

DECLARES REPORTS WERE INACCURATE

CHANGES IN MAKING ENUMERATION OF EDUCABLES ARE SUGGESTED.

PARISH LIST SWELLED

Superintendent Harris Says Negro Children, Many of Whom Never Saw Inside of a School, Counted.

Baton Rouge.

T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education, in a statement declared the present method of distributing school funds on a basis on the number of educable children is senseless and obsolete.

"Under the present system, negro children of educable age, many of whom never saw a school house, swell the amount of money awarded parishes by the state. Some of the parishes with a large negro population thus get back from the state as school moneys more than they pay into the state treasury in taxes for all purposes."

Mr. Harris believe the funds should be distributed on a basis of advancement the parishes have made in school matters. He will seek to change the present system in the constitutional convention.

The superintendent said that he believed that the poor showing made by some of the parishes in the recent school census especially New Orleans where the census showed a big falling off in the number of educable children, is due to inaccurate census in the past. He called attention to the fact that the parish school boards now conduct the census. Previously they had been conducted by the parish assessors.

BRIEFLY RELATED.

Mohawk Tribe of Red Men of Donaldsonville is making extensive arrangements for the big celebration to be held under its auspices on the Fourth of July, and sufficient progress has already been made in the formulation of plans to justify the assertion that event will be one of the most elaborate and entertaining that has ever been held in this section to commemorate the glorious anniversary of the declaration of America's independence.

The Panama Canal is doing a larger commissary business than ever, and much of it is being done through New Orleans. There is said to be more freight on the local wharves than the regular vessels can carry, although the United Fruit Company is sending two big ships a week, so that the report is current that the line may increase its service to three times a week.

The gasoline and motor oil war which has been going on in many of the cities of the country has struck Monroe and owners of automobiles and motor boats are now enjoying a cut in the price of gasoline and motor oils.

Louisiana has won such marked distinction at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the matter of awards issued to exhibitors as to demonstrate to the world its right to recognition as one of the very greatest agricultural, mineral and manufacturing states in the United States.

In both houses the conference report on Butler's bill to authorize the Atchafalaya Levee Board to issue \$500,000 of bonds was defeated.

A manual training course will be added to the high school course next season at Many. The past term was one of the most successful in the history of the institution, and the need of the new department is pressing.

The Lincoln Parish Farmers Union will meet in Ruston on July the first, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. All local unions are urged to send delegates and dues so that there will be no trouble in making out a report.

The board of pensioners concluded its quarterly session at Baton Rouge. Four hundred and seventy-two applications were received, out of which 253 were placed on the roll and 219 rejected.

Both houses adopted a resolution by Senator Barrow endorsing Dr. Oscar Dowling's stand against patent medicines.

Both House and Senate, on the closing night of the extra session, yielded the floor to citizens of Baton Rouge who acted as hosts at a gridiron supper, patterned after the famous gridiron suppers of the national capital.

Scout Master Harris Clifford of Patterson and his of Boy Scouts "hiked" to Charenton, La., a distance of 80 miles, in twelve hours. They have pitched camp and expect to remain a fortnight or more bathing and fishing.

Louisiana's rich soil is in demand at San Francisco. Californians have carried away every bit of it that they could lay their hands on, and are using it to fertilize their grounds and gardens. It exceeds any of the nature stimulants they have been buying. They were not satisfied with the sample to which they have been welcome, but have stripped all the boxes and pots and an emergency call has been put in for more of the reclaimed humus from Rareland prairie and other sections, or the prize-winning Louisiana exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition soon will be in bad shape.

When Louisiana made up her exhibit, she took along a quantity of reclaimed soil and filled a box at each corner of the space with the earth. She also packed a large number of tiny souvenir boxes with the composition. The visitors soon learned the wealth of the plant food in the samples and they came back for more. Instead of asking for it, they simply scooped it out of the boxes, and before the raid was discovered, the mulch was gone. The attendance at the exhibit would have been concerned about the loss, but they consider it such a fine tribute to the quality of the state's land that they consider the incident rather proof of the exhibit's success as an advertisement of Louisiana's possibilities and opportunities, and have forgiven the visitors who eluded their vigilance.

A number of Californians who have made fortunes through land exploitation have begun investigation that may lead to the investment of millions in Louisiana acres. They have boosted the price of even arid desert land in California to a thousand dollars an acre, and some of the other Western states in which they have operated has passed the hundred dollar mark. They admitted that Louisiana soil and products were far ahead of anything they had seen, and could not comprehend why the farm land in Louisiana was selling at such low prices, unless there was fraud in claims and titles. Several of them told Prof. Glenk that they were going to institute immediate inquiry, and if the opportunity is as attractive as it appeared, they would not hesitate to buy up immense tracts and proceed to prompt development and colonization.

Four important appointments were made by the governor and were confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. They follow:

Robert Roberts, Jr., as judge of the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit, vice Ben F. Edwards, deceased.

James A. Dayries, as member of the Board of Control of the state penitentiary, vice J. M. Kilgore, term expired.

Will H. Holmes, as member of the State Conservation Commission, vice J. A. Dayries, resigned.

George Wesley Smith as secretary to the governor, vice Robert Roberts, Jr., resigned.

The police jury, at its last meeting, adopted the necessary resolution petitioning the highway department of the State Board of Engineers to make a survey for a model road of the route from Kaplan to Gueydan. This will be another link in the great public highway which will eventually extend from New Iberia to Abbeville. Hence to Kaplan, model road now in course of construction, thence to Gueydan and Lake Arthur to Jennings, where connection will be made with the Calcasieu road system.

Notwithstanding unusually hot, dry weather, farmers near Natcoches are harvesting the largest and finest oat crop ever raised in this parish. As a rule the crop is being harvested as hay and will be used by planters to feed their work stock and cattle. However, M. F. Atkins placed 1200 bushels of threshed oats on the local market.

The annual tax sales have been concluded at Lake Charles. 439 pieces of property having been adjudicated to the state and to individual bidders. Contrary to the usual run of affairs, the greater part of the property passed into the hands of the state, as there were few individual bidders. The property sold represents a tax revenues of only a few thousand dollars.

If the Railroad Commission of Louisiana allows the carriers in the state to increase the rates on good roads building material such as sand, gravel, stone and shells, the campaign that has been going on in the state for good roads will come to a sudden and disastrous end, according to W. E. Atkinson, state highway engineer, of the Highway Department of the Board of State Engineers.

A petition was received from the sugar planters' associations protesting against a convict labor bill introduced a few days ago but since withdrawn.

Construction of Hammond's new fire station is progressing rapidly, and it is thought the structure will be completed this week.

Locke's House bill providing for a municipal tax of two and one-half mills of the general revenues for the payment of non-bonded indebtedness died in the Senate when by a vote of 15 to 12 the upper body tabled a motion by Senator Vincent that the vote which defeated the bill be reconsidered.

EIGHTY-TWO NEW LAWS ARE NOW IN EFFECT

Laws Made by Thirty-Fourth Legislature Touch Upon Many Subjects. Educational Legislation, Etc.

Austin, Tex.—Eighty-two general acts of the thirty-fourth legislature in regular session become laws of Texas and effective as statutes on June 20. These are the acts of general importance that because of the failure to pass both houses by a two-thirds vote were carried for ninety days after adjournment. Aside from these general acts there are nineteen of local importance that also become effective, making a total of 101 acts of the entire number of 156 acts passed at that session.

Among the new laws are several of more than passing importance. They touch upon education, court reform, elections, liens, sanitary measures, preventive measures for diseases, etc. Although the compulsory attendance law becomes effective, there is a provision in the law itself stipulating Sept. 1, 1916. Other educational measures require the teaching of agriculture in summer normal schools and in farmers' institutes; providing for the printing of text books for schools in Texas; increasing the scholastic age from 6-16 years to 6-17 years inclusive; providing that common and independent school districts may provide free text books for public schools.

Court reform measures and changes in the court procedure apply to disqualification of district judges; to sale of estates of decedents; providing executors under foreign wills may sell real estate in Texas; providing stenographers for courts of civil appeals and additional stenographers for the supreme court; relating to pleas of general denial; providing for taking appeal in criminal cases, etc.

One law that becomes effective prohibits betting on elections in the state under a penalty of fine upon conviction of from \$100 to \$1,000, and confinement of from twenty to sixty days in the county jail, or both fine and imprisonment. Another law that is of importance allows corporations to contribute to chambers of commerce, bona fide commercial clubs and associations.

The sanitary measure of far-reaching importance is that which makes it compulsory for restaurants, boarding houses, hotels, etc., to sterilize their dishes, utensils, etc., in boiling water. Appropriations will be allowable for the prevention of anthrax, foul brood in bees, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WANT TO DO BUSINESS IN TEXAS

Application Filed by Thirteen Companies With State Commissioner of Insurance and Banking.

Austin, Tex.—Application was filed Thursday with the state commissioner of insurance and banking by Charles M. Howell of Kansas City for thirteen reciprocal insurance companies for authority to do business in Texas, under the reciprocal insurance act passed by the thirty-fourth legislature, and which became effective June 20. The attorney general recently rendered an opinion holding that the law was unconstitutional.

The companies that are applying for authority to enter Texas under the recent law are: Lumbermen Indemnity Exchange, Kansas City; Manufacturers Lumbermen Underwriters, Kansas City; Indemnity Exchange, Chicago; Bankers Insurance Alliance of America, Kansas City; Auto Indemnity Exchange, Kansas City; Employes Indemnity Exchange, Kansas City; Utility Indemnity Exchange, St. Louis; Druggist Indemnity Exchange, St. Louis; American Exchange of Underwriters, New York; Casualty Reciprocal Exchange of Kansas City; Reciprocal Exchange of Kansas City; Lumbermen Underwriters Alliance, Kansas City; Reciprocal Exchange, Kansas City; Indemnity Underwriters, New York; New York Reciprocal Underwriters, New York; Warners Inter-Insurance Company, Chicago.

Noted Woman Writer Is Dead. Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong Reed, mother of the late Myrtle Reed, the novelist, died Friday, aged 72 years. Mrs. Reed's works on Oriental literature are used as text books in colleges wherever there are chairs of Oriental literature. She is the only woman whose works have been accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

England to Wage Munition Campaign. London—David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, has given British labor seven days in which to make good the promise of their leaders that men will rally to the factories in sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war.

Local Option Election Refused. Cameron, Tex.—The commissioners court Friday refused to order a local option election in five justice precincts, wherein three are already dry. The proposed territory embraced Cameron and Rockdale.

Alfonso's Cabinet Sends Resignation. Madrid, via Paris.—The Spanish cabinet resigned Tuesday, the government considering the failure of the recent loan to be equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. Only one-sixteenth of the loan was subscribed.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

Cats hate water, probably because their fur has nothing oily about it, and consequently take a long time to dry.

Peru is making its own Portland cement. Heretofore it has been dependent on the United States, Belgium and England.

The average length of life, it is stated, rose from twenty-one and one-fourth years in the sixteenth century to forty and one-half years in the nineteenth century.

The rotary drilling system that has been successfully employed in American oil fields has been introduced into the Caucasus.

The Ottoman navy in 1900 was entirely reorganized by a British admiral with a staff of navigating, torpedo and gunnery officers.

It has been computed that at the time of the arrival of Columbus there were 25,000,000 Indians in North and South America.

The Turkish empire is composed of many mixed races. It includes Greeks, Slavs, Albanians, Jews and Circassians.

The lakes of oil in the western oil fields prove death traps to the ducks which alight on them under the impression that it is water. The birds rarely escape.

The fish of America, north of the Isthmus of Panama, embrace three classes, 30 orders, 334 families, 1,112 genera, 335 subgenera, 3,263 species and 133 subspecies.

The menace of a "film famine" which, because of the European war, threatened to hurt the American moving picture industry, has been banished. Moving picture film is being made out of skim milk.

Figures compiled by the Austro-Hungarian and German consulates in New York show that 550,000 reservists of their countries who registered themselves for services are unable to obtain transportation.

Emile Combes, former premier of France and still a powerful figure in French politics, in spite of his seventy-nine years, has undertaken the direction of the military hospital at Pons, his birthplace.

Having no money to pay his fare, George Spencer, a paroled prisoner, walked from Gardner, Ore., to Portland, Ore., covering the distance of 250 miles in six days, in order to give his testimony in a larceny case.

The total number of emigrants from the whole of Sweden to the United States was 12,688 in 1912, and 17,202 in 1913; from the three Scandinavian countries, 31,601 in 1912 and 38,737 in 1913; and from Finland, 6,641 in 1912 and 12,756 in 1913.

Two Kinds of Water.

It was a training school for navy recruits and the young ensign had been detailed to teach the "rookies" the rudiments of learning.

"Name the various bodies of water," wrote he on the blackboard, "and state how many there are."

It was a simple question to big John Henry.

"Two kinds of water," wrote he, "carm and rouf."

Worse Things to Talk About.

"Human pride takes curious forms."

"For instance?"

"I know a man who never tires of bragging about his patent garbage can, for which he paid \$6.50."

WELL CALLED DISMAL SWAMP

Few Spots on Earth More Awe-Inspiring and Forbidding Than This Desolate Waste.

The very nature of the famous Dismal swamp lends itself easily to the preservation of weird stories. Always darkened by the thick growth of overhanging jungle, with the low-hanging limbs of trees clustered with mosses and black snakes sunning themselves, the swamp, even in its more open reaches, is awe-inspiring, but at night, when the blackness of the swamp water mingles with the blackness of the night, the minds of the simple folk who dwell there are easily impressed and the mazes of the jungle are peopled with a thousand phantoms.

During ante-bellum days, the swamp was a hiding place for runaway slaves, who were rarely pursued far, but the need of escape was desperate indeed that forced a fugitive into the forbidding gloom of this wilderness. Only the master courage of the chief, Osman, permitted a residence there, and the negroes have been known to submit to capture rather than brave the unknown terrors of the swamp.

A ghost story of the swamp very popular before the war was the tale of how an army of ghostly workmen might be seen at night along the site of the old canal. These are supposed to have been the ghosts of the men employed to dig a drainage canal by a land company which once undertook to drain the area and in which George Washington is said to have been financially interested. This story, however, had its vogue and is practically dead by now, although a few of the very old and very superstitious dwellers yet believe it.

The vastness, the mystery and the danger of the Dismal swamp breed a host of terrors which live through generation after generation of the settlers, and will probably continue to live while the great swamp remains a swamp and its inhabitants are the same simple-minded, awe-filled people of the type that lives there today.

He Was Heap Careful.

Sald a western mining man at the Astor hotel in New York city the other day, according to the Times: "We have a bachelors' mess in the mining camp where I'm located, and we usually have a Chinaman to do the cooking. Some of the Orientals are fine cooks, after they get over a few of the peculiar ideas they have imbibed from their own country's oddities in the culinary line.

"Not long ago we got a new Chinaman as cook. A couple of days later one of the fellows got a pedigreed Irish terrier pup given to him—a real dog. My friend had to go up to one of the mines that afternoon, and he turned the puppy over to the new Chinaman. 'You be mighty careful of this dog,' he said to the cook. 'Me be heap careful,' was the answer.

"That night, at dinner, the new Chinaman brought on, with great ceremony, a covered dish.

"'Me heap careful,' he remarked, as, with a smile of pride, he removed the cover.

"'Underneath was the pedigreed pup, neatly cooked in the best Chinese style.'

If it wasn't for men, fewer women would dislike each other.

Summer Luncheon
in a jiffy
Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Slice the stuff with Libby's Sliced Dried Beef and the other good meats—including Libby's Vienna Sausage—you'll find fresh and appetizing.

CITY LIES IN DEEP GLEN

First View of La Paz, in Bolivia, Described by Bryce as a Delightful the Tourist.

James Bryce, in his book "America," gives a picturesque description of the approach to La Paz. He tells how the traveler nears La Paz has a surprise in store for him if he is coming from La Paz, the usual route from the sea. At a point 13,000 feet above sea level the railway from Guayaquil meets the railway from Antofagasta, 400 miles away to the south. "From this point called Viacha, the route turns toward the Cordillera, the cumbering slowly in wide sweeps the dusty and shrubless plateau whose thin grass sheep are brown. There is not a house visible, and smooth slope seems to run right against the mountain wall. Where can La Paz be? asks the traveler.

"Presently, however, he perceives strings of llamas and donkeys wayfarers on foot moving along the slope toward a point where the suddenly vanish and are no more. Then a spot is reached where the railway itself seems to end beyond a few sheds. He gets out and suddenly pulls up, with a start, the edge of a yawning abyss.

"Right beneath him, 1,500 feet low, a gray, red-roofed city fills the bottom of the gorge and climbs its sides on both banks of the river that foams through it. Every square and square, every yard and garden laid out under the eye as if on a map, and one almost seems to see the rattle of vehicles over steeply ascending streets coming faintly up through the air."

Sometimes, "Do you believe it pays to get to the soil?"

"It did me when I went out prospecting and struck pay dirt."

But a man never realizes what ideas he has until after he has built a house according to his own plans.

Half the Fun

Of being a boy is in eating with a boy's hearty appetite.

And what a capacity boys have! One bowl—then another of delicious

Post Toasties

with Cream

Made from the meats of selected white corn, skillfully cooked, daintily seasoned and toasted to a golden brown crispness—

Toasties are Mighty Good!

