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AGENTS

"BATTLE BALL," NEW GAME, MAKES HIT

Two Hundred and Fifty Men on a Side—Invented by Army "Y" Man.

Military officials at the head of the Camp Travis athletic council, Camp Travis, Tex., are much interested in a new game of mass athletics which is the invention of Lu Ringsmith, an Army Y. M. C. A. secretary. The game combines much of the science of rugby football, soccer ball, volley ball and basket ball, and games have been played at Camp Travis with as many as 300 men on a side.

Using five ordinary footballs and an ordinary football field, with goal posts at the ends, the game brings into play a "skirmish" line and a "defense" line of players. The balls are placed on a line at the center of the field, and at a given signal the "skirmish-

ers" race up to be the first to kick the ball. It is then kept in play by kicking, throwing as in forward pass in football or passing in basket ball—the aim of each side being to get all five balls through the opponent's goal posts or over the goal line. To get the ball through the goal posts means a score of four, but to get it over the goal line means a score of two.

Maj. J. S. Leonard, head of the military athletic council of the camp, has become an enthusiastic booster for the game, and it is likely that the game will be carried to other places as the men leave Camp Travis. Organized teamwork in this, as in other games, which the Y. M. C. A. steadily encourages, wins out, and this has been proved by the progress made by the Thirty-fifth Infantry team, which has won the championship of Camp Travis. "Team" is hardly the word, for with 250 men on a side, the "battle" of "battle ball" becomes very realistic when the game is on.

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR SERVES SOLDIERS



Mrs. Vincent Astor is just asking the young man in khaki if he wants another spoonful of sugar in his cocoa as he assembles his food at Victory Hut, the new Y. M. C. A. center opened in Battery park, at the lower end of Manhattan, New York city, for the accommodation of soldiers, sailors and marines. Mrs. Astor worked for seventeen months in a "Y" canteen at the base port of Brest, France, and knows the soldiers and sailors require plenty of sugar. She returned to New York at the end of the war, but re-entered the work when the Y. M. C. A. opened Victory Hut. Mrs. Astor is only one of a large number of wealthy women who are giving liberally of their time and means to this work, trying in some measure to give the soldier a real substitute for home.

Here Are The Details of the Victory Loan.

National issue—\$4,500,000,000.
Sixth District's quota—\$144,000,000.
Campaign begins April 21—closes May 10.

Interest 4 3/4 per cent for partially tax exempt notes, converting into 3 3/4 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

Maturity four years with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming notes in three years.

The 3 3/4 per cent notes to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently back into 4 3/4 per cent notes.

The 4 3/4 per cent securities are to be exempt from State and local taxation, excepting estate and local inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of federal income taxes. The 3 3/4 per cent securities are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes except and inheritance taxes.

This will be the last Liberty Loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaign.

—We understand that all the wooden frames which were erected for the Church Fair, will be left as they are now. This was decided by the committee in charge as they will be used for all future fairs.

—Deputy Sheriff Albert Daspit took Charley Smith, colored, to Baton Rouge this week to start a life term in the penitentiary. Smith was convicted for murdering another negro in the 4th ward.

—Several Fordson tractors were bought by rice planters this week, they are back ward in their work and they found that tractors is the only thing to pull them out of their present trouble.

—The Teche-Vermillion canal bridge is being put up this week and owing to this bridge being under construction the trains were run by way of Lafayette. This irregularity of trains causes us to receive all the mail in the afternoon which is very inconvenient to most business men.

Fire last Saturday evening destroyed the barn of Gabriel Dettiege and also the barn of Eddie Greig, which was some distance from the first fire. There was some hay in the Greig barn which made it burn quickly. The house which was not far, was saved only by hard work.

—The young man who says he cannot succeed in such a country as this with all its magnificent opportunities, is the poorest kind of a stick. Why, there are men today who, when they see that a young man has the right kind of pluck are willing to advance him money to build up his business and give him a start. These are the young men, however, who stick dig and save.—Ex.

—Mr. Paul Daspit and family moved to their plantation home near Broussard this week.

Choice Cows For Sale

Fifteen Choice Cows for sale. Several recently fresh. Address Fiero's Dairy, Lafayette, La.

FORTY-THREE MEN, TEN WOMEN, DIE IN "Y" SERVICE OVERSEAS

Sacrifice Proportionately One-Quarter as Great as That of Army—Sixty-Three Decorated.

The Y. M. C. A. carried the Red Triangle into the camps and trenches abroad at a cost of fifty-three lives, a sacrifice proportionately one-quarter as great as that of the American army, according to a statement issued today by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Of these fatalities thirty-five were due to disease, and the remainder to shell-fire, bombs, gas-fever, drowning and wounds. Ten of these were women, one of whom was killed by shell fire and the other in a German air raid.

There were also fifty-five non-fatal casualties. These were due principally to machine gun fire, gas, shell fire, and motor transport accidents. Numerous cases of slight wounds and gassings which were attended at dressing stations, but were not reported to headquarters, are not included.

These casualties occurred in a force which at no time exceeded 9,000 workers, of whom it is reckoned that more than one-half were never sent to the front, being employed in the hundreds of huts maintained throughout the training areas and the "leave areas."

Sixty-three "Y" workers were decorated, while in all more than 152 received official recognition or distinguished service. Thirteen of these were decorated with the Croix de Guerre, while forty-eight received other decorations. Of these three received the Distinguished Service Cross, three the Order of St. Stanislaus; five the Italian Cavaliere del Corona; thirty-eight the Italian War Cross, and one the French decoration of the Corps d'Armee. Seven were cited for the Croix de Guerre, and seven for other decorations, six commended for meritorious conduct, and twenty-nine received honorable mention in dispatches. Several units were cited in their entirety, those serving with the Third division being cited twice. More than a score more reported decorations have not yet been confirmed.

Not one of these men under thirty was fit for military duty, but the citations show that they carried on with the same courage and spirit that iden-

tified Americans throughout the war. These records show that they went over the top with the assaulting waves, that they exposed themselves under machine gun and shell fire to minister to the wounded, that they worked indefatigably as stretcher bearers, and that they drove ambulances into the midst of battle to rescue the wounded.

Others were sacrificed in the less heroic but no less necessary work behind the lines. Among these stands out Miss Winona Martin of Rockville Center, L. I., a Y. M. C. A. secretary, who was the first American woman killed in the war. She was killed by a bomb during a German air raid, and her death made a deep impression on American minds.

Miss Martin had been in Paris only a month, but had already done valuable work in stimulating an interest among the soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. in Paris.

Miss Marion G. Crandell of Alameda, Cal., killed by shell fire near Chalons March 26, 1918, was another of the women sacrificed in helping the soldiers.

Officials were quick to see and appreciate meritorious work, on the part of the secretaries and prompt to recognize it officially. Major General Dickman of the Third division gave a particularly strong citation of the units attached to that division, consisting of thirty-four men and six women.

A later commendation of the same units was ordered by Major General Howse.

Major General Henry T. Allen of the Ninetieth division in a letter to the Divisional Y. M. C. A. secretary said: "Two secretaries, F. A. Dawes and B. F. Ford, actually went over the top with the assaulting battalions and carried on their work in the midst of the severest losses."

The Y. M. C. A. honor roll of those who gave up their lives while helping the soldiers win the war, and of those who distinguished themselves in this work, contains the names of the following men from the Southern Military department: Dr. John H. Clifford, Tucson, Ariz., awarded Croix de Guerre; Thomas Neil Jefferson, Eden, Tex., awarded Italian Croix de Guerre; William Alsa Miller, Austin, Tex., awarded Italian Croix de Guerre.

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SOLDIERS PLAN FOR FIGHT BACK HOME

Disturbed by Reports of High Cost of Living—Y. M. C. A. Offers Help.

Fluctuations of the political barometer "back home" are watched with interest by the American troops in France and Germany, according to reports coming from Paris. From men who have reached America they have received reports concerning the cost of living which have caused wide unrest. This has sharpened the soldiers' determination to equip themselves with increased efficiency for the return to industrial life.

To offset the growing apprehension the Y. M. C. A. has introduced a new business system in its program with the army. Secretaries have been in-

structed to take up with the men the question of work after the war. Signs reading, "What are you going to do when you get back home?" are prominently displayed in the Red Triangle huts in Germany. No matter what profession or what special work a soldier wishes to pursue he will be able now to develop that bent by enrolling at the "Y" hut. There he will be placed in direct touch with the people back home who need and can use his services.

The Y. M. C. A. will give men every opportunity to study books that contain professional and technical information so when they do reach home they will have obtained a rudimentary knowledge at least of the enterprise on which they desire to embark. Comment made by the soldiers on conditions is indicative of the fact that they intend to take a pronounced interest in the affairs of the nation once they are again on this side of the Atlantic.