

WHILE FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY ABROAD, LOSE NO GROUND AT HOME

By International News Service.

Washington, May 8.—"We are fighting that democracy shall not be smothered at home while the nation fights to extend it abroad."

This is the way Judson King, executive secretary of the National Popular Government League, today summed up the wartime aims of his organization.

King felt very strongly the need of alert watchfulness to guard against the overturning by special interests of long-fought-for reforms while the attention of the people is distracted by the war. He said:

"We are fighting to bring democratic government to Germany. Her economic democracy is twenty-five years ahead of ours already, but it is not for economic democracy we are fighting. It is for political democracy. When the democratization of the German government is accomplished it behooves us to beware lest her people, just liberated, take from us the honor of having the most democratic government in the world."

"Due to the widespread economic changes now in progress in the United States a general making-over of ten state constitutions is scheduled to take place during the next eighteen months. The people must be on their guard lest the forces of reaction gain control of constitutional conventions and make the constitutions to suit themselves."

The states in which constitutions are scheduled for revision, he said, are Massachusetts, Indiana, Arkansas, Illinois, New Hampshire, Washington, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and North Dakota.

"The war between the forces of progress and reaction for control of these constitutional conventions already is in progress," King continued. "In Massachusetts, Indiana, Arkansas and Tennessee it is at white heat. These constitutions are to be written now—not after the war. Shall they be written by and for the people or by and for special privilege? That is the issue as we see it."

"This is a dangerous time for democracy. With the people engrossed in the interests to slip in and tie them up indefinitely with undemocratic constitutions."

Two national organizations have been formed right in time of war to fight popular government measures. They are the "Sound Government" League of the United States, of Chicago, and the National Association for Constitutional Government, with headquarters here. Their fights will be made on the initiative, referendum and recall and the "Gateway Amendment," which provides an easier way of amending the Federal Constitution. Their rosters contain the names of William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, Alexander Graham Bell and David Jayne Hill.

In the State legislatures this year the hard-won gains of the last fifteen years were fiercely attacked—labor legislation, farmer legislation, social legislation—but especially popular government. Above all things the politicians hate popular control. In several states they attempted to repeal primary laws and return to the good old convention system days. The initiative, referendum, recall and the non-partisan ballot, both were marked for slaughter. In many places the re-

actionaries won; in others they are still fighting.

"It all proves that privilege knows war time is a good thing for it. And privilege is busy at Washington as well as in the states. It must be watched and fought."

The National Popular Government League proposes to make its fight on "special privilege" by an educational campaign of instruction for constitutional convention delegates, by furnishing literature for use in campaigns for electing delegates; by pointing out "jokers" in proposed sections of constitutions and by sending out lecturers to work in constitutional lecture campaigns.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, a staunch supporter of the initiative, referendum and recall, is president of the organization, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is one of its vice presidents.

CLEAN-UP MONTH IN NEW ORLEANS OPENS MAY 20

House cleaning, or rather city cleaning, will begin in New Orleans May 20. Commissioner Lafaye and 350 members of the civic bureau will begin the task of cleaning up the city at this time. The first work will start in the seventeenth ward and will move rapidly to other wards until the city is made spotless from a sanitary point of view. It is expected that the campaign will last about a month, and two or three days will be spent in removing the refuse from each ward.

M. O. HOUSEWIVES ADVISED TO MIX BRAN WITH FLOUR

Mix bran with flour is the advice that the Board of Trade is giving housewives. The board points out that the prices of bran have dropped from \$2.50 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds within the last two weeks. Jobbers claim that the mixing of flour with bran makes the most nutritious food that can be obtained. The only thing that is necessary to make this saving a reality is for the public to get used to eating bread a little off color.

ONE OF THE FIRST TO GO

Stanley Behrman, son of Mayor Behrman, was among the first contingent of future officers of the United States army to leave for the training camp at Fort Logan D. Roots, Arkansas, Wednesday. He was one of the first to apply for admission to the training camp.

WOULD INCREASE CUSTOM DUES

New Orleans import duties would increase approximately 300 per cent under the revenue bill approved Wednesday. The new measure, if it becomes a law, will mean that the import revenue will increase from \$7,000,000 at present to \$18,000,000. The collection of internal revenue office is expected to jump from \$12,000,000 to about \$30,000,000. These last figures are based on personal and corporation income taxes.

The proposed tax will begin with the unmarried clerk who makes \$85 a month and require him to pay \$40.80 a year. Marriage would eliminate from the tax until he makes \$170 per month.

The estimated returns for this year based on the income tax adopted last fall, for the district of Louisiana, are about \$1,000,000 for individuals and \$1,500,000 for corporations, a total of \$2,500,000, compared with \$734,844 for 1916. J. V. Fauntleroy, internal revenue collector, expects to see his receipts from income taxes jump from \$2,000,000 to \$8,000,000 or \$8,000,000, but it is almost impossible to ascertain the number of persons now liable for taxes that have hitherto been exempted.

TWO HATS FOR LITTLE HEADS



All sorts of pretty hats for little heads that have attained the wisdom of three years or more are now tempting money from the pockets of mothers. There is considerable variety in shapes, but they do not differ much. In millinery for misses, as in that for grownups, fine workmanship is a style feature of the season. In the hat at the top of the picture, narrow braid is sewed to a soft foundation. It is trimmed with a sash of velvet ribbon, hand embroidered in silk. The other hat is of lace braid, threaded with velvet baby ribbon, and lined with chiffon. A cluster of four tiny apples at the front suggests the youth of summer.

UNCLE SAM BUYS AUSTRIAN SHIPS

No official notice has yet been received by officials here in regard to the government having purchased the three interned Austrian vessels, the Anna, Clara and Theresa, now being held at the American Sugar Refinery station.

It is believed that when this advice is received the vessels will be removed to Algiers and the machinery placed in repair for war trade. Deputy Collector Fluker announced that it might be months before the ships would be ready for war trade, as it is not known how long it will take to repair the damage done to the vessels by the crews when they were first interned.

The government announced Wednesday that in addition to purchasing these three vessels from the American owners that it also had bought two other vessels, interned at other ports. The combined tonnage of the seven vessels is 56,651 tons.

ALL MEN MUST ENROLL

Even Sick Men and Prisoners Must Be on the Books

Not a man in the United States subject to the conscription bill will be permitted to escape Uncle Sam's watchful eye, according to plans made by the War Department to provide for the registration of men subject to military service. Single men, married men, and even men who are in bed sick will be forced to register. Should they not do so it will mean heavy penalties on the part of the offender.

Men who are sick will be expected to send to the various enrolling officers, obtain blanks, fill them out and return them to the person in charge of the office.

Registers in each state will be under the direction of the Governor of that state. There will be one register in each precinct for each 150 persons subject to the law. In cities of over 30,000 population the mayor of the city will name the registers and the number will be determined upon the same basis as the registers for the country precincts.

All that is necessary before the government begins the registrations of all male inhabitants will be the passage by Congress of the conscription bill.

It is impossible to determine the number of men who will be affected by the new law until Congress determines what the ages of the persons subject to military duty will be.

GEN. PERSHING PASSES THROUGH NEW ORLEANS

Major General Pershing, the renowned border fighter, was in New Orleans for a few moments Tuesday night en route to Washington under orders of the War Department. His visit was known only to two railroad men who met him at the Union Station and escorted him to the Louisville and Nashville depot. It is believed in military circles that General Pershing has been called to Washington to consult about the best method to train the army shortly to be conscripted.

TO FIGHT SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION

COMMUNITIES SHOULD ADOPT COMPLETE SOCIAL PROGRAM

SURGERY SOMETIMES REMEDY

Infants of the Tuberculous Should Be Isolated from Parents—Gold Cure Experiments

By International News Service.

Cincinnati, May 10.—The new knowledge of the condition of tuberculosis patients, particularly in early stages, made possible by the X-ray, shows the falsity of the so-called cures for consumption, like the Friedman serum, by exploding the theories on which they are based. Dr. H. Kennon Dunham of this city told the clinical section of the annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis here today.

On the other hand, Dr. Dunham declared, the X-ray pictures make possible exact surgical operations in the chest to an extent never before realized, and these, by removing the diseased tissue, may lead to a checking of the advance of the disease, thereby hastening recovery.

At the present time the tuberculosis propaganda does not include protective care for the infants of the tuberculous, according to Dr. Alfred F. Hess of New York.

"A tuberculous mother," he said, "gives birth to a normal healthy baby and promptly, within the next few months, infects it with tuberculosis, so that its chances of reaching the age of childhood are slight."

"If we are to progress in our fight against tuberculosis, these infants must be looked after. The most practical way would seem to be to remove them during the first few days of life from the source of infection—from contact with their tuberculous mothers."

Dr. Edward Archibald of Montreal, Canada, declared that tuberculosis of the bowels, generally considered surely fatal, could sometimes be permanently checked by operation. The speaker said that in numerous cases of infection in a considerable portion of the bowels large sections of the intestine had been removed, with permanent relief. He declared that even in cases of general infection, an operation sometimes prolonged life, though it could not effect a permanent cure.

The gold cure, once heralded as a treatment for the drink habit, is being tested as a possible curative agent for tuberculosis, according to Dr. Lydia M. De Witt of the University of Chicago. According to the speaker, favorable results from the use of various salts of gold have been reported on several occasions during the last four years by a group of German investigators.

Dr. De Witt, however, does not find those results conclusive. In a series of experiments tried by her on guinea pigs infected with tuberculosis she found that not only were the pigs not cured, but that those given the gold cure died earlier than those not so treated. She thinks it inadvisable, therefore, to try this treatment on human patients until some modification of the treatment is discovered that will do away with its dangerous features.

"If tuberculosis is to be prevented, every community must know exactly how many of its citizens, according to standards which the community has set, lack food, clothing, shelter, recreation, medical care and other things which go to make up a normal and healthful life," said Wilbur C. Phillips, secretary of the National Social Unit-Organization.

"Bad health, disease and poverty are occasioned by the fact that the fundamental needs of people are not met," he added.

"Inasmuch as matters such as the securing of clean and wholesome milk, the building and maintenance of sanitary homes, and providing of decent hours and conditions for workmen, etc., go back to rules, ordinances, laws and governmental action, the tuberculosis worker cannot regard his problem from the merely charitable or philanthropic point of view, but is compelled to take an active interest in political problems and the efficiency of governmental departments."

"This is but another way of saying that a complete program to eliminate tuberculosis must be a complete social program, conceived in its broadest sense as a program social, economic, industrial, democratic and governmental."

That the sewage discharged from tuberculosis sanatoria need not become a menace to the surrounding community if it is properly treated, was made evident by Dr. A. T. Laird,

SILK IN COATS FOR SPRING



Now that the separate skirt, of checked or plaid or crossbar silk, has established itself in the good graces of fashionable women, silk coats follow as a matter of course. Skirts show an admixture of two or more colors, but the coats to be worn with them are in one color matching the predominating color in the skirt. Sometimes they are lined throughout with soft satin, and sometimes only the body is lined.

One may choose between a long or short style, but the longer coats cover a wider field of usefulness. A handsome model of this kind is shown in the picture. It is noteworthy for its cape collar, pointed pockets and odd belt.

NEW DETACHMENT TO FORT ROOT

Another contingent of sixty-two men for the training camp left yesterday noon for Fort Logan D. Roots, Arkansas. Dispatches from the camp yesterday state that the first contingent is being outfitted with uniforms and is being prepared for active duty at the camp.

Among those leaving yesterday were: George H. Benz, J. C. Kernaghan, P. H. DeMange, S. Leoble, Frank Sullivan, Arthur Ball, Leslie C. George, W. J. Cross, S. D. Wartzman, G. A. Roussel, E. F. Smith, J. J. Laird, O. A. Schneider, S. D'Amico, J. K. McIntosh, J. E. Oswald, G. R. Armstrong, H. L. Naff, J. J. Burvant, H. J. Ford, J. W. Reed, Jr., J. W. Bronson, J. A. Berthoff, R. Bryant, J. W. Russy, G. W. Small, W. A. Kramer, Lionel Debarthe, Rene Gerard, J. I. Laird, F. H. Fisher, R. J. McIntosh, C. E. Ourling, H. L. Hammett, J. D. Chambliss, F. B. Fehill, F. O. Denny, Felix Gaudin, J. O. Norriss, M. C. Jones, F. R. Spiller, R. P. Spiller, Camille Morvant, Taylor Beattie, W. H. Henkel, J. Hawthorne, L. H. Bergman, K. G. Goughman, George K. Favrot, Jr., W. Buckley, H. J. Casey, W. Jefferson, C. C. Farrell, J. J. Farrell, G. H. Nusloch, Kenneth Watson and John S. Werck.

FELL FROM PILE DRIVER

While working on a pile driver at the head of Dufosse street Wednesday, Henry Luther, 35 years, 811 Egan street, was seriously injured when he missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-four feet. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where physicians said he would recover. Luther is foreman for the Douillet & Williams Contracting Company.

CLARENCE GAGE FELL FROM GANGPLANK AND DROWNED

Slipping from a gangplank while shipping a cart of coal to the steamship Elam, moored at the head of Grossman street, Wednesday, Clarence Gage, 27 years, negro, living at 136 Liberty street, fell into the river and was drowned. The body, as yet, has not been recovered.

OFFER TO HELP REGISTER

Fifty members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association have offered their services to Mayor Behrman to assist in the registrations under the conscription bill when it becomes a law. The men offered their services without any thought of compensation. Mayor Behrman is holding the offer up pending more definite information from the War Department.

superintendent of the Nopeming Sanatorium of St. Louis county, Minn.

"So far as our present knowledge goes," he said "no one method alone has been demonstrated to efficiently remove the tubercle bacilli from sewage, but a combination of methods appears to do so."

SOUTH MUST GROW SWEET POTATOES; ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT OF FOODS

Washington, May 10.—Sweet potatoes can be made an important and cheap source of food, say specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. It is quite easy to increase the acreage enormously and the adoption of better methods of handling and storing would improve the product to such an extent that the demand would be greatly stimulated.

Storing sweet potatoes has always been a more difficult problem than producing them. A large part of the Southern crop is kept in pits and banks, with the result that probably 30 per cent of the potatoes decay, and even those which are fit to put on the market do not keep well. Moreover, the pits and banks cannot be opened during wet or rainy weather without risk of injuring all the stock in them, so that it is not uncommon for growers to be unable, because of weather conditions, to get out their potatoes at the very time that the market demand for them is greatest.

These difficulties can be done away with to a great extent by the use of sweet potato storage houses. Records covering the storage in such buildings of 228,318 bushels of potatoes for an average period of 121 days show the average decay to be only 2.45 per cent. If they were to be adapted generally by growers in the South, it is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 would be added to the value of the crop each year.

The sweet potato is, however, like practically all other crops, subject to disease in the field as well as to decay in storage. Black rot, scurf and soft rot are found wherever the crop is grown.

In the North the loss from disease is estimated at from 10 to 50 per cent of the annual crop; in the South, including storage diseases, at from 10 to 20 per cent.

Partly because of the difference in their ability to resist disease and partly because of market demands, more attention should be paid to the variety of sweet potato grown. For example, Yellow Jerseys, Big Stem Jerseys, Nancy Halls and Early Carolinas are particularly susceptible to stem-rot, whereas most of the other commercial varieties are more or less resistant. On the other hand, the Yellow and Big Stem Jerseys, which are dry and mealy when cooked, suit the Northern consumer and are the varieties commonly sold in him. However, the markets of the Central West and West will take the semi-moist varieties, such

as Nancy Hall and Dooley, if they are properly graded and packed. The highest price paid for earload lots of sweet potatoes on the Chicago market in two successive seasons was for Southern-grown Nancy Hall. In the South, a moist fleshed potato is preferred. A knowledge of such facts is essential to profitable marketing of the crop, but at the present time most producers, especially in the South, grow a number of different varieties in the same field and store them miscellaneously together. The result is unprofitable confusion.

Even as it is, sweet potatoes are, in point of value, the second most important truck crop in the United States, being exceeded only by Irish potatoes. The production, however, can be increased almost indefinitely for there are millions of acres of cheap cut-over lands in the South well adapted to the crop. By doing the improvements suggested the demand can be increased proportionately, for an attractive product can then be placed on the market throughout the year instead of for a short season only, as is now the case in many sections.

FAILED TO SECURE QUORUM

Executive Committee of Young Men's Department Marks Time

Because of a lack of a quorum, the executive committee of the Young Men's Department of the Association of Commerce called in a special meeting at the Montebello hotel Thursday noon, did nothing of importance in a business way.

The committee urged all members of military age and those who were to attend the training camp to be on hand in order that other committee members to fill their places might be elected during the duration of the war.

It is probable that another meeting of the committee will be called in a short time.

SHIPYARDS WILL CO-OPERATE

Shipyards throughout the state will lend full co-operation to the United States shipping boards, according to letters being received by Hans A. M. Jacobson of the Federal Employment Bureau. Letters were received yesterday from various shipping yards giving account of their facilities and pledging their unlimited co-operation.

OUTING FOR KAUFMAN EMPLOYEES

Employees of the Kaufman store on their annual outing last night had a most enjoyable time. Following their yearly custom the employees boarded the steamer Sidney. Music for the dancing was furnished by two brass bands.

NEW ORLEANS GIRL WEDS

Miss Margaret M. Davis of New Orleans married Sidney Brooks in Cape Girardeau, Mo., recently, according to news reaching the city Thursday. The bride is the sister of Joseph O. Davis of Engine Company No. 5 of this city.

CAPTAIN JARMAN IS HERE

Captain Sanford Jarman, assistant mustering officer of the United States, arrived at Camp Nichols Wednesday. It is believed that he is here to assist in the mustering in of the three batteries of Washington Artillery recently inspected for Federal service.

POYDRAS ASYLUM TO OBSERVE CENTENARY

The one hundredth anniversary of the Poydras Asylum will be celebrated on the asylum lawn, Peters avenue and Magazine street, the afternoon of May 18. A special program of music and speeches has been arranged. At present there are 125 inmates in the institution.

Alexis S. Tournier, Léon A. Tournier, President, Vice-President, Emile L. Tournier, Claude R. Tournier, 2nd Vice-President, Secrétaire

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