

We offer Special Cut Prices on

## RUBBER TIRES

As Follows:  
PRICE PER SET.

Size	Rubber only	Rubber and Channels
34 in.	\$15 00	\$21 50.
36 "	10 00	22 00.
38 "	22 00	28 00.

Single Tire 50c. each over 1/4 the price for full set.

**Snyder Wagon Co. Ltd.**  
SHREVEPORT, LA.

HENRY ENDERS, Pres. A. F. JENKINS, V.-Pres. S. J. ENDERS, Sec. & Treas.

## ENDERS FURNITURE CO., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Furniture, Mattresses,  
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Specialty of Rugs, Fancy Toilet Sets, Linoleum, Art Squares, Carpets, Mattings, Wall Paper and Pictures. A hearty greeting is assured all who favor us with a call.

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Successors to W. C. Perrin.

Cotton Factors, Real Estate  
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We give our personal attention to the  
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cotton are complete.

We will make liberal cash advances  
on consignments of cotton.

Our list of real estate is large and at-  
tractive and we think we can please all  
kinds of purchasers.

We rent houses and farms, collect  
rents, make prompt remittances, and  
act as agents for non-residents.

We want patronage and expect to  
earn same by strict attention to busi-  
ness.

### AN ORDINANCE

relating to the hitching of any horse,  
mule or other animal to any trees,  
posts, shrub, etc., on sidewalks, in  
public parks, school yards, or other  
public grounds, and providing pen-  
alties for violation of same.

It is ordained by the city council, in  
publicly convened, that it shall be  
unlawful for any person or persons to  
hitch, tie, fasten, or otherwise attach  
any horse, mule or other animal to  
any bush, shrub, etc., standing on  
any sidewalk, in any public park, school  
yard, or other public ground whatso-  
ever in the city of Shreveport.

It is further ordained, that any per-  
son who shall violate this ordinance  
shall, upon conviction before  
any competent jurisdiction, be  
fined not more than twenty (\$20) dol-  
lars, or less than five (\$5) dollars each  
offense, and, on failure to pay  
such fine, shall work out same on the  
city of Shreveport, at the rate of  
one (\$1) dollar per day.

Adopted through its first and second  
reading by the following vote:  
Allen, Busbey, Conger, Dick-  
son, Jenkins, Lowenthal, Quig-  
ley, Snyder, Thoman, Tusten,

Yeas, 10.  
Nays, 0.

T. G. HAYES,  
Mayor and Ex-Officio Secretary.  
The ordinance was read the third time  
and adopted by Mr. Allen by striking  
out "and" and as amended  
through third and final reading  
by the following vote:  
Allen, Busbey, Conger, Currie,  
Jenkins, Ledbetter, Lowenthal,  
Quigley, Snyder, Thoman, Tus-

ten, Yeas, 10.  
Nays, 0.

ANDREW QUERBES, Mayor.  
T. G. HAYES, Comptroller.

T. G. HAYES,  
Mayor and Ex-Officio Secretary.

Adopted through its first and second  
reading by the following vote:  
Allen, Busbey, Conger, Currie,  
Jenkins, Ledbetter, Lowenthal,  
Quigley, Snyder, Thoman, Tus-

ten, Yeas, 10.  
Nays, 0.

Adopted through its first and second  
reading by the following vote:  
Allen, Busbey, Conger, Currie,  
Jenkins, Ledbetter, Lowenthal,  
Quigley, Snyder, Thoman, Tus-

ten, Yeas, 10.  
Nays, 0.

Adopted through its first and second  
reading by the following vote:  
Allen, Busbey, Conger, Currie,  
Jenkins, Ledbetter, Lowenthal,  
Quigley, Snyder, Thoman, Tus-

ten, Yeas, 10.  
Nays, 0.

## CLARA BARTON.

CENSURED BY ROOSEVELT AND  
DEFENDED BY W. P. PHILLIPS.

The Red Cross and Its Wonderful  
Achievement—History of the Amer-  
ican Organization—A Wom-  
an's Mission and Work.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 16.—Walter P. Phillips, for twenty years secretary of the Red Cross, has raised his voice in protest against President Roosevelt's recent action regarding the society founded by Clara Barton, whom he regards as a woman who has placed a new and striking imprint upon the history of the human race. He regards Miss Barton as one of those persons who is every now and again born into the world for some specific purpose, and compares her greatness with that of Alexander, Hannibal, Napoleon, Wellington, Susan B. Anthony, and a host of others. Although he resigned his position one year ago, he says he owes it to himself to defend a woman who is being unjustly assailed. In a lengthy paper he has prepared Mr. Phillips tells of the wonderful achievements of Clara Barton.

Some twenty-five years ago when Mr. Phillips was at the head of the Associated Press in Washington a lady unknown to him at the time asked, through a mutual friend, for an audience with him. It was Miss Clara Barton.

"She came to my office and briefly told me the story of the Red Cross from its inception in Geneva down to that time," says Mr. Phillips in his article.

"Even then every important nation on the face of the earth had given its assent and become a party to the Geneva treaty, with the solitary exception of the United States. The matter had been repeatedly presented to our government, but it had not appealed to Secretary Seward, and his successors in the state department were reluctant to recommend anything that had been considered and rejected by that alert and able statesman. The latest attempt to secure the adherence of the United States had been made by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, who had finally given up the contest against precedent and prejudice and had written to Miss Barton that while he wished her success in the field in which he had been defeated, he saw no hope in the situation for her or anybody else.

"Miss Barton, whose services in the Northern armies during the civil conflict are matters of such recent history that I need not dwell upon them, had gone to Europe, in 1869, for a much needed rest.

DECORATED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

"With the breaking out of the war between Germany and France she was urged to attach herself to the army of the Grand Duke of Baden, and finally complied. Her services in that terrible conflict were such that she was decorated by the old Emperor William with the Order of the Iron Cross. No higher mark of distinction can possibly be conferred by any ruler upon an individual.

"In this war Miss Barton gained a direct and comprehensive knowledge of the operations of the Red Cross. She saw with her own eyes what could be accomplished by an organized force on the battlefield, in the hospital and in the camp. Her opportunities were unrivaled for contrasting the methods of the Red Cross Society with the imperfect work, great as it was, accomplished by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions during the somber days between the time when the first hostile shot was fired and Sumter quickly fell and the happy day for both North and South when General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox to General Grant. She returned to America in due course determined to secure the adoption of the Red Cross treaty by the United States even if it cost her her heart's blood and every dollar of the comfortable fortune she possessed. This was the situation when she came to me and told me what had been done by others and particularly by Dr. Bellows, and how every endeavor, no matter how well directed, or how assiduously sustained, had ended in absolute and unequivocal failure, and invited my co-operation.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS RED CROSS.

"Just before President Garfield was shot, in 1881, Mr. Blaine, then his secretary of state, told Miss Barton, as the outcome of many exhaustive discussions between them, that the musty precedents of the state department did not necessarily bind him in any way and that he believed in the Red Cross treaty sufficiently to urge President Garfield to recommend its adoption by the United States in his forthcoming message to

Congress. Thus the matter rested with President Garfield died and General Arthur succeeded him. Mr. Blaine quickly resigned and Mr. Frelinghuysen became the secretary of state. President Arthur told Miss Barton that anything she felt moderately sure his predecessor would have done if spared, he would do, and he kept his promise. In his first message he devoted a paragraph to the Geneva Treaty, urging its ratification by the Senate. His action resulted in such ratification by the Senate on March 1, 1882.

MISS BARTON BEARS EXPENSE.

"Up to this time Miss Barton had paid for clerk hire, stationery, printing, postage, conveyance, rent, fuel and light out of her own purse, and has continued to do so from the time she appeared in Washington on her Red Cross mission in 1879, through all the speeding years. Many subscriptions, and generous ones, too, have been made to the American Association of the Red Cross for the purpose of relieving specific distress, at Johnstown, in the flooding valleys of the Mississippi, in Cuba during the war with Spain, at Galveston, and elsewhere, but that money has been spent for relief purposes, pure and simple. The expense of maintaining the organization from the beginning to the present time has been paid almost wholly out of the private means of its president. The prevailing opinion is that the Red Cross is supported by the government and that it has no need of money for the extension of its organization and the expansion of its usefulness.

"The fact is that the Red Cross, the world over, is supported by the people and its office is to serve the government in times of war by caring for those who fall in battle or are overtaken by disease on the field.

"But all of the contributions referred to were spent for relief, and the very life and continued existence of the Red Cross, as an institution at once grand and effective, have been dependent upon the moderate income of one woman. No man competent to fill her position, even inadequately, would undertake her duties on a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and I know of many whose duties are less onerous than hers have been who are paid \$25,000 per annum and upwards.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

"It is unnecessary to say that at the present time all is not entire harmony within the Red Cross organization. A recent letter written by Mr. Cortelyou has apprised the country of this. But that this letter was written under an entire misapprehension of the facts is quite apparent.

"In the month of September, 1900, I was in Washington and the Associated Press reported on or about the 10th of that month that there was trouble in Galveston. I saw Miss Barton at Glen Echo and thought she was suffering from a cold she was preparing to start for Texas. On her arrival in Galveston a report was immediately telegraphed north that she was seriously ill, coupled with an intimation that her career was ended, which with characteristic promptness and vigor she emphatically resisted, and the person who is thought to have originated that report for ulterior purposes lost no time in returning to Washington, leaving Miss Barton to her own devices. She remained personally in Galveston from early in September until the middle of November and her field agents until March.

FALSE REPORTS OF DECADENCE.

"But in the face of the above it has continued to be asserted that Miss Barton is in her decadence, whereas the truth is that she is stronger, abler, clearer and more far-sighted, more economical of her strength and better fitted to make a fight against disease than any woman twenty-five years her junior. She has been ready and willing for more than ten years to husband her constantly depleting income by surrendering the Red Cross into competent hands, but no one has yet appeared, excepting an occasional poseur, who would have anything to do with its management, while every ambitious man and woman who thought the presidency of the Red Cross might help them socially, in Europe as well as here, has vgnished as the mist of the morning upon learning that the presidency of the Red Cross carries with it a penalty in the shape of cash which has to be provided for its maintenance and extension. The only point involved in the matter is that having created the Red Cross in America by her own money, Miss Barton naturally reverts the product of her efforts and objects to making a disposition of the organization that might result in its dismemberment and eventual dissolution. Whenever the proper person, man or woman, or an aggregation of them in the shape of a committee, come forward with the ability to take up the work and preserve the autonomy of what she has brought forth, she will retire gracefully and with a grateful heart. She feels that

## Cook With Gas.

THE  
Best and Cheapest Way.

she owes it to the people, to the government, to the numberless Red Cross societies in other lands and, more than all, to herself, to conserve what she has brought into being and to take no step that does not contemplate the safety and further development of her beneficent undertaking. This has been her attitude of mind since as early as 1893, and she expressed herself clearly and with absolute truth when she spoke at the annual meeting of the members of the Red Cross, held at the Arlington hotel in Washington on July 10, 1900.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER WOUNDS HER.

"The letter that the President caused Mr. Cortelyou to write to Miss Barton has wounded her more than she could have been hurt by the flying fragments of a shell, and both she and her friends are at a loss to understand how he could have been led to do this when even a cursory glance at the broad subject would have convinced him that the matter admitted of no controversy whatsoever. To those familiar with Red Cross history it is most obvious that as surely as somebody blundered when into the Valley of Death rode the six hundred, just so surely was someone laboring under a gross misconception of Red Cross affairs when the President was informed concerning them, and believing in his courage and high sense of honor, the friends of the Red Cross and of Miss Barton fell assured that he will amend his action as soon as the real issues in the case are brought to his notice.

"Referring to the memorial to Congress on the contents of which President Roosevelt based his refusal to serve on the board of consultation of the Red Cross or to allow the members of his cabinet to serve, it will be seen that he was misinformed as to what was done and the manner in which it was done at the Red Cross annual meeting on December 9, 1902. It is greatly to be regretted that such action should have been taken by the President without giving a hearing to the majority of the organization, or to Miss Barton herself. There is nothing new or strange in the fact that there should be differences of opinion as to the management of such an organization—very few escape internal conflicts; but it is generally understood that the majority of the members are entitled to control or at least to consideration. It is especially significant that the minority should have been heard without notice to the majority, and that it should have proceeded immediately to put the correspondence, without even waiting for the formal reply from Miss Barton, in the form of a memorial to Congress to be printed as an executive document, and thereby made subject to wide-spread distribution, under the official frank and apparent authority of Congress, and that its distribution should have been so widely made, both in the United States and abroad, reflecting, most unjustly, upon the fair name of the organization and its president.

BRANDS MEMORIAL AS FALSE.

"Were the statements made in that letter wholly true, or did they include all of the facts bearing upon it, which are necessary to a fair judgment of the subject, it would have been, in a measure, excusable.

"Regarding the claim that changes were made, in several instances, by a sort of trap laid by Francis Atwater, there is absolutely nothing in that. There was nothing irregular in the request made by him for proxies. He was entirely within his rights. Not one-half of the proxies were returned to his hands or subject to his discretion, but the signers sent them to several of the persons who were present, to use in accordance with their judgment. While there were seven states represented by members actually present, the entire list of signers to the memorial, with one exception, are residents of Washington, D. C. In every act of record, including all to which exceptions are taken, there was a clear majority of those actually present recorded in the affirmative. The motion to postpone action upon the by-

laws one year, as made by Hon. John W. Foster, was only voted upon by those present, without the use of proxies, and was defeated by a vote of seven to sixteen. There were some present who realized that delay was equivalent to the death of the organization, and voted accordingly. The by-laws were not adopted as stated in the memorial by a vote of 89 to 13, of which 72 were proxies. A clear majority of those present voted affirmatively by roll call.

"It is true that the by-laws as adopted were not submitted to the members of the executive committee, nor was there any necessity that they should be prior to the meeting. At the time of sending out proxies and the request made for their signing but slight changes had been suggested, and Hon. Richard Olney, counsellor of the Red Cross, had been advised of those. Other and more radical changes were suggested afterward. They were not considered by a self-constituted committee, but by perhaps a dozen different members, who had the right to consider them. No one of them is responsible for the changes, but it was generally determined that they should be presented for adoption as they were finally read in the meeting.

"In providing that the officers shall be elected annually, except the president, who may be elected for life, it was clearly the thought to recognize Miss Barton, as all the world has recognized her, as peculiarly the embodiment of the Red Cross idea and principles, and whose life work fairly entitles her to such recognition.

ENEMIES PERSISTENT AGITATORS.

"As already noted, the signers of the memorial to Congress are, with one exception, citizens of the District of Columbia, and most of them are new members, the most persistent agitator—Miss Mabel T. Boardman—having been swept into membership on the flood tide that brought us the new act of incorporation of 1900. Among the suggestions made by Miss Boardman, in a letter written to Mrs. John A. Logan, vice president of the Red Cross, is one providing that Miss Barton be relegated to the rear—made honorary president—and an annuity arranged for her by Miss Boardman's father and others, amounting to \$2,500 per annum. If anything were needed to show that Miss Boardman is a very new element in the Red Cross, her proposition to pension Miss Barton would be quite sufficient. For a quarter of a century Miss Barton has been giving both time and money to the cause of the Red Cross. She has yet other things that she intends to give it, but she has no designs on a pension. I have spoken of her depleting income, but not of her impaired fortune. She is a woman of ample means.

"Had Miss Barton's work been done from headquarters in New York, Chicago, Boston or any American city other than Washington, it is doubtful if a clique of people who were new in the organization, and none of whom ever visited a single field where Red Cross work was under way, for the purpose of participating in it, would have dared to raise their voices against her. Washington is surely peculiar in respect of producing a certain class of people whose sense of fairness and propriety constitutes a striking case of arrested development.

NAME SPOKEN WITH REVERENCE.

In conclusion Mr. Phillips says it has sometimes seemed to him that the "sunny philosopher, quoted below, must have had Washington, the Red Cross and Miss Barton in view when she said: 'It is fast getting to be a national trait among us to forget a man's work as soon as he brings it to a point from which some other can proceed toward its perfect finish. The other proceeds with blare and blaze of trumpets to lay his little cornice or pitch the roof long since planned for him by the maker of the mighty foundation, and we watch him from below and heap him with praise and glory. And if the real build-

(Continued from eighth page.)