

Alderman Stelly offered the following resolution:

**A Resolution**

Amending a resolution heretofore adopted on the 21st day of August, 1920, providing for the issuance of \$250,000 public improvement bonds of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, by changing the form of said bonds, adopting a new schedule of maturities for said bonds, and adopting a new form of endorsement thereon.

Whereas, a resolution was heretofore adopted by the mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, on the 21st day of August, 1920, providing for the issuance of \$250,000 Public Improvement Bonds of said City, authorized at an election held on the 8th day of June, 1920; and

Whereas, it is desired to amend said resolution, and the form of bond therein adopted, by changing the statement of the purpose of the issuance of said bonds, by adopting a new schedule of maturities for said bonds, and by adopting a new form of endorsement to be signed by the Secretary of State.

Section 1. Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, that the maturities heretofore prescribed by a resolution adopted on the 21st day of August, 1920, providing for the issuance of \$250,000 Public Improvement Bonds, of the City of Opelousas, La., authorized by an election held on the 8th day of June, 1920, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Year	Bonds Outstanding	Principal	Interest Payable	Total Principal and Interest	Bond Nos.
1921	\$250,000	\$12,500	\$2,500	\$15,000	1-5
1922	247,500	12,375	3,000	15,375	6-11
1923	244,500	12,225	3,000	15,225	12-17
1924	241,500	12,075	3,500	15,575	18-24
1925	238,000	11,900	3,500	15,400	25-31
1926	234,500	11,725	3,500	15,225	32-38
1927	231,000	11,550	3,500	15,050	39-45
1928	227,500	11,375	4,000	15,375	46-52
1929	223,500	11,175	4,000	15,175	53-59
1930	219,500	10,975	4,500	15,475	60-66
1931	215,500	10,750	4,500	15,250	67-73
1932	210,500	10,525	4,500	15,025	74-80
1933	206,000	10,300	5,000	15,300	81-87
1934	201,000	10,050	5,000	15,050	88-94
1935	196,000	9,800	5,500	15,300	95-101
1936	190,500	9,525	5,500	15,025	102-108
1937	185,000	9,250	6,000	15,250	109-115
1938	179,000	8,950	6,500	15,450	116-122
1939	172,500	8,625	6,500	15,125	123-129
1940	166,000	8,290	7,000	15,290	130-136
1941	159,000	7,935	7,500	15,435	137-143
1942	151,500	7,560	8,000	15,560	144-150
1943	143,500	7,175	8,500	15,675	151-157
1944	135,000	6,775	9,000	15,775	158-164
1945	127,000	6,350	9,500	15,850	165-171
1946	118,000	5,900	10,000	15,900	172-178
1947	108,500	5,425	10,500	15,925	179-185
1948	98,500	4,925	11,000	15,425	186-192
1949	88,000	4,400	11,500	15,400	193-199
1950	77,000	3,850	12,000	15,350	200-206
1951	65,500	3,275	12,500	14,775	207-213
1952	53,500	2,675	13,000	14,675	214-220
1953	41,500	2,075	13,500	14,575	221-227
1954	28,000	1,400	14,000	14,400	228-234
1955	14,000	700	14,000	14,700	235-241

Section 2. Be it further resolved, that the form of bond heretofore adopted by said resolution of the 21st day of August, 1920, be amended so as to read as follows:

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St. Landry.**

**CITY OF OPELOUSAS, LA., PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS**

No. 1 \$500.00

Know all men by these presents, That the City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, Louisiana, for value received, is indebted to and hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of \$500.00 on the 1st day of July, 19—, with interest thereon from the date hereof at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each and every year, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons hereto attached, bearing a facsimile of the signature of the clerk of the board of aldermen of said city, as they severally become due. Both principal and interest of these bonds are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Chase National Bank, in the City of New York, State of New York, and the said City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., is hereby held and firmly bound, and its faith, credit, revenue and property are hereby pledged for the payment of the principal and interest hereof at maturity.

This bond is one of the issue of 500 bonds of like tenor, and effect, except as to time of maturity, issued by the mayor and board of aldermen, as the governing authority of said municipality, for the purpose of purchasing and constructing waterworks and light systems for said city, and paving and improving the streets of said city, under authority of Section 1, of Article 281 of the Constitution of Louisiana, and Act 256 of the year 1910, as amended, and a resolution duly and regularly adopted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1920.

It is hereby certified, recited and declared that the proposition to issue said bonds and incur said debt was voted for by the majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, voting at an election duly and regularly held for the purpose, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1920; that provisions have been made for

the levying of an ad valorem tax to pay said bonds; that all acts, conditions and things required to be done precedent to and in the issuing of said bonds have been properly and legally done, have happened, and have been performed in regular and due form as required by law, and the said indebtedness does not exceed any statutory or constitutional limitation.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned Mayor and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., being duly authorized to execute this obligation on behalf of said city, have hereunto signed our names officially, and caused hereto the corporate seal of said municipality, at the City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., as of the 1st day of the month of July, A. D. 1920.

Mayor, Clerk.

(Interest Coupon) \$12.50

No. 1 On January 1, 1921, the City of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., will pay to bearer \$12.50, gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, on presentation and surrender of this coupon at the Chase National Bank, in the City of New York, State of New York, being six (6) months interest then due on its Public Improvement Bond, dated July 1, 1920.

Clerk.

On the back of said bonds shall be printed the following endorsement: "This bond secured by a tax, registered on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1920."

Secretary of State.

Section 3. Be it further resolved, because of the desirability of immediately preparing and disposing of the aforesaid bonds, that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

The above and foregoing resolution having been read in full in open session and having been duly considered section by section, was adopted as a whole by the following vote: Years: Mouret, Dejean, Daniel, Stelly

Nays: None. Absent: None. Approved:

E. L. LOEB, Mayor, City of Opelousas, La. J. J. PERRODIN, Clerk, Board of Aldermen, Opelousas, La.

**FORMER GOVERNOR SHOWS HOW SOUTH FELL INTO TRAP**

Pleasant Says Suffrage Ratification Did Not Aid Party

FEMININE VOTERS SWAMPED DEMOCRATS

Solid South Could Have Prevented Ratification, He Says

Former Governor R. G. Pleasant, who made a gallant fight against ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, writes the New Orleans States as follows:

Shreveport, La., Nov. 11, 1920.

Editor New Orleans States.

Dear Sir: On the morning of the third instant the exultant cry rang out from republican sources at Washington that more than one thousand negro women voted the republican ticket in Richmond, the historic capital of the Southern Confederacy.

From New York came the victorious shout that an overwhelming majority of the women of North, East and West voted for Harding and against Cox, and made those sections solidly republican.

The report came from the border southern states of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma, that the republicans, recruited by thousands upon thousands of negro women and negro men, have swept the democrats off their feet in many instances and for many positions.

Indeed, Maryland, Missouri and Oklahoma have gone republican for president and Tennessee has both elected a republican governor and cast her electoral vote for Harding.

Negro for Governor

A negro candidate for governor of Arkansas has attracted thousands of negro, and some white voters to his standard. Many negroes ran for local offices in southeast Arkansas and in other states, and a negro was elected to the legislature of Missouri.

New Orleans cast more than 18,000 white and negro republican votes, and many country parishes in Louisiana went republican.

Florida cast a large republican vote and so did some districts in Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

In view of these and many other similar facts not mentioned, I wish to ask:

In what respect did the much heralded woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States benefit the democratic party of the nation or our southern white civilization?

Before the Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland and other southern legislatures it was asserted vigorously and continuously by local and imported advocates that the success of the suffrage amendment meant the success of the democratic party, and that southern shotguns would keep the negroes from voting. It did neither.

Helped Republicans It has helped the republican party as I have always claimed it would, and it has invited the negro women and negro men into the body of the republican electorate of the south.

The consent of the white Democratic legislatures of the southern states of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to the federal suffrage amendment, which gives equal political rights to the white man and the black woman, and to the black man and the white woman, with congressional authority to enforce these rights, has amounted to an absolute approval of, and consent to, the fifteenth amendment, which deals with the kindred principle of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The fifteenth amendment has never benefited by congress for the reason that the white people of the south have always stood so solidly against both the principle involved in the amendment and its enforcement. None of our representatives in the United States senate or in the lower house of congress ever yielded to that principle until lately. Therefore they were in a position to fight force bills with united front, as did stalwart old Senator Morgan of Alabama, and his southern colleagues thirty years ago.

Enforcement Bills Today we find that legislatures, representing half of the people of the south, have approved and ratified the nineteenth (suffrage) amendment, which is tantamount to a ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and many southern senators and members of the lower house of congress have advocated it. The second sections of these amendments provide that congress shall have power to enforce them. How can these people now consistently oppose such an amendment?

Heretofore the fifteenth amendment has amounted to nothing more than a declaration of political sentiment on the part of the north because congress has not enacted an enforcement bill, under the amendment, to carry it into effect.

But now, as half of the south has consented to the principle contained in the amendment, such bills undoubtedly will be pushed by the republicans

in congress. They will no longer fear a second secession and a consequent disturbance of business relations between the north and the south because of the south has registered its consent to enforcement.

South in a Trap

What a trap the south has been caught in by many southern legislators listening to the plea that a ratification of the national woman's suffrage amendment would elect Cox and bring about an approval of the Wilson administration! How the republican leaders, men and women, and the negroes must be chucking at the way many of our southern democrats have been worked for the benefit of the republican party, Lily White and Black and Tan!

National woman's suffrage could not have made the south more democratic than it was; and it certainly has made both the north and south more republican than they were.

Two years ago, as governor, I advocated in a message to the legislature the submission of an amendment to our state constitution granting women the right to vote. It was submitted. I worked hard for its adoption by a popular vote. The country went for it, but the New Orleans regular machine defeated it. One more submission would have ended in success.

At the same time I wrote to all of the southern governors and urged them to join me in an attempt to amend our respective state constitutions so as to give the women the right to vote, and I further requested them to unite with me in a determined opposition to the federal amendment. Most of them answered me, and all except one indicated that they believe my idea to be correct, but I could not induce them to form the cabal, apparently on account of pressure from national democratic sources.

South Put it Over

The solid south, with its thirteen democratic states, could have prevented the ratification of the national amendment, and thus consistently maintained its continuous and persistent opposition to the principle contained in the fifteenth amendment. Each state could, and in time, would have given the women the right to vote by state amendment, as the principle was passing through its natural development. Suffrage then would have continued, in all of its phases, under the control of the sovereign state, and we would have gone on as heretofore, except white women would have been added to the electorate.

Consent by several southern states is all that the republicans have been waiting for in order to put over their political and racial schemes.

Let us hope that southern constitutional conventions will find some way to meet the disaster that many southern legislatures have brought upon us. I still believe in the ideals of Southern Caucasian Democracy and will contribute any effort within my power to help restore it and perpetuate it.

I shall never cease to be proud of the stand taken by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana against the federal suffrage amendment last July.

Yours truly, R. G. PLEASANT.

AMERICAN'S RETURNED DEAD, HANDLED GENTLY

New York.—Stand at the door of the great Hamburg-American liner pier at Hoboken and look seaward, down the pier. Even the lofty rafters and the steel supporting beams are hidden in a foliage of Stars and Stripes. And along the sides, in row upon row, are stretched as far as an eye can reach

**Another Royal Suggestion DOUGHNUTS and CRULLERS From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK**

DOUGHNUTS! There is nothing more wholesome and delightful than doughnuts or crullers rightly made.

**Doughnuts**  
3 tablespoons shortening  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 egg  
1/2 cup milk  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
1 teaspoon salt  
2 cups flour  
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Cream shortening; add sugar and well-beaten egg; stir in milk; add nutmeg, salt, flour and baking powder which have been sifted together and enough additional flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Roll out on floured board to about 1/4-inch thick; cut out. Fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a piece of bread in 60 seconds. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

**Crullers**  
4 tablespoons shortening  
1 cup sugar  
2 eggs  
2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder  
1/2 cup milk

Cream shortening; add sugar gradually and beaten eggs; sift together flour, cinnamon, salt and baking powder; add one-half and mix well; add milk and remainder of dry ingredients to make soft dough. Roll out on floured board to about 1/4-inch thick and cut into strips about 1/4 inches long and 1/4-inch wide; roll in baking powder and twist each strip and bring ends together. Fry in deep hot fat. Drain and roll in powdered sugar.

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with flags which contains nothing but the twenty-two bodies and the military guard. An officers accompanies each car to the central point of the corps area and an enlisted man accompanies each body to its final resting place, even attending the funeral if the family desires it.

The flag which covers the casket from the moment of its arrival in New York until it is lowered into the grave in the cemetery in the home town of the dead soldier is the property of the family of the deceased.—New Orleans Item.

**NOTICE OF ELECTION**

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St. Landry.

Pursuant to authority vested in me by an ordinance of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, adopted on the Third day of November, 1920, I, F. Octave Pavy, President of said body, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the Second Road District, Fourth Police Jury Ward of St. Landry Parish, La., on Thursday, the 23rd day of December, 1920, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the vote of the property taxpayers of said Second Road District, Fourth Ward of St. Landry parish, qualified to vote at said election under the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, the following propositions, to-wit:

Proposition to incur debt and issue serial negotiable bonds of Road District Number Two (2) of the Fourth (4) Police Jury Ward of St. Landry parish, State of Louisiana, in addition to the debt previously incurred and bonds previously issued for said district, said additional debt to be incurred and bonds to be issued to the amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00), and said bonds to be serial bonds running from one (1) to thirty (30) years, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually, said additional debt to be incurred and bonds issued for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways within the territorial limits of said road district, and particularly for the purpose of completing the Melville-Palmetto Highway and for the construction of a gravel road along the Atchafalaya river and that portion of the Palmetto-Bayou Rouge road lying within the boundaries of the said Second Road District.

That said election shall be held at the following places and by the following named officers, each of whom is a registered voter, to-wit: At the Melville Poll—P. W. Lafleur, W. A. White, Sr., C. C. Rosenberg, commissioners; A. Rosenberg, clerk. At the Palmetto Poll—Dr. R. G. Hawkins, Harry Meyer, L. L. Ganson, commissioners; G. A. McDaniel, clerk.

That on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1921, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry shall meet at the Police Jury room in the City of Opelousas, La., and shall then and there in public session proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and

amount, examine and witness the returns of said election, declare the will thereof and provide for the promulgation of the same in accordance with law.

Given under my hand at Opelousas, Louisiana, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1920.

F. OCTAVE PAVY, President

A TRUE COPY: J. J. HEALEY, Clerk

PARTITION SALE

SIDONIE PRUDHOMME, YVES BERNADINE THIBREAU, etc.

No. 21,844, Civil District Court, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana.

By virtue of a judgment of the honorable the Sixteenth Judicial District Court, holding sessions in the parish of St. Landry, rendered on the date November 13, 1920, and in pursuance to a commission issued under and to me directed, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice of public auction, to the last and best bidder for the purpose of selling at partition on the property herein described, said sale to be made on premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: The following buildings and improvements situated near Pitreville, St. Landry parish, La., and being the last remaining of deceased, and containing the following: North by lands of Mrs. J. Guillory; south by public road from Opelousas to Prudhomme; east by lands of Mrs. St. Jean; and west by lands of Orléans. TERMS AND CONDITIONS: HENRY R. ESTOIRE, Auctioneer.

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A certain plantation, with buildings and improvements situated near Pitreville, St. Landry parish, La., and being the last remaining of deceased, and containing the following: North by lands of Mrs. J. Guillory; south by public road from Opelousas to Prudhomme; east by lands of Mrs. St. Jean; and west by lands of Orléans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: HENRY R. ESTOIRE, Auctioneer.

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