THE RICE BELT JOURNAL
Weekly

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R. W. HOWARD
Editor and Publisher

Brain Against Brawn.

How would you answer this question: "If you admit that the human brain has lifted man above the level of the beasts and is responsible for all the wonders of civilization, how can you prove that all good things of this earth belong to those who work only with their hands?"

Joseph French Johnson, Dean, answered it at the opening exercises of New York University School of Commerce recently as follows: "The real producer of the earth's wealth is the human brain, and it always will be The man who works merely with his hands, making little use of his brain, is little better than a machine. It is the state's duty to see to it that the number of such men in this country shall become relatively fewer and fewer. It is of course easy for our parlor Bolshevists to claim that the people with brains get more than their share of the product and that the hand worker gets too little. It would be foolish to hold that our industrial system works perfectly, dealing out justice to all concerned. Nevertheless it is the only system we have and a lot of very good intelligent men are working all the time to improve it. Nobody has yet come forward with any different system which has been endorsed or approved by wise men of any age or any country. Furthermore, under the present system progress is being made, and the average man, especially in the United States is living in greater comfort than he ever lived in preceding centuries."

Manufacturing Ill-feeling.

At St. Louis Saturday eleven I. W. W. agitators, including one negro, was arrested. In their possession was found much literature destined for distribution among the colored people of the South stirring race hatred and animosities.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a very bad organization. Its reputation is enough to condemn any of its activities. It opposes all government, all religion, and all law and order. It only seeks to stir up trouble in the South, as a part of its general plan for universal anarchy and spoilation.

At Elaine, Arkansas, this month, a negro agitator stirred up hundreds of his pepole, and the result was eleven were killed with two whites the first day of the disorder. The negro, Hill, who stirred up this trouble was absent when it started—but, before going, he had collected $1.50 initiation fee from all members of his "union" and had sold shares in a buldng he was going to erect at $10 per share

The trusting negroes who believed Hill in his wild tales found out that they were following a false prophet, who only used them to make money out of them. So, with other agitators, who get large sums of negro money and then leave them to face whatever trouble results from their activity. Negro men and women should leave such swindlers alone.

There are sane and sound leaders in the negro race. These men give them honest advice as to their course of conduct, and if they are followed the negro race will gradually benefit itself. But when these conservative leaders are left for a radical stranger, charging fees, the negro is bound to get himself and others in trouble.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Uruguay has approved the treaty. End suspense!

Write your own horoscope and save the fortune teller's fee.

Some people are like cider, sweet until they begin to work.

Politics create a lot of interest; sometimes too much interest.

Good roads cannot be had for wishes—if so this state would have beautiful highways.

Demobilization is at an end, says the war department. This is what the army would call good news.

Experts say food may be obtained from air, water and sunshine. This must be the famous air pudding of which we have heard.

A texas socialist has acpuired a million through oil properties. So far he has not "divied up" his fortune with the other socialists.

Eighty per cent of New York's saloon proprietors have renewed their licenses, being confident that a period will intervene before January 1st.

The first year of the aerial mail service saw 7,720,840 letters handled at a cost of less than two cents each. The delivery was a little bit faster than through the usual channels.

Weather Forecast.

The weather has been fierce for several weeks. Extreme optomists argue that it will be much beter some time in the future. Pessimists believe it will be worse.

Officials of the weather bureau left on an extended vacation a few weeks ago, it is reported, and before going, left a coppy of this message on the desk: "Cloudy and showers, southern portion." The office boy is presumed to be sending a copy of this message out each morning.

The above may be true, or it may not, but is quite sure that there are a lot of people in this vicinity who would like to help clean the weather man's plow.

FOR SALE—Five-room residence, garage, chicken house, etc., two blocks west of school house. A bargain for cash R. O. Henning, Welsh, La.04-tf

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ANNOUNCEMENT:

Layne & Bowler Co.

Are now located in their new office north of the R. R. track and are well equipped to install wells to meet your requirements, also BESSEMER CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

We invite you to call on us in our new quarters.

LAYNE & BOWLER CO.

TORNADO INSURANCE
TOWN OR COUNTRY PROPERTY
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FULL STOCK ALWAYS O[illegible]

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Promptness Our Motto

"SATISFYING OLD SAM ADAMS."

The following from a leaflet issued by the League to Enforce Peace, of which William Howard Taft is President, is interesting, indeed, both in its bearing on the troubles of our forefathers, and in its parallel in the present day negotiations for a lasting peace of nations:

(By William E. Barton)

"In 1776 there was an alliance of thirteen small states, who fought a German king then reigning in Great Britain, in order to make one corner of the world safe for democracy. That war came to a successful termination, and then the question became a pressing one whether democracy was safe for the world. For several years there was a situation closely akin to anarchy. After several years of uncertainty and near-anarchy, it was decided to try the experiment of creating a league of thirteen small nations, banded together to preserve peace and promote the common welfare. In order to secure these ends, the Federal Constitution was prepared and submitted to the States; the same instrument which constitutes the model for the proposed League of Nations.

Secret Meetings.

The Constitutional Convention met in Independece Hall, with George Washington in the chair. The meetings were secret, and what was done was not revealed for fifty years, when the journals kept by James Madison were published. It is well that the people did not know from day to day what was happening. It is well that the three great states of Masachusetts New York and Virginia did not know how their precious liberties were being tampered with, or they might have called their delegates home. It was felt by the convention that if the discussions were secret, the delegates could wrangle with perfect freedom, and if they came finally to agreement the thirteen states would have only the agreement to consider and not any of the material of the debate. That was fortunate. If the thirteen states, and especially the three or four largest ones, had been able to fling into the faces of their returning delegates some of the things which they had said on the floor, saying to them,'Why did you vote for an instrument of which you yourself said this?' the thirteen clonies might have gone to the bow-wows and the Bolsheviki.

Constitution Submitted.

"Finally, the Constitution was adopted by the convention, and submitted to the thirteen states.

"And they all saw what a noble instrument it was, and hastened to adopt it?

"Not quite in that fashion.

"But the great states were first to see how great an instrument it was?

"Not exactly.

"When George Washington went back to Virginia and submitted the fruit of his toil, Patrick Henry rose in heat and shouted, 'Even from the man who saved us by his valor, I will demand a reason for his conduct. Why does this instrument say, 'We, the people?,' why does it not say, 'We, the states'?' And Patrick Henry was not alone in this demand.

"How did the Constitution of the United States get itself adopted? On its merits? Well, hardly. Its adoption was the result of a number of compromises and of sops thrown to Cerberus.

Southern States Placated.

"First of all, the favor of the Southern states was secured by giving them more than their share of delegates in Congress. They were permitted representation not only on their free citizen but a representation, in reduced proportion, on their slaves. That insured the favor of the Carolinas and Gergia, and Virginia acted as a kind of stakeholder in that arrangement; for Virginia, while a slave state, was represented in the convention by men who earnestly desired the end of slavery. The three states south of Virginia were determined never to accept the Constitution unless they secured representation for their slaves, and without those three states the Constitution could not have been adopted. So they were first won over by this compromise. Five slaves wer permitted to count as many as three white men, and Georgia and the Carolinas became advocates of the Constitution.

New England's Bargain.

"The next thing was a bargain between New England and the South by which the new Federal Government might make trade regulations for the entire country in in exchange for the permission to keep the slave trade going 'till 1808. It went hard with some of the states to give up the right to impose import duties on shipments from other states. New York was determined to make every Conneticut farmer pay import duties on every dozen eggs he brought to the city to sell, and Conneticut retaliated by refusing to ship any fire wood to New York. The privilege of having little scraps like this was very precious to the thirteen free and mighty independent states, and this mean compromise was adopted to make it possible for the National Government to take over commerce regulations. To her everlasting honor Virginia voted against the compromise, and did it on the ground of the iniquity of the slave trade. It is almose the only large-minded and righteous act of any of the greater states in the convention. George Mason said, 'Every master of slaves is a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of cause and effect, Providence punished national sins with national calamities.' That was what Virginia said about slavery in 1787. But New England and the far South made the bargain, and it went through against the protest of Virginia. The Convention hoped that in twenty years slavery itself would end.

Small States Dissatisfied.

"But still the Constitution could hardly have been carried. And so an arrangement was made to secrue the favor of the smaller states by giving them equal representation in the Sen-[illegible]te with the larger states and making [illegible]islation impossible without concur-[illegible] action of both bodies. That [illegible] over Rhode Island and Dele-[illegible] other small states (though [illegible] backed out of the bar-[illegible]ut this nothing could [illegible]lished. For our on-[illegible]d not have been [illegible]ing and unsel-[illegible]t states. All [illegible] were too [illegible] prone [illegible] would

"For eight days the three great states of New York, Masachusetts and Virginia tried to obstruct the measure, and they were past masters in all the arts of obstruction. But at length the Congressional vote was taken and the Constitution was transmitted to the several states.

"Pennsylvania was the first to approve it for submission to the vote for a Constitutional convention. She carried it by a vote of 35 to 19 in her Legislature, which had but one house. As 47 were necessary to make a quorum, and the minority determined to defeat the Constitution by staying away, two members of the minority were taken violently from their rooms and forcibly held in their seats in the Legislature, where, muttering and using bad language, they were compelled to sit during the brief space of time required for the vote, which went through, 45 to 2. In this dignified and far-visioned manner did the first State Legislature go on record in favor of the new league of nations.

Bitter Campaign.

"Then followed stump speeches, pamphlets, caricatures, vilification, which is more instructive than edifying to remember. What need had the Thirteen Colonies for a new Constitution? Were not the Articles of Confederation good enough for us? Had we not under them whipped Great Britain? And who were those men who were trying to cut the Thirteen Colonies loose from their well known policy and send them to certain wreck in their folly? Washington—who was Washington? A good general maybe, but what did he know about politics? There were not lacking those who openly denounced him as an old fool. As for Hamilton, he was a believer in monarchy anyway. Franklin was an old dotard, who had come back from France to bring us into bondage to European ideals.

"And how was the new government to work? There would have to be a president, doubtless; and what was a president but a puppet king?

"If one of these states got into trouble must another state get her out? If Rhode Island continued to muddle matters as she always had done, must Masachusetts stand responsible? If Delaware went to war must New York send soldiers to defend her?

Lee Heads Opposition.

"Pennsylvania had been first to approve the Constitution for submission to a convention. But it was done, as will be remembered, against the protest of two gentlemen held forcibly in their seats and fifteen others locked in their rooms and refusing to come out and vote. These protestants organized a vigorous opposition, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, became the leader of it; for Pennsylvania would be the first state whose convention would vote. Then rose James Wilson, whom we have almost forgotten, and met the fillibustering and obstructive measure with calm reason and skilful parlimentary procedure. While Pennsylvania was held up in this fashion Deleware hurried to vote and approved the Constitution, and New Jersey followed; but not 'till Pennsylvania, forced to vote, adopted the Constitution by a two-thirds vote of 46 to 23. Only nine states out of the thirteen were needed, and one-third of them approved in December, 1787.

"To be sure, James Wilson was hanged and burned in effigy for what he did, and the almanac of 1788, containing the text of the new Constitution was publicly cursed and burned with due ceremony in divers and sundry places in this free and enlightened land.

"Georgia, already committed to the measure by her slave representation and the privilege of importing negroes for twenty years, ratified the Constitution on January 2, and Connecticut, grateful that New York could not tax her potatoes and that she had as many senators as Masachusetts, followed just a week later.

Masachusetts Yields.

"Masachusetts was the first of the large states to come in. She came with great travail of soul! In her constitutional convention were, among others, twenty-four ministers, and to their everlasting honor they were among the mose intelligent and progressive men there. But it is doubtful how the matter would have gone had not old Sam Adams changed his mind. He sat for three weeks in the convention and never opened his mouth, and when he finally spoke it was to utter three words, 'I am satisfied.' On February 6, 1788, Masachusetts ratified the Constitution by a very narrow vote of 187 to 168, becoming the sixth state to ratify.

"Maryland came in on April 28, and New Hampshire's convention met, but timidly adjourned until June to see what the other states would do South Carolina ratified in May, and New Hampshire met again in June and ratified; Virginia followed after a long and bitter debate, making one more than the necesasry nine states. Most bitter was the controversy in New York, where Hamilton won a belated victory with a small majority of 30 to 27 on July 26.

"Petty as were the large states, the small ones, which had most to gain by the union, proved even more petty North Carolina did not ratify until George Washington had been President for some months and Rhode Island became one of the United States of America May 29, 1790. Had she waited just a little longer Vermont, which was not one of the original thirteen states, would have gotten in ahead of her For a year and more it had been 'Rhode Island uber alles;' but Rhode Island came in, with many having so many sacred interests to guard that she needed two capitals, Providence and Newport.

Value of Retrospect.

"The value of this look backward is to be found in the discovery that there is nothing now being said against the League of Nations that was not said in 1788 with equal cogency, bitterness and fear that the liberties of America were forever doomed if this thing should be done. Whoever desires to make a good speech against the League of Nations as it is proposed in the year of our Lord 1919 will find it already made for him in the year 1788. Those speeches are not very edifying as we read them now, but they ajjear quite as able, far sighted and statesmanlike as some speeches now being made appear in one hundred years.

"In the whole history of the adoption of the Constitution the small states acted from small motives and the larger states from smaller motives in proportion to their strength and leadership. No state acted so bad as New York, except Rhode Island, But [illegible]ven Rhode Island did finally get in, [illegible] New York gave up reluctantly the [illegible] of taxing the potatoes and eggs [illegible] imported from Connecticut, [illegible]ed an obligation to assist [illegible] from invasion a state as [illegible]-mannered as Rhode [illegible]ession of political [illegible]leg-rolling that [illegible]adopted which [illegible]opted on its [illegible] States be-[illegible] for the

DISASTER RELIEF PLAN PERFECTED

American Red Cross to Provide Local Help.

Committees Soon To Be Appointed in Many Communities.

Do you belong to the Disaster Relief Committee in your town?

If you do, or if you are appointed, it means that you are considered brave, considerate, even-tempered and strong. To be appointed to this committee is one of the highest honors that the American Red Cross can bestow upon you; for the Disaster Relief Committee, recently explained by Harry L. Hopkins, director of Civilian Relief, Gulf Division, American Red Cross, is the great body of straight-thinking, quick-acting, dependable persons, organized in each community to meet disasters which arise, be they floor, fire, famine, explosions, shipwreck, or earthquake.

In the thirty-eight years since the American Red Cross was first organized in 1881, it has participated in 180 disaster relief expeditions at home and abroad and has expended or directed the expenditure of twelve and a half million dollars. This covers the period up to June 1st, 1919, the end of the fiscal year.

America averages a dozen disasters a year. Latest statistics compiled by the Gulf Division, American Red Cross, show twelve disasters, and the Red Cross gave relief in every one!

In this immediate territory there were grave disasters in recent years—the Gulf States storm in 1906, the Mississippi cyclone in 1907, the Mississippi flood in 1912 and the second flood in 1914. Then there was another flood in Natchez in 1916, and more floods and the boll weevil menace in Alabama in 1917. In fact, 1917 was a bad year for disasters in the South, for during the summer the tornadoes at Village Springs and Carbon Hill and New Hope, Alabama, brought about much suffering. Everybody in this vicinity remembers the Lake Charles, Louisiana, storm in 1918, in which the Gulf Division Red Cross furnished such great aid, and at which time Harry L. Hopkins, didirector of civilian relief, went to Lake Charles and directed the erection of the tent city. A total of $23,000 was expended in this disaster alone. And in 1919 the Corpus Christi, Texas, storm was robbed of much of its horror through the prompt action of the Red Cross.

Of these ten disasters in the Gulf Division in recent years, the Red Cross has given supplies and spent money to the extent of approxi-$108,000.

RED CROSS NEEDED.

Gives More Aid Than Ever to Service Men's Families.

More than double the amount of money normally spent per month for the relief of families of service men was spent during the month of August by the Gulf Division of the American Red Cross, according to a statement made Saturday by Harry L. Hopkins, director of Civilian Relief. Up to August, 1919, a total of $114,624.76 had been spent for this work in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. During August $12,-264.25 was spent for the same purpose in these states.

"This makes a total," said Mr. Hopkins, "of $126,889.10 expended for the relief of families of soldiers in the Gulf Division, of which sum a tenth was spent during the month of August. The reason for this is primarily the fact that most able-bodied soldiers are discharged by this time and are fully able to take care of their families themselves. Those who remain are to a large degree those who are still in the hospitals and who can do nothing for the persons dependent upon them.

"A very significant feature of this report is the striking manner in which it emphasizes the need for the continuation of the Red Cross work even in times of peace. Obviously, if we are spending more for the relief of soldiers' families in August—nearly a year after the ending of the war—than we were during the war itself, our work is far from finished.

"Incidentally, this Home Service work is only one branch of the tremendous Peace Time program which the Red Cross has mapped out for itself. The other departments are fully as important to the welfare of every community in the Gulf states. It is for this reason that the Red Cross is holding a third annual roll call this year, November 2 to 11.

"By the way, it may interest your readers to know that the Gulf Division, which includes Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, is the only division in the entire country in which a Home Service Section has been established for every single chapter. There are 1,271 Home Service workers in the division, and they gave aid and information to 15,492 families during August of his year, which makes the total of families these workers have helped up to date, 156,160.

"Of the $12,264.25 distributed during August in extending relief to the families of soldiers and sailors in this division, $4,110.92 was distributed in Alabama, $5,684.58 in Louisiana and $2,468.75 in Mississippi."

We have installed an up-to-date electric coffee roaster and are making a specialty of furnishing our customers with the best of coffee, fresh roasted, and ground to your order. Martins' Fruit Exchange.

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Political Announcements

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

To the People of the Parish of Jefferson Davis:

I hereby announce as a candidate for Representative of the Parish of Jefferson Davis to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, and assure you, if elected, that I will endeavor to perform the duties incumbent upon me faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and ability.

J. H. HEINEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

The Journal is authorized to announce

Isaac Fontenot

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson Davis Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the People of the Parish of Jefferson Davis:

I hereby announce as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, and promise if elected to perform the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

O. GAUTHIER.

Police Juryman—Ward Eight.

I hereby announce myself as a candidae for re-election to the office of Police Juryman from Ward Eight (8) of Jefferson Davis Parish, subject to the choice of the electorate at the Democratic Primary on January 8th. Your support and your vote will be appreciated.

DOLZE BOURGEOIS.

LODGE NOTICES

Welcome Rebekah Lodge No. 55 Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night of each month.
Visitors welcome.
Nellie Scoggins, N. G.
Miss Jennie Goldsmith, Sec

MOTHER! GIVE CHILD "SYRUP OF FIGS" IF TONGUE IS COATED.

If Cross, Feverish, Sick, Billious, Clean Little Liver and and Bowels.

Children love this "fruit yaxative" and nothing else cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty its bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach ache or diarrhoea. Listen, mother, see if the tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless. Children love it and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv. Fig. 52

Special Price on New Waterloo Boy Tractors.

I have four new tractors, two 2-speed and two 1-speed, never run. See Welsh Machine Shops.

Fred J. Johnson
GENERAL REPAIR
Shop North of Ice House

It's Time Now..

WE CANNOT urge upon you too strongly to buy your winter wear now. You will not only save money but by this you have our complete stock to select from and you will be sure of finding exactly what you want

In completing your preparations for Fall and Winter do not fail to visit our store. You will find qualities and values here that are unequalled elsewhere.

"BEST VALUES ALWAYS"

MARTIN'S

WRIGLEY'S

5c a package before the war

5c a package during the war

5c a package NOW

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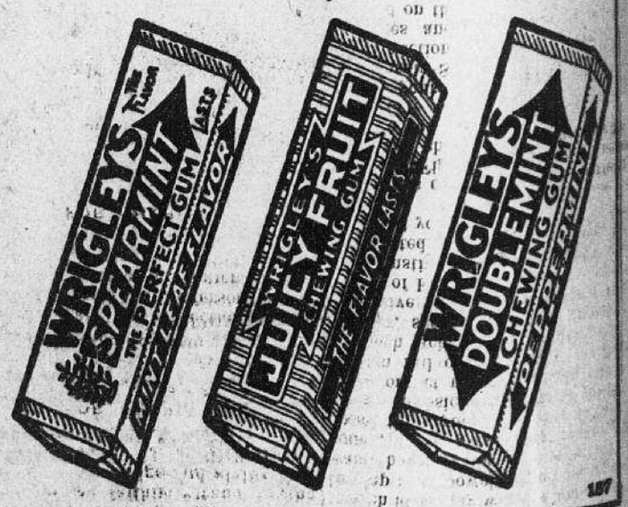

YOUR Boy and Girl SHOULD BE EDUCATED TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES.

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Highest Grade, and Most Practical Courses in Business, in Shorthand and in English. Best Equipments. Unequaled Facilities. Complete College Bank. Only School with Actual Store and Actual Money, in which students keep the books and balance cash. Special accommodations for ladies. Personal instruction. No misrepresentation to secure patronage. Graduates in general demand through their superior training.

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