

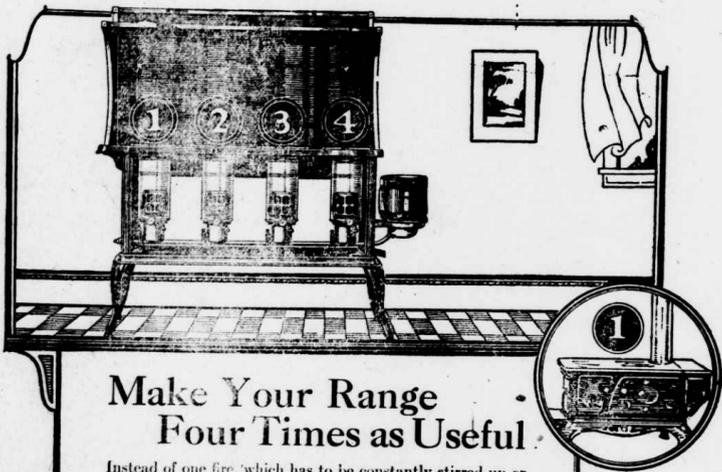
The Natchitoches Enterprise

STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC; ALWAYS CONSISTENT.

VOL XXXI

NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 20 1920.

NO. 33



Make Your Range Four Times as Useful

Instead of one fire, which has to be constantly stirred up or damped down to suit this pot, that needs fast cooking, and that pan, which has to simmer along, why not use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove and have a burner for each separate dish?

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WOODROW WILSON

Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at Natchitoches, on May 13th, at 8 P. M.

Ladies and Friends, Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy: When I next have the honor to address you, it will be my privilege and pleasure to address you in every sense as My Fellow Citizens. Suffrage for women is no longer debatable or in doubt. For the good of the State, the country, and the world, suffrage is now at hand. It is too late to quibble over the method of granting suffrage. Whatever the method, the results will be the same—altogether wholesome. While fighting at home and abroad for democracy and human liberty, following the lead of loyal and patriotic women, men of America caught a new vision, a new perspective. They liberated themselves from conventional and provincial opinions. From this larger grasp of governmental principles and policies by men will come the liberation of women everywhere.

No finer sentiment ever moved the human heart than that represented by the daughters of the Confederacy. No more opportune moment could be found than now to give expression to that sentiment, when our minds and hearts are centered upon the service our own boys rendered in France.

I deem it the greatest honor of my experience in Congress that I had the privilege of delivering the first eulogy ever delivered in that body on the life and character of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. I am proud to be the son of a Confederate soldier and to be the brother of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Our highest privilege is to perpetuate the memory of the proud-spirited and purposeful men of the South who had the courage to defend a principle, to follow a conviction even though it should lead to certain suffering and death. The individual courage and efficiency of the Confederate soldier has set the pace and become the inspiration of thoughtful soldiers throughout the world. We honor ourselves when we honor the Confederate soldiers and keep alive and sacred the memory of their heroic deeds.

That conflict was inevitable. The theory of State rights was unalterably antagonistic to the National theory. Between conflicting theories so resolutely held by courageous men, the only arbiter was the field of battle.

From that titanic struggle the men of the North and the men of the South faced each other with a spirit unsurpassed in all the history of the world. There had been victory and defeat, but the blood of the race made it impossible for either to be conquered. They faced each other as unconquerable men, without apology or excuse for the past, and

together they turned the same way to work out the destiny of this Republic as no other people could and as only men of heroic mold can. This tragic moment in our history, met by master minds and hearts, reveals the superior character of the American people. Out of it has come a new Republic, cemented forever by the blood of her citizens—a people possessing the best of all sections and many nationalities—Americans, standing for Americanism, ready to champion the rights of mankind.

So, when the news of the Maine disaster was flashed over the country, and later when President Wilson declared the flag in danger, the first companies to go to the front were bands of gallant southern boys who were the sons of Confederate soldiers. The men who followed the boys to the train and cheered them on in defense of a united country were the old Confederate soldiers themselves.

The Nation received from no other section so much of power and efficiency during the world war, and never so needed the South as now. In this hour of readjustment, inevitable bitterness, criticism, conflicting interests and opinions, the country looks to the South with confidence. While other sections are demoralized and dominated by the spirit of the "red," the South, true to her traditions, moves forward steadily and grandly, firm in the faith of her ability, willing and eager, to do her full part in the Nation's readjustment. Through constructive labor, loyalty and justice, she is honoring herself and contributing mightily to the return of normal conditions in the social and economic life of the nation. The South today is the balance wheel of the Republic.

To believe any man super-human, incapable of error or wrong, is a delusion, but the most illustrious son of the South, first man of America, the foremost figure in the world, the South's greatest contribution to humanity, is Woodrow Wilson. His sturdy Scotch-Irish parentage is well known. Never in anyone were two blood strains more apparent or more evenly divided. He once laughingly said to George Creel: "The Irish is always the first to react and its invariable command is to go ahead. The Scotch, however, is never more than a second behind, and always catches me by the coat tail with the warning to wait a minute and think it over." The story of his boyhood and early manhood should be familiar and uplifting to the youth of our country.

The dominant thought everywhere in his career and the motive of his life today was expressed by him in his youth when debating, whether men most love worldly gain. He argued that men do love gain, but that men sometimes love one another. This faith in the love of his fellowman upon which he bases his conception of service, his idealism, and his passion for democracy—this optimism has been to him a tower of strength, but being sometimes misplaced has caused him disappointment and infinite suffering. His brave and uncompromising fight

at Princeton against plutocracy, aristocracy, and snobbery in the life of the University, revealed to the country the fiber and the caliber of the man. Wilson's impress for democracy upon Princeton and upon American education will live forever, while the structures of marble and granite, for which over his protest Princeton surrendered her finest ideals, will decay.

His dramatic call from Princeton to the governorship of New Jersey is a memorable chapter in American history. This quiet and modest student, cultured gentleman, and scholar in politics instantly became not only the center of attention but the recognized leader in constructive governmental activities for the whole country. This new figure in American politics, ignoring bosses and partnership, did things in a new way, a man of positive convictions, unflinching poise, real from top to bottom, hating sham, possessing the most accurate information on governmental subjects, fully equipped and keenly alive to the new spirit of democracy, was immediately master of the situation. He electrified the country as no other man ever did, as he pictured the problems of the day with a soul aflame with love of common humanity and faith in its progress toward splendid futures. Surely men do "sometimes love one another."

When Woodrow Wilson came to the presidency, he knew the meaning and immensity of the position. His scholarly writings, read throughout the world, has already "shot light through the confusions of government." No soldier ever went into battle with more enthusiasm, more devotion to a sacred cause than Woodrow Wilson had when he came to the White House. His vision was clear and his purpose definite. Being always delicate in health, his first decision was to conserve his physical energy by fixing and following a rigid, systematic, daily program with machine-like exactness. This explains his extraordinary endurance during over six trying and turbulent years before he was physically assassinated by jealous critics, envious detractors, malicious and unscrupulous enemies—a band of assassins no less guilty than were the murderers of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

His next decision was between popularity and service. In the life of a chief executive of the United States, the one is incompatible with the other. He chose the latter and proceeded to SERVE, not individuals, interests, politicians or classes, but his COUNTRY. He knew that political opinion is too often shaped through the emotions, that to feel is instinctive, to think is laborious. So he set himself to the unpopular task of helping people think and not be controlled by "thrills" and "scares-headlines."

One man knows Wilson as a man of charming personality, warm impulses, intensely human, and delightfully companionable, while another sees him as a cold, remote, impersonal, thinking-machine, fearless but devoid of human

sentiment. Both are true pictures, one being the man, the other the President: the one an attractive and interesting companion, the other the creature of an iron self-discipline, made necessary that he might live at all and discharge the duties imposed upon him by his oath of office which oath to him means constant and unflinching service.

How well do we remember how keenly he felt personally responsible for every soldier he sent to France! This thought drove him relentlessly in complete self-effacement. What the American soldiers were doing at the front appealed to him as so wonderfully fine, so shot through with the splendor of sacrifice, that to him the slacker at home or abroad was the vilest traitor.

He was outward strength and inward gentleman. He has distinction and dignity. He has never represented what is cheap and crude in American life, but always what is highest and best.

No other man in the world today is such a master of English prose, so skillful in the art of presenting his ideas, ideals, hopes, arguments and reasons as is President Wilson, but he has no gift or inclination to dramatize events with which he was connected. He can express what he thinks, but not what he did in its heroic aspects as could Roosevelt. When he returned from Paris, it was suggested that he "warm up a bit" on what he DID and WHY. He indignantly refused to "capitalize his deeds." He has presented the exact results, the hopes, the idealism, the full meaning of the Peace Conference, but the American people have not visualized the heroic struggle of our great President to maintain the American idea of disinterested service for human liberty as against the jealous and selfish ambitions of European leaders and peoples. He had to fight every step of the way, not WITH, but AGAINST the other three members of the "Big Four." Their purpose was for conquest, his for justice and democracy. England clamored for colonial expansion and commercial advantage; France made extreme demands for the expansion of her territory; Italy to control the Adriatic—all united in a struggle against our President for annexations, contributions, and punitive damages. Wilson was the worker, the investigator, the initiator, the leader, the towering personality in the Conference. He was the one hope of the smaller nations of the world and well did he fight their battles. He was the friend of the weak, the oppressed and the poor, the confidant and advisor of priest and preacher, missionary and martyr, whose messengers swarmed about him, their idol, liberator and savior. He literally GAVE every ounce of his physical energy to their cause. To these burdens were added the murderous assaults of ravening wolves at home that hounded him every step of the way in their envenomed efforts to discredit him and destroy his influence at the Peace Conference. Shame upon men in high places in our own country who fail utterly to represent America!

The President, to his credit as the international situation was most delicate, kept these facts from the press during the Conference and he has never recited or dramatized them in his own defense; nor could he be induced to do so. If the American people could SEE and FEEL the details of that drama, Woodrow Wilson's traducers would be swept from the earth and his position would instantly become what it certainly will be in the years to come—that of a martyr hero who gave all for his country and democracy. This great-hearted, proud-spirited patriot, sick and lonely in the White House, chooses rather to suffer in silence, firm in the faith that right and justice will prevail. Such a man not only symbolizes the spirit of '61 reflecting the glories of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee, but expresses the splendor of this day in sacrifice and service.

The man who moves smoothly and easily through life, making few enemies, rarely rises to high station. Men who serve their country fearlessly and are really effective are the men who are most viciously assaulted, vilified and defamed.

Washington was indicted by the Grand Jury at Fairfax, Va., for not working the road, and for failing to report all his property for taxation. He was charged with being treacherous, conceited, bigoted, cold, hard to approach, an autocrat who ought to be impeached. The Clerk of the House charged that Washington overdraw his salary in defiance of law and stole \$4750 from the Government. He was charged with defying the people and being false to his Government, and finally with being a murderer. A year before Washington's retirement, Congress refused to adjourn on his birthday for half an hour, in order to pay their respects to him, which had been the custom up to that time. Senator Lodge wrote a book on "The Life of Washington," in which he states that these critics amounted to nothing and, but for Washington, would be forgotten. Senator Lodge and his coterie

now hurl many of the identical criticisms at Woodrow Wilson. The historians of the future will place the same estimate upon Lodge, Knox, Reed, Borah, and company that Lodge places upon the defamers of Washington.

Lincoln was charged with being a buffoon, dishonest, irresponsible, an autocrat and monarch, a military despot, unworthy the confidence of the American people. Lincoln was charged with having run the price of coal up to \$15, flour to \$10, butter to \$10, and clothing five times the former price. He was charged with having deluged the country in blood, saddling upon the country a debt of four billion dollars and sacrificing two million human lives. His defamers declared that he should be damned with eternal infamy. A Michigan Congressman called him a perjured wretch; another called him a felon; while still another denounced him as a usurper, traitor and blood-thirsty tyrant. Such were the unhappy experiences of Washington and Lincoln. The reasons are apparent.

Under our Constitution, the Chief Executive of the United States in time of war is made the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is given the fullest authority, and charged with the most solemn individual responsibility. He therefore must be an autocrat for he is a traitor. The names of Washington and Lincoln are immortal. Their detractors are forgotten. When the final accounting is taken, another name will live forever: these three, but the greatest of these will be Woodrow Wilson.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Natchitoches Parish School board adopted at a meeting of the said school board held on the 6th day of April, 1920, I, Edgar Levy, President of the said school board, hereby give notice that in conformity with said ordinance a special election will be held in School District No. One (1) of the parish of Natchitoches on the 31st day of May, 1920, for the purpose of submitting to the property taxpayers qualified under the Constitution and Laws of Louisiana to vote at said election, the following proposition, to-wit:

Proposition No. 1. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of seventy thousand (\$70,000.00) dollars, to run fifteen (15) years from their date, and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum (5 percent) per annum, payable semi-annually, the proceeds from the sale of said bonds not less than par to be used for the purpose of constructing and equipping a public school building within School District No. One (1) of the parish of Natchitoches.

For the purpose of holding the said election the polling place will be as follows: On May 31st, 1920, at Campiti, Louisiana, in School District No. One (1) of the parish of Natchitoches. At said special election the poll will open at seven (7) o'clock a. m. and close at five (5) o'clock p. m., according to law.

Notice is also hereby given that at twelve (12) o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1920, the Natchitoches Parish School Board will meet at Natchitoches, Louisiana, at the Court House in said city, and in open session proceed to open the ballot box, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of said special election.

This done and signed at Natchitoches, Louisiana, this 6th day of April, 1920.

EDGAR LEVY, President. I, the undersigned Secretary of the Natchitoches Parish School Board, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the notice of election issued by the President of the Natchitoches Parish School Board calling a special election to be held in School District No. One (1) of the parish of Natchitoches on the 31st day of May 1920. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my official signature, authenticated with the impress of my official seal, at Natchitoches, Louisiana, this 6th day of April, 1920.

L. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

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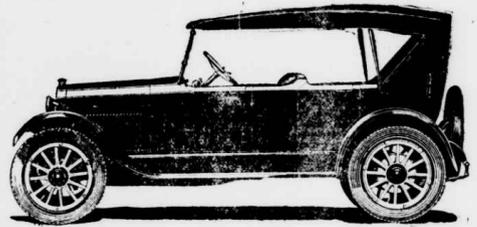
GOOD JOBS

Give Us Yours

ANNOUNCEMENT

As I shall spend a part of my time in the Red Cross Office and a part in other portions of the parish, for the convenience of visitors and applicants from out of town, we think it best to have certain days that it is generally known I may be at my office. Hence, until further notice, I shall be at my office Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays will be given to the parish at large.

VIRGINIA T. DORMON, Executive Secretary.



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