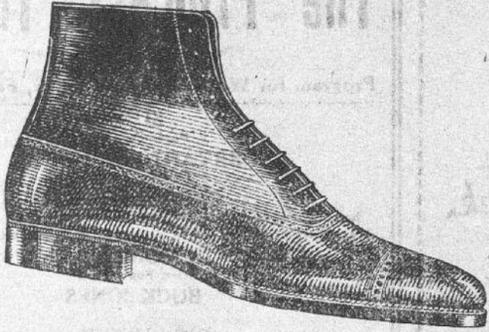


St. Landry's Leading Men's and Boy's Store



High-tops For Spring \$7.85

Owing to a very fortunate purchase we were able to procure seventy-five pairs of young men's English flat shoes and offer them at the remarkably low price of \$7.85.

You may have them in a very extremely pointed shape or in the semi-pointed toe. They are all of chocolate color, some of a lighter and some of a darker shade. The sizes run from 5 to 11, all widths.

This special forcibly illustrates the fact that Winsberg's are selling high-quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.

WINSBERG'S "The Quality Shop"

JUSTICE O'NIEL AGAINST APPOINTIVE SYSTEM FOR JUDGES

Fires Broadside at Suggestion of Taking Power From People

JUDGE LEARNS BY CONTACT WITH PEOPLE Broad-Minded View on Question by St. Mary Man

By CHARLES A. O'NIEL Associate Justice Supreme Court. There are several serious defects in the provisions of the constitution...

Article 85, as originally adopted, declared that a vacancy in the office of a justice of the supreme court should be filled for the unexpired term...

The author of the amendment overlooked the fact that, by the expiration of the terms of office, and regardless of any vacancy, a member of the supreme bench must be elected at each and every congressional election...

It has already happened, since the amendment of 1904, that three of the five members of the court have been elected on the same day, each for a term of twelve years...

Main Court's Integrity The reasons are obvious why the integrity of the supreme court, as a body, like that of all deliberative assemblies, ought to be preserved...

provided that one justice should serve for four years, one for six years, one for eight years, one for ten years and one for twelve years...

The term of office as established by the constitution of 1879, and as retained in the constitution of 1898, commenced on the day on which the five members of the court took their oath of office...

No Break Until 1911 Notwithstanding many vacancies had occurred previous to the constitutional amendment of 1904, there was not a break in the terms of office until 1911...

Justice Land held the Todd term, expiring on April 5, 1912; Chief Justice Breaux held the Poche term, expiring April 5, 1914...

It was observed, however, I presume by the attorney general, that the retirement of a justice of the supreme court was not a resignation...

and was held on March 7, 1911 at which election Justice Sommerville was elected to fill the vacancy.

A Curious Ruling I do not understand why Justice Sommerville was not elected for the entire unexpired term of Justice Nicholls...

No doubt the constitutional convention will remedy these defects. Beyond that the convention ought to provide some simple means by which the supreme court can expedite its work without sacrificing thoroughness for speed...

If the volume of work is to be reduced, it ought to be done not by raising the limit of jurisdiction of the courts of appeal above \$2,000...

Not by mere coincidence at all, but in the natural order of events, Chief Justice Breaux's term of office was to expire April 5, 1914. By the terms of Article 87 of the constitution...

Justice Overton, who has been elected to succeed Justice Provosty, will be out of office even longer than that, because it was his luck that the congressional election of 1920 fell on the earliest date that it could possibly have fallen on...

By the death of Justice Land, June 4, 1917, occurred the first vacancy to be filled by the election of a judge of one of the courts of appeal, under the constitutional amendment of 1904...

First Appellate Judge By the death of Justice Land, June 4, 1917, occurred the first vacancy to be filled by the election of a judge of one of the courts of appeal...

the same election, Chief Justice Monroe was also elected for a full term of twelve years, because his term was to expire April 5, 1920, and his successor had to be elected at the next preceding congressional election...

I have referred to only one evil consequence of the provisions of the amendment of 1904; that is, that there is not protection against the breaking up of the integrity of the court as a collection of men of individual opinions and independent thought.

Another bad consequence is that the date of expiration of two of the five terms of office can not now be reckoned or computed by counting cycles of twelve years from the day on which the court was created...

There is no good reason why a justice of the supreme court should have to be elected a year and five months before he can assume the duties of the office. That strange situation prevails yet with regard to the three terms of office which have not been distributed by the occurrence of a vacancy since the amendment of 1904...

Need For Expedition No doubt the constitutional convention will remedy these defects. Beyond that the convention ought to provide some simple means by which the supreme court can expedite its work without sacrificing thoroughness for speed...

If the volume of work is to be reduced, it ought to be done not by raising the limit of jurisdiction of the courts of appeal above \$2,000, but by giving that court jurisdiction of certain classes of cases, regardless of the amount of money involved...

There are several classes of lawsuits of which almost every case presents only questions of fact. Suits for damages under Article 2315 of the civil code, particularly for personal injuries, and suits for compensation under the workmen's compensation law...

Of all the remedies that have been suggested for relieving the congested docket of the supreme court, my preference is to have two more judges elected, and allow the court to divide into two sections. To avoid a conflict or confusion in the jurisprudence, all applications for rehearing should be assigned to the section other than that in which the case was first decided...

When he has served twelve years upon the bench, a justice of the supreme court should not need any other campaign argument than his official record. On the other hand, under the appointive system, a justice of the supreme court who had served twelve years upon the bench would depend for reappointment, not upon his official record altogether...

opinion, the entire bench should hear and decide the case.

My opinion is that the suggestion that the constitutional convention should abolish the election of justices of the supreme court and allow the governor to appoint them, is going to be and ought to be, very unpopular. The right of the people to elect their own supreme judges was gained, not by the favor of a constitutional amendment, but by a comparatively recent constitutional amendment, voted for by the people at large...

It is amusing to read about taking the exalted office of justice of the supreme court out of politics by making the office a part of the governor's patronage, like the office of cattle inspector, or fertilizer inspector. It sounds like killing poor Broth Rabbit by putting him into the briar patch. The idea that the electors at large are not competent to pass judgment upon the qualifications of a candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court is a fallacy...

My prediction is that, if the constitutional convention should, without submitting the new constitution to a vote of the people, deprive them of their prerogative of selecting the officers who have authority to pass final judgment upon their lives and liberties and property rights, it will be the beginning of another campaign to undo the work. And the reigning of the people's rights, in that respect, will be the smoothest plank in the platform of any candidate for the senate or the House of representatives.

On the other hand, I predict that, if the constitutional convention should submit to a vote of the people a new constitution proposing to deprive them of the right to elect the justice of the supreme court, our new constitutional will go the way of Tom Sawyer's apple core.

Washington, Feb. 19.—There is a prospect that \$200,000,000 will be made available to the federal land banks before the end of the present session of congress on March 4. Only one half of the \$200,000,000 will be available the first year...

LAND BANK LIKELY TO GET \$10,000,000 AS ITS ALLOTMENT

Washington, Feb. 19.—There is a prospect that \$200,000,000 will be made available to the federal land banks before the end of the present session of congress on March 4. Only one half of the \$200,000,000 will be available the first year...

The provision that the secretary of the treasury purchase \$100,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds this year and \$100,000,000 worth next year was attached to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as a rider by the senate. In the house the same provision was attached to the agricultural appropriation bill...

The situation which has so crippled the plans of the farm loan board is summarized as follows:

In July 1919, a suit was instituted in the federal court at Kansas City, Mo., by one Smith, a stockholder in the Kansas City Title and Trust company, enjoining that company from the purchase of farm loan bonds, because of his contention that while the bonds purported to be tax exempt as a matter of fact the farm loan act was unconstitutional...

In this suit the federal land bank of Wichita intervened as did certain

of the joint stock loan banks. It was heard on October 29 and 30 of that year and disposed of at the conclusion of the hearing, the trial judge upholding in toto the constitutionality of the act and dismissing the bill of complaint. From this decision Smith appealed immediately to the supreme court of the United States.

In November, 1919, all parties to the suit concurring it was on motion advanced by the supreme court and set for hearing January 6, 1920, on which date it was argued before that court by Charles Evans Hughes and George W. Wickersham on behalf of the banks, and Marshall Bullitt and Frank Hagerman on behalf of the complainant.

Late in April, 1920, the court called for a reargument of the case and set that argument for October 11, 1920. The case was argued by the same counsel on October 14 and 15, and now awaits decision by the court.

The effect of the litigation was to cast a cloud upon the validity of farm loan bonds, which constitute the only source of loanable funds by the banks and no bonds have been offered for sale since the suit was instituted.

In the spring of 1919, at the conclusion of the Victory loan campaign, the farm loan board made a bond offering and sold sufficient bonds to carry the banks to January 1920.

In anticipation of an early decision some of the banks used their commercial credit, and loaning operations were continued to February when funds were entirely exhausted.

In June last year congress passed house joint resolution No. 351, authorizing the purchase of certain bonds by the treasury, limiting these purchases to bonds based on mortgages approved prior to March 1. Under this provision \$45,400,000 bonds have been purchased, and a major portion of the definite commitments of the banks prior to March 1 have been met.

A large number of applications had been taken subsequently to February 1, with a proviso that the same could not be completed until a favorable decision by the court.

While the banks have, since June last, advised against the taking of any applications, they are advised that large numbers of applications have been taken by secretary-treasurers, not forwarded to the banks, but are being held subject to the resumption of business. A conservative estimate would be that loans aggregating \$60,000,000 await closing as fast as it is physically possible to get to them.

When business was suspended, the banks were closing loans at the rate of \$15,000,000 per month, and in the present state of agricultural finance it seems safe to assume that even a larger monthly volume would be offered if the banks were in position to take care of them.

MONEY TO LOAN

In amounts of \$1,000.00 and up on farm property occupied by owner or under his supervision at 8% cost of making loan.

C. P. DUNBAR & BRO.

Opelousas, Louisiana Feb 19 1921

Rub-My-Tism is a great pain killer. It relieves pain and soreness caused by Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc.—adv. sept 25.

WANTED—Salesmen for line of guaranteed tires. Guaranteed salary with extra commissions. COWAN TIRE & RUBBER CO. Chicago, Illinois, Box 784. Feb 19 21

HOOD WHITE ROCK RUBBERS

built for service

How much Footwear Isn't it the wear in footwear that interests you?

YOU know when a rubber looks good and you know when it fits well. What you want to know is, will it fall apart like many a political argument, or will it stand by you like an old friend...

White Rock Rubbers "wear". Buy them by name. Ask any dealer or write us. HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC. WATERTOWN MASSACHUSETTS

Originally built by HOOD for the hardest kind of service in the country, where great durability, non-slip and comfort all day are vital. The Red Hypac has been widely adopted for all kinds of outdoor work. The all rubber uppers clean easily and retain no odor. Red Hypacs are a great over-shoe for health, comfort and economy. Look for the name HOOD.

Flavor!

No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because—

It's toasted

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Rural-Carrier Examination

The United State Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the parish of St. Landry, La., to be held at Opelousas on March 26, 1921 to fill the position of rural carrier at Washington and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from the other post office in the above mentioned parish.

The salary of a rural carrier on a standard daily route of 24 miles is \$1,800 per annum, with an additional \$30 per mile per annum for each mile or major fraction thereof in excess of 24 miles. The examination will be open only to citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a post office in the parish and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. Both men and women, if qualified, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. Women will not be considered for rural carrier appointment unless they are the widows of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the wives of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines who are physically disqualified to reexamination by reason of injuries received in the line of military duty. Form No. 1977 and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service commission at Washington, D. C. Application should be forwarded to the commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date.

To Stop a Cough Quick take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, a cough medicine which stops the cough by healing the inflamed and irritated tissues. A box of GROVES O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. The salve should be rubbed on the chest and throat of children suffering from a Cold or Croup.

The healing effect of Hayes' Healing Honey inside the throat combined with the healing effect of Groves O-Pen-Trate Salve through the pores of the skin soon stops a cough. Both remedies are packed in one container and the cost of the combined treatment is 50c. Just ask your druggist for HAYES' HEALING HONEY.

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