

# The Lower Coast Gazette.

Devoted to the Interest of the Lower Coast Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Commerce.

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No. 46.

## LATEST NEWS.

### STATE, NATIONAL AND FOREIGN

#### STATE NEWS.

The Constitutional Convention began on November 10, at Baton Rouge, La. Ex-Governor Blanchard was unanimously elected chairman. Chas. J. Theard, of Orleans, and Robt. B. Butler, of Terrebonne, were elected vice-chairmen. Six bills were introduced at the first session. One was Governor Hall's bill, one from T. E. Flournoy, a Monroe banker, one from W. O. Hart, of New Orleans, all of these touching on the State's bonded debt problem. Chas. J. Theard introduced the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board bill providing for a salary for the president of the Board.

"Bob" Ewing, owner of the New Orleans Daily States, editorially opposes the Theard measure. His ward member, B. P. Sullivan, is opposing the Theard bill vigorously.

Senator Parkerson introduced a bill to incorporate anti-trust legislation in the Constitution in a section self-acting.

One element in the Baton Rouge Convention would give the State Board of Liquidation almost unlimited power. Another element would prescribe minutely what the Board can do.

#### NATIONAL NEWS.

The Southern Pacific has reduced its Asiatic freight rate and plans to inaugurate fast trains across the continent to compete with water carriers in order to hold its own against the competition created by the opening of the Panama Canal.

The 1913 corn crop will be worth \$1,741,353,019. The 1912 crop was worth \$1,520,454,000.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will reach New Orleans November 15, 1913, and inspect the New Orleans Navy Yard. He will then go to Pensacola, Florida, to inspect the station there.

The wage controversy on Eastern railroad lines between the lines and employees was settled Monday. The conductors and trainmen interested are granted a 7 per cent average increase, which will total about \$6,000,000 annually. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase. The arbitration decision is binding and final.

Governor Felker, of New Hampshire, honored the New York requisition papers for Harry K. Thaw. The case is now automatically transferred to the Federal Court where a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Thaw is now pending.

The "Wyoming," the battleship flagship of the United States Atlantic fleet, visited the Island of Malta, a British dependency, and the crew was warmly welcomed by the natives.

The Wogan Bros., Inc., one-time a prosperous sugar firm, has sued the American Sugar Refining Company, and its New Orleans manager, Jackson T. Witherspoon, in solid, for \$3,080,677.80. The plaintiffs charge the sugar trust with having conspired and having resorted to unconscionable methods and wickedly devised manoeuvres, through spies and traitors for the purpose of oppressing and driving Wogan Bros. out of the field as a competitor in the sugar markets of the country. The petition gives August, 1887, as the birth month of the Sugar Trust. Henry C. Havemeyer was the leading spirit in the combining of the independent refineries. The capital stock of the Trust in 1887 was \$50,000,000. As soon as the combination was effected sixteen out of the twenty refineries owned by the members of the Trust were closed down and dismantled. The melting capacity of the 20 previously competing refineries was 23,400,000 pounds, and the capacity of the four allowed to operate after the formation of the American Sugar Refining Company was only 9,000,000 pounds.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Sunday found no man in Mexico with enough knowledge of the situation to reasonably forecast what might happen next. John Lind, Wilson's representative, is ignorant of Wilson's present intentions. General Huerta is apparently unconcerned about any possible disagreeable crises that may arise when Washington knows he doesn't care. Sunday Huerta was conspicuous in the cafes about town long after midnight.

Huerta issued a formal election statement to the diplomats stressing the constitutional lack of votes which nullified the results of the insufficient balloting of October 26.

President Wilson did not go to church Sunday, but spent the entire day working on the Mexican problem. During the day he summoned Senators Borah and McCumber, Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which committee is concerned with the Mexican troubles and discussed with them for two hours on the Mexican situation. Sunday night Secretary of State Bryan was called for consultation. Washington gossip indicates the possibility of an

early climax. Wilson had not yet received Huerta's refusal to resign. Prophets predict another Wilson announcement refusing again to recognize the Huerta government and any acts of the new, soon-to-be-convened Huerta congress. It is understood Washington will not guarantee any business or commercial relations with the Huerta regime, and will stand by any locally constituted government repudiating future loans or transactions of the present government.

Senator Borah told the president the resignation of Huerta would leave the government in the hands of no responsible persons. Borah wants the embargo on arms for the Constitutionists removed and believes the Constitutionists would be in Mexico City in 30 days and take the chance at securing and preserving peace which he thinks they deserve. The lifting of the embargo he believes to be the next logical step for the United States to take.

Senator McCumber considers the lifting of the embargo favorably, but realizes that the President is unwilling to send more arms into the rebellion-torn republic and add to the madness of the rebellion. He thinks the Huerta regime will soon collapse because of its financial distress.

Senator Bacon, Democrat, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that a majority of the members of his committee favored the raising of the embargo. To the suggestion that such a thing would be inhuman, some Senators have said that it would, on the contrary, end the revolution quickly and save Mexico the bloodshed of a never-ending struggle.

The "Temps," a Parisian journal of international prominence, commenting on Mexico, says:

"The European powers whose interests are identical on the question of Mexico, should make it understood at Washington that humanity has nothing to gain by the armed intervention of the United States. This would mean danger to all foreigners, interminable guerrilla warfare and still greater sacrifices on the part of European interests. As for putting the power into the hands of such Constitutionalists as Henry Lane Wilson described, the results would be worse anarchy than at present."

President Huerta plans to remain in office until December 6, 1916, the regular election constitutional date.

General Huerta expects the diplomatic support of England, Germany and Japan to prevent intervention by the United States.

Huerta does not intend to declare war on the United States, neither does he believe the United States will declare war on Mexico.

Huerta will be as glad as Carranza over the lifting of the embargo on arms. If he can get arms from the United States he believes he can get money from American and European bankers.

British, German and Japanese capitalists will get the choice of the future valuable Mexican concessions once given to Americans.

Secretary Bryan told Senor Algara, charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, that the United States considered the election of Mexican congressmen equally as invalid as the voting for President and Vice-President. The ministers from five Central American countries were summoned and given a general outline of what the United States had done in its diplomatic parleys with Huerta.

William Bayard Hale, on previous occasions personal representative of President Wilson, has made a trip through the northern part of Mexico to the American border, through the Constitutional country, for the reported purpose of observing the strength and purposes of the Constitutionists and to learn of the efficacy of raising the embargo on arms.

A resolution of Congress on March 14, 1912, prohibited the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Central and South American countries where domestic violence existed, with such exceptions as the President deems expedient. Congress having placed the embargo, Congress may have to take it off. The President may not have the constitutional power to void what Congress validated. President Taft allowed the Madero administration to import arms at the time of the Orozco rebellion.

Ex-President of Mexico Porfirio Diaz has advised General Victoriano Huerta to resign from the presidency of Mexico.

On Monday the withdrawal of silver from the Bank of London and Mexico and the National Bank became as big as a formidable rum. The Mexico City press applauds Huerta's intention to remain President.

The Pope will receive the men of the American battleship fleet touring the Mediterranean and now at Rome. England denies that Japan has sought to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Rev. Gent—I really cannot understand why you get so intoxicated, Martin. If I go into the town and come away perfectly sober, surely you could do the same.

Martin—Aye, sir; but, you see, I be that 'ere popular.

## Her Day of White Bread.

(Continued from last issue.)

"I bought them once when I went to Olney," she said, reverently. "But I can't use 'em for every day. Jake's mother generally washes the dishes, and she won't fool with them. Will you watch the chicken a moment?" She ran outdoors, and came back presently with a bunch of goldenrod, which she thrust hastily, yet lovingly, into a cup. "If I could have my way, I'd have flowers in the house everywhere," she said. "Now we're ready." They sat down at the little table.

"I reckon I'll just have to call you Joey. You like coffee?" A chipped oatmeal dish served as saucer to the heavy cup that she handed him.

"Joey," she said, after some little silence, "when you marry a girl, don't you ask her to go live with your mother. Don't you ask her to fix her new tidies, and sofas, and teapots in your mother's house—you get a home, if it ain't but one room!" Two red spots had come into her cheeks.

"There, Joey, I've surprised you. You eat some more of this gravy and I'll explain. You see this house? Well, Jake brought me to it about twenty years ago. He was too poor to build, he thought, though I wanted a house on the ten-acre piece so bad. You see that front room? It's Mandy's, and always has been since she was born, and that was the year after Jake and I came here. Her being the last child, and coming so long after the others—seems like she was a bit spoiled. You see this kitchen? That's Jake's mother's and always has been. Oh, I tell you, a new bride doesn't fit into a house that's used to her husband's family's ways. It ain't that I'm complain' about Mandy and Jake's mother. Only I can't have goldenrod in the house, and I can't do a thousand and one little things just because the four walls ain't mine."

"The guest had been thinking. "So it's your birthday to-day?"

"Yes. Land, seems as if I ought to be settled down by now, and not always playing things out in my head. You know, after I'd done all the chores this morning and sat there sewin' rags and such things, I kept wishing I could have a day of celebrating, and here you came, dropping down from heaven."

"If you'll get your hat on," said the guest, springing up boyishly from his chair, "you'll have—I mean, will you go with me to Olney this afternoon? I think I'll run down there, and it's mighty lonesome riding over the country alone. I can have you back by nightfall. Do you say 'no'?"

At the look on her face his heart gave a queer wrench; he had not thought that people could so easily give precious gifts.

"Oh, I want to—I never did ride—the work—what will Mandy say? And you've got to go on selling pans!"

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"Dear Mandy—if you do all the work and get supper to-night, there'll be a package from town for you to-night. "Dudley Deemington."

"That'll interest her," he exclaimed, gleefully, "and you run along and dress! You don't need to worry about the pans."

As she still stood in trembling hesitation, he explained fully: "I'm only doing it as a sort of a lark—Harris and I are, that is. You see, a fellow in our class at Champaign had this job for the summer—a thin, overworked chap, but dead game. Just before exams he came down with typhoid; he worried a lot, and we took the route for him. We've already sold enough to pay his expenses next year. Now won't you run along and dress?"

She went, and in an incredibly short time came back in a gray cotton frock and a black bonnet with very slim pansies on it. She touched the car reverently with her hand, and climbed in. Like a happy child she sat back among the cushions, and, folding one worn hand softly over the other, drank in anew the beauty of the forest road. A cardinal flamed in the little papaw grove, brown rabbits scurried across the path, and in the shadow of a log a land tortoise drew in his startle head. She saw within the forest depths the delicate wild touch-me-nots she loved, and in the open spaces there grew thin stalks of goldenrod. To every living thing the woman's heart cried out a greeting.

On the outskirts of the little city she ran the car more slowly, and for the first time in that golden ride she turned to her companion. "Is there a five-and-ten-cent store here?" she asked. "Oh, if there is, could we go there?"

"Of course," he answered, and they rolled through the streets up to the square. Outside the sparkling windows of the store, Emmaline drew a deep breath.

"I've got a dollar to spend," she said. "I been saving it from the chicken money off and on, just to spend for something foolish."

As she passed from aisle to aisle,

she marveled at the shining lockets, passed to smell the artificial flowers, laughed at the chunky cotton rabbits side by side with the nodding donkeys, and last of all, touched with wistful fingers a little pile of crocheted baby booties.

Finally, she chose a striking red-and-gold vase from a high shelf, and a flowered cup and saucer; and next, a string of blue beads and a little brown picture, "The Song of the Lark."

"I've felt that way mighty often," Emmaline held out the picture to her companion. She bought also a strawberry-huller, a fluted cake-pan, and a yellow ribbon.

"I couldn't get by that sensible strawberry-huller," she said; "and, Joey, I'm not going to buy anything else now. Seems as if I've bought a whole fortune's worth already. Now, where do you have to go?"

Above the grotesque pile of bundles in his arms he smiled down at her. "Into the next store, just as soon as I drop these things."

In the doorway of the dry-goods store he turned to her. "If I'm Joey, you're—you're somebody who died a good many years ago. It's her birthday to-day, it happens. Will you let me give her present to you?"

She looked up with a sudden flowering of sympathy and understanding. "Yes, Joey," she said, and followed him into the store.

He would have bought her a dress of shimmering rose-colored silk had he had his way, and he showed a bit of stubbornness, but at last Emmaline saw the young clerk slip off long lustrous yards of golden brown stuff.

"Seems as if all the falls in it," she said softly to the buyer, "and thank you."

Outside the door she glanced uneasily at the lengthening shadows. "I'm afraid I ought to go home. Mandy'll be worried to death, and Jake's mother won't know what to think when she gets back from Noble."

"All right," answered the boy, quickly; "climb in; I'll be back in a moment."

He was soon at her side with one long package and two square ones in his arms. After carefully threading the streets of the town, they toun themselves again in the yellow road. So quickly had the hours passed, it seemed incredible that night could be round the corner, and yet, when, after many windings, the car stopped in front of the little cabin in the forest, the moon sailed over the oak-trees, and somewhere in the woods the doves were moaning. There was a light in the house, and a figure came rushing out.

"O Emmy, Emmy," sobbed Mandy, "where have you been? I've been so worried!"

"Now, Mandy, don't you mind," said Emmaline, eagerly, "and just wait till I show you what I've brought you!"

"The dishes are all washed, and I've done the chores, and supper's ready!" whimpered Mandy. "I was afraid you were never comin' back. We've been about crazy. Mother's over to Ollin's now."

When Mandy had taken the large bundle into the house, the boy thrust the other packages into Emmaline's arms. "There are some roses," he said, "and some candy; one box is for you, and one for Mandy. And here's an aluminum coffee-pot—that's for Jake's mother."

Before she could answer, he added, "I had a good time this afternoon. Mother and I were pretty good friends—and I think I miss her most on birthdays."

Above the bundles Emmaline's eyes sought his. Her own words of thanks, of deep appreciation, would not come. With brimming eyes she instinctively held out her hand.

When he was gone a great peace filled her heart. This was her birthday, and wonderful sights and gifts had been hers. Mandy had missed her; Mandy cared for her—why, after all, they loved her. She had had a day of white bread. She looked up beyond the shining stars. Her heart had always cried, "Thank you! Thank you!" after the little pleasures that so rarely came her way. To-night, as she clasped her hands, her prayer suddenly took a new form.

"Lord, keep him a good boy," she whispered, and smiling whimsically through her tears, she went into the little cabin.—Youth's Companion.

## Why Are Some Children Cross-Eyed?

The general public has many false ideas concerning this unsightly defect and consequently many parents are prone to neglect it because of the hope or the belief that the child will "out-grow it."

Were the real cause and the consequence of neglect of this condition more generally known and accepted, great benefit might result to many unfortunate children and their lives made happier. It is not generally known that in the majority of squinting eyes, blindness results to a greater or less degree unless early attention be given them.

The primary cause in most children who have this defect is the lack of the power of combining the images seen by the two eyes into one. This faculty has been lost or has not been developed with the growth of the child. Its development may have been interfered with by a difference in the two eyes, one being far sighted, the other near-sighted, or there may be other differences which interfered with harmonious action. The child cannot focus both eyes on an object at the same time, so in order to avoid the discomfort or strain of effort, the weaker eye gives up and crosses in order to avoid the embarrassment of double vision, which would otherwise occur.

Soon this habit becomes fixed, and permanent squint is brought about. The squinting eye, not receiving any stimulants from use, gradually loses the seeing faculty and partial blindness is the result.

The loss of vision from disuse is more rapid in the very young than in older children. If a child begins to squint at the age of six months, and has good vision in each eye, the squinting eye, if neglected, will become blind in eight or ten weeks. If he does not begin to squint until eighteen months old the progress of the blindness will not be so rapid, but he will be blind in the squinting eye in five or six months.

If he does not begin to squint until the age of three years he seldom loses the power of vision in less than a year thereafter. After the age of six years, the danger is not as great,

and the child may retain it to some extent. Every child who shows symptoms of squint should have early attention if sight is to be preserved or the deformity prevented.

## Japanese Swimmers.

It is a common practice for students of the universities and schools of Japan to go to the seaside during the summer months, and there train systematically. Regular courses of instruction in swimming are given to those who wish for them. Mr. E. J. Harrison, in "The Fighting Spirit of Japan," tells some of the feats performed by the expert swimmers.

The Japanese are fond of swimming, and among the younger generation of students and the coast population there are some splendid long-distance swimmers. Schools of natation teach the art in a systematic manner, and although the best racing records in Japan are not equal to the Western, a Japanese expert can perform some truly wonderful feats. For example, he can jump into deep water and maintain his position with the water no higher than the loins, while he fires a musket or a bow and arrow, writes on a slate, paints a picture on a fan with a brush, or moves freely in every direction as if he were walking on solid ground.

The expert, while he rarely emulates the graceful high dive of the European or American, can leap from a great height and strike the surface of the water with his chest, without sinking or wetting his face and head. In some mysterious way he contrives to escape the painful consequences which the impact would inevitably cause to the foreigner who should try this feat. It is said that the old-time samurai frequently made use of this trick when crossing a river or stream. In such cases they carried their armor and weapons on their heads.

In illustration of the antiquity of swimming in Japan, it may interest foreign readers to be told that the famous "crawl" stroke, which Occidental swimmers first acquired not very long ago, has been known and practiced in Japan for hundreds of years, in addition to several other methods of progression in the water that would come as a revelation to Europeans and Americans.

## An Absent-Minded Critic.

A young girl recently went up to a policeman in a Boston street and told him she had forgotten her name. Her predicament was more awkward but less amusing than that of the late Archbishop Trench.

He resigned the See of Dublin in account of his age, and thereafter dwelt in London. Once, however, he went back to visit his successor, Archbishop Plunket.

Finding himself in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner-table, and gazing across at his wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house. In the middle of the dinner he looked over at his wife, and remarked gently:

"I am afraid my love, that we must put this cook down among the failures!"

## Siftings.

A traveler in Indian noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon, the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally, the traveler approached and asked solicitously:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not that I know of."

"Is he balky?"

"No, but he is so danged 'traid I'll say whoa and he won't hear me that he stops every once in a while to listen."—Saxby's Magazine.

"Here's something queer," said the dentist. "You say this tooth has never been worked on before, but I find small flakes of gold on my instrument."

"I think you have struck my back collar button," replied the victim.—Buffalo Commercial.

"Alas!" cried the angel of peace. "How can the dream of my life ever be realized with all Europe against it?" And Echo mockingly responded: "You're up against it!"—Chicago Tribune.

"I am the captain of my soul."

"Are, eh? Well, I have a wife and a mother-in-law. I'm only a corporal."—Washington Herald.

## NOTICE.

Whereas, under and in pursuance of an ordinance adopted by the Police Jury of the Parish of Plaquemines, State of Louisiana, on the 10th day of October, 1913, was created the Plaquemines Parish Road District No. 2, of Plaquemines Parish, State of Louisiana, composed of all that portion of the Parish of Plaquemines included within the boundaries as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the intersection of town, thence along the lower line of

the lower line of Cedar Grove Plantation, thence along the line of Cedar Grove Plantation to the rear of said plantation, thence on a straight line to the intersection of Bayous La-Barrier and Barataria, thence along Bayou Barataria to the point where the line dividing the Parishes of Plaquemines and Jefferson leaves said Bayou Barataria, thence along the line dividing the Parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines to the intersection of said line with the line dividing the Parishes of Orleans and Plaquemines, thence along said line to the Mississippi River, thence along the Mississippi River to the line dividing Upper Magnolia and Fort. St. Leon Plantations, thence along the line dividing said plantations to the rear line of Fort. St. Leon Plantation, thence along the rear line of Fort. St. Leon Plantation to the line of Belle Chasse Plantation, as formerly constituted, thence along the line dividing Fort. St. Leon and Belle Chasse Plantations, as formerly constituted, to the Mississippi River, thence along the Mississippi River to the point of beginning.

Whereas, in order to carry out the purpose for which said Road District has been created, a special election was ordered to be held by ordinance of the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish, State of Louisiana, on the 10th day of October, 1913, to enable the property owners in said Road District to vote on the propositions herein-after stated on the 21st day of November, 1913.

Therefore, public notice is hereby given by the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish, that a special election, under the provisions of Art. 281 of the Constitution of Louisiana, as amended, and Act 256 of 1910, as amended, and all laws on the same subject, will be held on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1913, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., to take the sense of all the property holders of the Plaquemines Parish Road District No. 2 who are qualified as electors, under the Constitution and Laws of this State, to decide upon the following propositions:

First Proposition—Shall the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish be authorized to levy and assess an ad valorem tax of five mills on the dollar upon all property situated within the limits of the Plaquemines Parish Road Dist. 2, for a period of forty years, beginning with the year 1914, to construct and maintain a shell road or highway along the Woods or East Side of the Track of the New Orleans, Southern & Grand Isle Railroad, to extend from the line dividing Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes to the Belle Chasse Switch of said New Orleans, Southern & Grand Isle Railroad, in accordance with plans and specifications to be furnished by the State Board of Engineers.

Second Proposition—Shall the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish be authorized to incur an indebtedness and to issue negotiable bonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to be payable in forty years, from the proceeds of said five-mill ad valorem tax, and the proceeds of said bond issue, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be used to build a shell road or highway along the Woods or East Side of the Track of the New Orleans, Southern & Grand Isle Railroad, to extend from the line dividing Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes to the Belle Chasse Switch of said New Orleans, Southern & Grand Isle Railroad, in accordance with plans and specifications to be furnished by the State Board of Engineers.

The qualifications of property taxpayers of said Plaquemines Parish Road District No. 2 to vote at said special election are those of age, residence and registration as voters, but women tax payers have a right to vote at said election, without registration, in person, or by their agents, authorized in writing.

The polling place shall be at the residence on Belle Chasse Plantation in said Plaquemines Parish Road District No. 2.

The Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish will, in open session, to be held in the Police Jury Room of the Courthouse at Pointe-a-la-Hache, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, on the 26th day of November, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., proceed to open the ballot boxes examine and count the ballots, examine and canvass the returns and declare the result of said election. POLICE JURY OF PLAQUEMINES PARISH.

J. B. FASTERLING, President.  
LUCIEN CARO, Secretary.

## CHARTER.

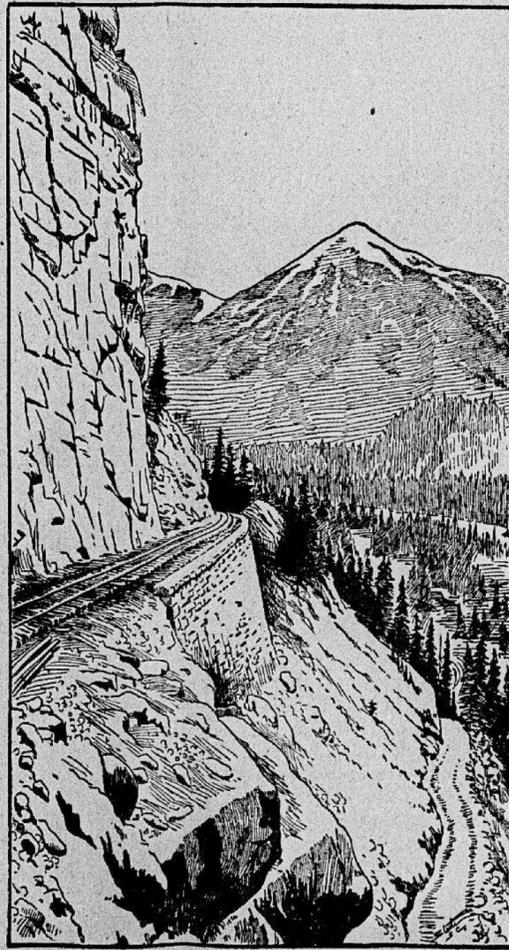
United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, Act No.

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE BURRWOOD MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

October 23, 1913. On this the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

Before me, ARTHUR JOHN PETERS, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for the Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, therein residing, personally appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared, that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporation, they have covenanted and agreed, and that they do covenant and agree, and by these presents, bind, form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter join them or become associated with them, into a corporation and body politic in laws for the objects and purposes following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name and style of this corporation shall be: "BURRWOOD MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED," and under that name it shall have and enjoy all the rights, advantages and privileges granted by law to corporations; it shall exist for a period of Ninety-nine years; it shall have the power to contract, sue and (Continued on Page Four.)



THE PALISADES, ALPINE PASS. SOUTH PARK LINE.