Behrman, with all the power of his office and all the resources of his political affiliations, stood for public vice and the perpetuation of prostitution. The Mayor of New Orleans, against the policy of the Nation, espoused the cause of Tom Anderson and the keepers of the Red Light dives. He left his office in the City Hall, to the duties of which he confesses himself so closely and affectionately devoted, and traveled all the way to Washington to save the Tenderloin.

"I charge nothing, but merely state the facts. A failure in city administration asks re-election as a great, national, patriot. Can any man judge his patriotism save by that sole instance in which his personal political interests conflicted with the interests of the people of New Orleans and with the safety of our nation at war?"

"ANDREW J. McSHANE."
(Published and paid for by the Orleans Democratic Association.)

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Jas. A. Brennan

For

Commission Council

Election September 14th

ATTRACTIONS AT

Foto's Folly Theatre

MONDAY, August 22nd—"Sport of Kings," Special. "Slipping Feet," Sunshine Comedy. "Fox News."

TUESDAY, August 23rd—"Lord and Lady Algy," Tom Moore. "Dare Devil Jack," Jack Dempsey. "Ford Weekly."

WEDNESDAY, August 24th—"Family Honor," King Vidor Special. "Lyons and Moran Comedy."

THURSDAY, August 25th—"The Square Shooter," Buck Jones. "Young Buffalo," Special two-reel Western. "Bray Comik."

FRIDAY, August 26th—"Dangerous Hours," Thomas Ince Special. "Fox News." "Sue Pollard Comedy."

SATURDAY, August 27th—"Forbidden," Mildred Harris. "Third Eye," Warner Oland. "Holt and Jeff."

SUNDAY, August 28th—"Heart of a Child," Nazimova. "Bray Pictograph."

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 17c and 11c, including war tax. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 15c and 10c, including war tax. Saturday, 22c and 11c, including war tax.

"MARRIED LIFE"

Overture—Padereski's

"Minuet," Don Philippini

and Concert Orchestra

Next Saturday—

MARSHALL NEILAN'S

"GO AND GET IT"

TO THE WHITE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

I hereby announce my Candidacy for Congress from the First Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held on the second Tuesday of September next and respectfully solicit the vote and support of all Democratic voters of the First Congressional District.

Judge Albert Estopinal, Jr.

TO THE WHITE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the United States House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held on the second Tuesday of September next, and respectfully solicit your support.

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