

FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO DELAY INQUIRY

ADMINISTRATION OPPONENTS ATTEMPT TO AMEND CLAIRBORNE MEASURE.

VOTE NINE TO FIVE AGAINST

Immediately After the Hamley Motion Was Lost a Motion To Report the Measure Favorably Was Carried.

Baton Rouge.—Administration opponents launched their fight in earnest against the Clairborne resolution which would create a commission to investigate the city government of New Orleans, and lost the first tilt by a decisive vote.

The first test came before the House committee on appropriation when opponents of the measure, led by J. Martineau Hamley sought to have the resolution so amended as to defer the investigation until September 15th after the primaries.

The committee voted nine to five against the amendment and followed this up by reporting the resolution favorably.

Every effort is being made, however, to line up House members against the resolution and that the fight to postpone the investigation will be launched again on the floor of the House seems certain. The administration will be found well prepared for any such move, it is stated, with a majority more than sufficient to put the resolution through as it stands.

The resolution, following the favorable report on it, went over under the rules and will come up again soon.

In making his fight for postponement until September 15 before the committee, Mr. Hamley had the hearty support of Charles Byrne, who though not a member of the commission, appeared to fight the measure. The clash was brief and when Mr. Hamley's motion that the resolution be amended was voted on he found that of the committee only H. B. Gouner, J. S. Leclerc, J. T. Tanner, and L. B. Gremillion voted with him.

The following administration supporters voted against the Hamley amendment: A. M. Smith, L. B. Baynard, W. A. McClellan, of Acadia, A. D. Starnes, George Veeder, J. F. Schell, S. Parent, J. R. Perez and J. A. Carville.

Immediately after the Hamley motion was lost, a motion to report the measure favorably carried without objection.

FOR HURRIED READERS.

Sidell.—Mayor G. A. Baker has issued a proclamation setting aside the first and third Fridays of every month as "clean-up" days, and urgently requests the citizens of Sidell to do their part in making Sidell a clean city. The people will place all trash and garbage in front of their premises and the street commissioner has been instructed to haul it away on the days designated.

University Station, Baton Rouge.—"This week I had a hurry call from the manager of a large rice plantation to come and examine some rice that was turning yellow," reports Hamilton Lesseps, agent in Iberville parish. "Upon investigation it was found that the rice root maggot was the cause of the trouble. Upon advice of the agent immediate steps were taken to drain the field."

University Station, Baton Rouge.—The first co-operative carload shipment of Irish potatoes was made this week, reports B. M. Jackson, agent in Ouachita parish. Co-operative marketing of potatoes has been a big success in Ouachita, due to careful handling and proper grading and packing.

Sidell.—The Sidell Commercial and Civic League has placed iron trash cans on all corners of the town, and also a large receptacle in the post-office. All the citizens of Sidell have been called upon by the league to observe the mayor's "clean town" proclamation.

Opelousas.—W. L. Domingeaux and Miss Ione Joret were married at the Catholic church in Lafayette, Father Tourlings officiating. Miss Joret taught in the high school here the past year.

Sidell.—Mrs. Spurgeon Wingo, wife of the pastor of the local Baptist church, is rapidly improving from injuries received in a railroad wreck in Alabama.

Monroe.—Brakeman W. M. Gullede, who was recently hurt in a Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific freight wreck near Gibsland, will recover, it was announced. Gullede was riding on top of a car of pipe and when it overturned he was thrown off.

Jackson.—A telegram from W. B. McCormick of Shreveport to Dr. J. W. Lea of Jackson announces the purchase of the old Centenary College buildings and grounds comprising 68 acres, and a good location for the orphanage.

Monroe.—Trains between Monroe and Shreveport are being detoured because of a wreck near Sibley, in which seven freight cars were derailed.

Jackson.—Dr. Phillips of Philadelphia has been here for a week inspecting the East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane.

Jackson.—Crop prospects are better than for many years but the boll weevil is puncturing all the forms and a short crop is inevitable.

Jennings.—At a meeting of the Rotary Club Saturday, the guests included W. H. Moore, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and F. M. Milliken of Crowley, who spoke upon the question of constructing and maintaining a free ferry across the Mormentau river, which connects Jefferson Davis and Acadia parishes. They stated that Acadia parish was ready and willing to build and maintain a free ferry, and what they wanted the Rotary Club to do was to urge the police jury of Jefferson Davis to join them, stating that they were confident the free ferry would be mutually beneficial and profitable not only to Jennings and Crowley, but to all South-west Louisiana.

Monroe.—Because it was too small to care for the business, the steamboat "W. W.," which has been in service between Monroe and Ouachita river points for the past several months, was sold to John W. Klein of Pittsburg, Pa., and left for Ohio river points. The steamer was a passenger boat when acquired by the Ouachita transportation Company and could not be changed to carry a sufficient amount of freight. Until a larger boat is procured, the company will operate a gasoline boat and barge between Monroe and Harrisonburg.

Natchitoches.—Dr. E. Johnson of Harvard University, who is spending this week at the Normal School, addressed a joint meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Lesche Club at the courthouse in the interest of the municipal playground which will be established in this city, giving many practical suggestions. He was in favor of the school authorities having charge of the playgrounds and directing the play in order that it will have an educational value.

University Station, Baton Rouge.—A permanent farmers' co-operative association was organized recently at Youngsville for the purpose of marketing farm products and purchasing fertilizers, reports F. M. Bacque, agent in Lafayette parish. About one hundred and fifty farmers were present. This is the second organization of its kind to be formed in Lafayette in the last month.

University Station, Baton Rouge.—On account of the scarcity and high price of labor, tractors, riding cultivators and improved farm machinery of all kinds are in more general use than ever before in Madison parish, writes T. L. Watson, farm demonstration agent. Two loads of cattle went to market from Madison parish this week and other carloads will be shipped as the season advances.

Monroe.—Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture; Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, director of experimental stations; M. Hull, sweet potato expert of the Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Mary Gesell, home demonstration agent of Baton Rouge, and a large number of Monroe people interested in agriculture, attended a meeting of the North Louisiana Agricultural Society at Calhoun.

Sidell.—E. F. Halley, member of the local lodge, Rathbone No. 103, Knights of Pythias, has been elevated to the highest office of the order in Louisiana, that of grand chancellor. He was recently given a reception in the castle hall of his home lodge, which was participated in by the members and their families. The affair was successfully managed by O. G. Aiken, C. C.

Opelousas.—Judge B. H. Pavy and District Attorney Lee Garland will stand for re-election to their respective offices in the coming Democratic primaries. Judge Pavy has occupied his position for ten years. District Attorney Garland has administered the duties of the office of district attorney for the long term of twenty-four years.

University Station, Baton Rouge.—Bee-keeping seems to have got a good start in Allen parish, writes George W. Bohne, farm demonstration agent. Ten modern hives were received during the week and orders taken for thirteen more. Mr. Bohne expects to see most of the bees transferred to modern hives before the end of the year.

Sidell.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Levy of Sidell have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Amelia, to Arthur Weiss of Yonkers, N. Y. The wedding will take place in New Orleans at an early date.

Sidell.—Miss Pearl Toume, formerly of Sidell, and Charles Schminie were married Saturday in Bilozi, Miss., and are now at home in Sidell. Mr. Schminie is with the Salmen Brick and Lumber Company here.

Sidell.—William Gordon Huff of Magnolia, Miss., has taken over the contracts, subscription list and good will of the old Sidell Sun, which was forced to close down during May.

Natchitoches.—The political campaign in this district, the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Natchitoches and Red River, has been opened with the announcement of S. R. Thomas of Coushatta for the office of district attorney.

Opelousas.—The Parish Bank and Trust Company will open its doors for business September 1, and the Christian saloon building on Landry street will furnish temporary quarters for the new institution.

Jackson.—Sunday a protracted meeting began at the Baptist church. Rev. W. A. Jordan of the Central Baptist church of New Orleans will assist Rev. McCool of this place, in the meeting.

Natchitoches.—B. S. Sweet has received his commission and assumed his office as clerk of court, with F. G. Kelly and A. H. O'Quin as deputies.

Natchitoches.—Boll weevils have made their appearance, but are not very active.

COX NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

Ohio Governor Was Nominated on 44th Ballot, After Palmer Delegates Were Released.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, was nominated for president of the United States in the democratic national convention at 1:40 o'clock Tuesday morning. The nomination at the conclusion of a 44-ballot struggle, in which he had steadily beaten down the forces of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury.

JAMES M. COX



When the balloting on the 44th vote had gotten to a point where Cox had 702 votes and was rapidly approaching the necessary two-thirds of 729, Sam B. Amidon of Kansas, manager of the McAdoo forces and vice chairman of the democratic national convention, took the platform and moved that the nomination of Governor Cox be made unanimous.

Immediately there was a roar from the tired and worn delegates which lasted for four minutes before Chairman Robinson could put the question on Amidon's motion to suspend the rules and nominate Cox by acclamation.

At 1:43 o'clock Tuesday morning the motion was formally voted over with a rolling chorus of ayes and a crashing of the brass bands. State standards, which had surged back and forth in the desperate battles of the balloting, were taken to the front of the hall and to a place before the platform.

In the confusion and excitement of a nomination after the strenuous and hard sessions of the convention almost everybody forgot about a nomination for the vice presidency but the leaders who were figuring on a list which prominently included Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy.

While the crowd was demonstrating its relapse from the deadlock the leaders arranged an adjournment until noon Tuesday to canvas the question of second place in the meantime and to meet again prepared to complete the ticket.

The Cox movement really started late Monday afternoon before the recess for dinner. During the interval both sides of the fight made desperate appeals to Tammany. Throughout the evening New York's vote stood the same, 20 for McAdoo and 70 for Cox.

On the third ballot of the evening session the side to Cox started, and, flopping over in twos and threes and fours in a fashion which sent him over the majority mark and put him at a new level. After that the going was easy.

At the end of the 43rd ballot the totals showed 568 for Cox and 412 for McAdoo. This put the Ohioan well over the majority mark and when the 44th ballot was started this advantage was almost immediately apparent, the first ten states showing a gain of 74. From then on the gains were more rapid and continued until 702 votes were reached and the McAdoo leaders made it unanimous.

Passenger Service Resumed. Timpson, Tex.—Passenger service has been resumed on the Timpson & Henderson Railway.

Poles Repulse Bolsheviks. Paris.—Bolshevik attacks in the Lake Shade region have been repulsed by the Poles.

Fatal Wreck in Oklahoma. McAlester, Okla.—In a wreck between a passenger and a freight train on the Katy a few miles north of McAlester, eight are reported killed, 12 seriously injured and eight sustained minor injuries Monday. The switching crew had switched a part of the carnival train to a siding, and was returning to the main track, when the freight train struck the rear end of the show train.

Town With No Streets. The smallest dependence of France is Isle d'Hoedea, situated at the east of Belle Isle. Its population is 228. They do not speak French, but Celtic. Fishing is the principal industry, and they are provided with food at an inn managed by the women. The town has no streets.

More Beef Than Brains. Some men weigh a lot more on the scales than they weigh in the company.—Boston Transcript.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

RUSSIANS MISLED BY LENINE

Claim That Bolshevik Government Establishes Equality Palpably False—Despotic Power Put in Officeholders' Hands.

Article XXII.

By FRANK COMERFORD. The first great hypocrisy of the bolshevik government was its pretense at establishing equality. Caste and class reminded the Russians of suffering. The soviet government, through the people's commissars, issued the following decree:

"All designations, such as merchant, nobleman, burgher, peasant; titles, such as prince, count, etc., and distinctions of civil rank, privy, state and other councils, are abolished, and one designation is established for all the population of Russia—Citizen of the Russian Republic.

Article 4 of the constitution makes bare the insincerity of the decree. It does more. It gives evidence of the great felony committed against the freedom of the Russian people by Lenine.

These three classes shall have the right to hold office and to vote. They are made citizens of Russia by the constitution:

First. All Russians that are eighteen years of age and who have acquired the means of living, through labor that is productive and useful to society, and also persons engaged in house-keeping for the former.

Second. Soldiers of the army and navy.

Third. Members of the former two classes, when incapacitated.

But the constitution goes further; it tells who shall not hold office and shall not vote:

First. Persons who employ hired labor in order to obtain profit.

Second. Persons who have an income, such as interest in capital, rents, receipts from property, etc.

Third. Private merchants, trade and commercial brokers.

Fourth. Monks and clergy of all denominations.

Fifth. Employes and agents of the former police, the gendarmery, and the czar's secret service; also members of the former reigning dynasty.

Sixth. The demented or mentally deficient.

Seventh. Persons who have been deprived by a court of their rights of citizenship, because of dishonorable conduct, for the period fixed by the sentence.

Make Officeholders Despots. Section 1 affords great opportunity for construction; the soviets are given power to disfranchise citizens, because of "selfishness or dishonorable offenses." Who is to say what shall constitute these offenses? The courts? No. The people? No. The political officeholders? Yes. When we remember that the first thing that the bolsheviks did when they came into power was to drive from the soviets every one who disagreed with the bolshevik plan of communism, at once and by force, it is easy to understand the terrible power given in this phrase and the tyrannical use that may be made of it. Every difference of opinion with their methods or plans would be a selfish and dishonorable offense in the eyes of the bolshevik rulers, and the foehdly dissenter could be stripped of his citizenship, and, no doubt, would be. This section writes the death warrant of freedom of opinion; it gives to the soviets a bludgeon with which to beat a man out of citizenship who ventures an opinion at variance with the imposed order. It makes the citizen the servant, the officeholder the master; it is government upside down.

In a note to Section 64 of Article 4 of the constitution, we learn the local soviets may, with the consent of the people's commissars, "lower the age qualification for voters."

What a splendid opportunity for political jockeying. If the central power discovers it is about to lose control of a village or rural soviet, it has the power to nip the uprising in the bud. The people's commissars can arrange with the minority in the soviet in question to reduce the age limit and give the vote to young boys and girls. When it is remembered that the constitution directs the people's commissars of education to introduce in all schools and educational institutions of Russia the study and explanation and justification of the bolshevik constitution, it is not hard to understand that young people into whose minds have been driven and drilled a reverence for bolshevism and its methods, could be expected to vote for and support the bolshevik program.

Best Citizens Disfranchised. Three groups of people classified by their occupations are permitted citizenship. They are the members of the army and navy, the working men and women, and the peasants who do not hire labor. Every one else is made an outcast. The man who has saved a little money, earned in the sweat of his face, and invested it, is not permitted to become a citizen; the man

who has a little shop—it may represent the sacrifices and savings of his whole life—comes under the ban, he is unfit for free citizenship in bolshevik Russia; the farmer who hires help and almost every farmer is compelled to employ help in the harvest time, is a criminal exploiter and he is denied the right to vote or hold an office.

The man who devotes his life to religion, who comforts the poor, visits the sick, the servant of God, is denied the right to vote. It is dangerous to give the thrifty, the industrious, the vote. The fact that they were born in Russia, that their parents and grandparents were natives to the soil for centuries, means nothing. These disfranchised ones speak the Russian language; it is their only tongue. Their blood has had a part in Russian suffering. The bolshevik constitution exiles them. They are natives without a country; and why? Because by honesty and industry they have saved a little; because they have tried to get on; Lenine says such people are filled with dangerous ambition; they are climbing the ladder of capitalism; they are dangerous to the proletariat.

The soldier is not an employer of labor; he cannot be; he is given a vote. The sailor is not an employer of labor; he cannot be; he is given a vote. The constitutional provision defining citizenship puts a premium on idleness, a penalty on industry; it encourages waste; it punishes economy; it makes the successful an outcast; it makes of the never-do-well a citizen; frugality, thrift and industry are crimes; those who possess these qualities are branded as undesirable; they are denied citizenship.

No Possible Justification. Lenine tries to justify all of this by saying that in the transition from capitalism to socialism it is necessary to rule with an iron hand. Capitalism must be destroyed. Even so, what right has Lenine, without the consent of the majority, to take citizenship from native Russians? What is his excuse for it? Where is the force of his argument? Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that communism, bolshevism, is a panacea for all the ills of the human race, what right has Lenine and his minority to force it on the people of Russia? Conceding his creed is for the common good, is it not his first duty to make the people see and understand its virtues, and then, by and with the majority consent, put the creed to the test? To assert that his program is economic does not change the fact that his methods are not democratic. The Lenine system of disfranchising the people is bound to demoralize them.

How can a people be free without learning self-reliance, without trying self-government? Proclaiming people free does not make them free. Freedom is action. It is thinking. It is the ability to govern one's self. It comes from experience and exercise in governing one's self. The definition of freedom is self-determination, and the word "self" is an important part of the definition. Admitting for the moment that Lenine is trying to govern the people for their benefit, although he is not giving them a thinking part in the government, does it not follow that his methods incapacitate the people for self-government? How can a child learn to walk except by trying, and even though the child stumbles and falls, is bruised and hurt, these experiences are part of the education in walking.

Real Test of Freedom. The right to vote is the test of freedom. Rob a free man of his voting right and you make of him something less than a free man. It does not matter whether you treat him well or not, if you rule him without giving him a say in his own government, you destroy his independence. Suppose the constitution of a debating society, a lodge, a farmer's grange, a labor union, declared that some members could hold office and vote, while others were not eligible for office and could not vote. What would be the position in the body of those who were denied all right of participation in its affairs? They would be compelled to obey the rules, do the bidding and bow to the wish of those who had the right to vote. What would be the effect upon the voteless ones? They would be demoralized; they would become non-entities. Those possessing the voting power would grow arrogant, arbitrary and autocratic. The war of the ages, the struggle of all history, has been the fight of men for equality in government. The right to vote is the test. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

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ROADS STAND TRUCK TRAVEL

Comprehensive Experiments and Tests Now Being Made by Bureau of Public Roads.

State highway departments are vitally interested in the successful outcome of comprehensive experiments and tests now being made by the bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture. One state engineer recently declared that millions of dollars in his state are involved in the proper design of road surfaces, which make up one of the problems being investigated by the federal engineers.

The coming into general use of the heavy motor truck has practically revolutionized the science of road building. Big new problems came when loads weighing 10 to 15 tons took the place of vehicles that placed a weight of one-fourth as much or less. The roads built ten years ago were constructed before this fact could be realized—which is one of the reasons why many "permanent" roads have proved to be impermanent.



Constructing Road Sections for Impact Tests.

One of the testing experiments being made by the federal bureau involves the use of a 49-section roadway in the Arlington farm, owned by the department of agriculture. Each section was built from a different type of material, or with a different method of construction. The same use is given to each section, so that eventually the type of construction best suited to heavy traffic will prove itself.

There is a newly discovered benefit in tree planting by the roadside. It has been learned of late that the shade or partial shade of roadside trees is a great aid in keeping the pavement in prime condition. The authorities tell us that during the hot days of summer improved roadbeds are injured by the direct rays of the sun and that the partial shade of trees planted by the roadside enables the cement or other pavements to stand much longer unimpaired. Roadside trees will far more than pay for themselves by assisting in preserving good roads. Then there is the beauty of shade trees, and if fruit trees are planted think of the abundance of peach, plum, pear, cherry, apple and other fruit trees growing by the roadside which in the aggregate would amount to millions of dollars if generally planted through the fruit growing sections of the United States.

TREE PLANTING BY ROADSIDE

Shade Is Great Help in Keeping Pavement in Prime Condition—Beauty is Added.

Changes in the highway regulations now in force in British Columbia are being urged by local automobile and trade associations as a means of inducing motorists from other parts of Canada, and from the United States, to travel in the province. The present rules, which differ considerably from those followed elsewhere on the continent, are declared to deter tourists from including the region in their itineraries. Legislation intended to remedy this condition is being considered by provincial government officials.

URGE CHANGE IN ROAD RULES

British Columbia Favors Alteration to Encourage Motorists From Other Sections.

Often a farm is seen provided with the best of equipment, good fences, fine premises and well painted buildings, yet the roadside is wholly neglected. Such inconsistency is like putting a dirty collar on a clean shirt.

INCONSISTENCY IN FARMING