DEMANDE EN MARRIAGE.

Ingénieur Franco-espagnol, 31 ans, veuf, ayant garçon 2 ans, 150 dollars p m., 1500 d. d'éco., bel avenir, pas vicieux, veut marier jeune fille Française, âge en rapport, honnête, sentimentalle, bonne ménagère, pauvre, ayant quelque instruction. Ecrire et envoyer photo à V. P. GAMBOA, Box 1188, Morenci, Arizona.

NOUS ACHETONS, élevons et vendons des lapins et autres animaux à fourrure. Donnez-nous vos ordres et une liste de ce que vous avez à offrir, aux prix les plus bas, et grande quantité. Adressez 515-517 N. P. avenue, Fargo, N. D. Références: Scandinavian-American Bank, Fargo National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.

ON DEMANDE
Jeunes Filles de 16 ans et au-dessus
Voilà Votre Chance.
Travail Léger, Facile. Emploi Assuré.
Bons Salaires
50 heures par semaine. Libres les samedis après-midi toute l'année. S'adresser au bureau d'emploi, à 7 heures du matin.
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
North Cortez et Toulouse
APPORTEZ VOTRE CARTE DE TRAVAIL.

RESUME DU RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance sur la Vie San Jacinto

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

POUR L'ANNEE TERMINANT LE 31 DECEMBRE 1919.

RESSOURCES

Dû par d'autres compagnies pour pertes ou reclamations sur polices d'assurance ressurres		$ 2,500.00
Biens immeubles		72,500.00
Primes incluses dans la réserve		7,038.01
Emprunts assurés		215,561.82
Bons et actions possédés (quotation de la bourse)		22,739.86
Argent en caisse		12,[illegible]
Primes en cours de collection, ou collectées et pas rapportées		12,685.30
Intérêts et loyers dus et à recevoir		602.00
Primes d'assurance sur le feu non gagnées		471.84
Autres ressources		1,875.58
		$408,561.23

RESPONSABILITES

Assurance et rentes annuelles en réserve		$366,627.00
Montants dûs sur polices d'assurance et contrats de police		6,585.00
Primes d'assurance, loyers et intérêts payés		3,010.11
Items divers (Capital et Surplus inclus.)		232,349.12
		$408,561.23

RECETTES

Primes d'assurance—Nouvelles affaires	$ 97,734.84	
Primes d'assurance—renouvellements	86,314.07	
Total reçu des détenteurs des polices	184,049.01	
Intérêts, dividendes et loyers	22,559.70	
Autre argent reçu	3,119.10	
Total des recettes		$209,727.81

DEBOURSEMENTS

Réclamations à cause de décès	$ 23,250.00	
Pour valeurs rendues	9,594.13	
Total payé aux détenteurs de contrats et de polices d'assurance	32,844.13	
Pour les frais des affaires courantes	147,340.38	
Total déboursé		$180,184.51
Gain net		29,543.30

LISTES DES PROFITS ET DES PERTES

Surplus, 31 décembre, année précédente	7,002.57	
Total des pertes pour compte des assurances pendant l'année	38,565.89	
Total (gain) pour compte d'argent investi pendant l'année	66,641.60	
Surplus à la fin de l'année		$ 15,078.78

*Comprenant $756.39 pertes, montant pas rendu.

BIENS IMMEUBLES POSSEDES.

Montant des hypothèques	$ 42,500.00
Coût actuel	85,231.74
Valeur sur les livres le 31 décembre 1919	42,731.74
Valeur sur le marché	72,500.00
Revenu en gros, 1919	2,688.48
Revenu net	144.67
Valeur en loyers de l'espace occupé par la compagnie, 1919	150.00
Hypothèques foncières appartenant à la compagnie	404,452.35
Emprunts existant le 31 décembre 1918, liquidés en 1919	37,398.81

LARGEST BALANCE IN EACH DEPOSITORY DURING YEAR
(Names of banks and month of year selected.)

American National, Beaumont, Dec. 31	$34,309.45
Crowley Bank and Trust Company, Crowley, La	4,275.65
Denison Bank and Trust Company, Denison, Texas	160.58
Farmers and Merchants' National, Childress	89.98
Farmers and Merchants' National, Nocona	1,249.00
Farmers' State, Odell	1,073.54
First Guarantee State, Oklaunion	143.20
First National, Orange	16,613.65
First State, Kirkland	508.04
First State, Tell	182.90
Guarantee State, Chillicothe	187.89
Herring National, Vernon	8,252.34
Texas Bank and Trust Company, Beaumont, Texas	3,342.87

RECLAMATION A CAUSE DE DECES COMPROMIS ET REFUSES.

Nombre de personnes, 1; montant réclamé, $1000.00; montant payé, pas réglé. (premier cas de suicide.)

Nombre de personnes, 6; montant payé $12,844.50

Dépenses pour frais de cour, 1919 (l'avocat reçoit un salaire) ..... 3[illegible]

WRIGLEY'S

All three brands sealed in air-tight packages. Easy to find—it is on sale everywhere.

Look for, ask for, be sure to get WRIGLEY'S The Greatest Name In Goody-Land

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
SEALED TIGHT
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
KEPT RIGHT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
18

Navy Was Prepared and Waiting in 1917 When War Was Declared, Says Writer in New Service Publication

Much of the bitterest criticism made against the Administration during the war was directed toward the apparent state of unpreparedness in which the country found itself when Congress decided that the American boys were to be sent "over there" to join the allied battle line. The knowledge that we were in reality not as completely taken unawares as most of us were led to believe may come as startling news to those who have been indulging in wholesale criticism of the government.

Advance sheets of a publication issued by the Navy Department, written by Lloyd N. Scott, late captain in the United States Army, who was closely connected with the Naval Consulting Board, tend to show that as far back as 1915 the Navy Department, under the direction of Josephus Daniels, had inaugurated a campaign of naval preparedness the like of which had never before been seen in this country. It was not a campaign of building ships or mobilizating sailors; it was of fine-combing the country and card-indexing the inventive, the scientific and the industrial genius of the nation.

The war notes of the President and the answers to them were considered by the far-seeing men behind this work as warnings that war might come at any time. Germany began her program of sinking merchant ships on Feb. 4, 1915, when she issued her formal proclamation that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland were to be considered as part of the war zone. On March 9, 1915, she torpedoed three ships without warning. This was followed by subsequent sinkings, culminating in the Lusitania disaster of May 7, 1915.

4 Events Moved Rapidly.

Events moved more quickly in the Navy Department than the public was cognizant of. On July 7, 1915, Secretary Daniels took the first step toward organizing that branch of the Navy Department which made it possible to render the wonderful protection to the millions of men who were safely ferried over the Atlantic. Here it is made known that it was not by the element of chance or luck that a gigantic task became possible, but the co-operation of brains and the co-ordination of talent which found their realization in listening device inventions that could detect a submarine, or a torpedo in sufficient time to give our gunners a chance to defend themselves; in smoke-screen devices allowing the ship to steam across the water behind a cloud of mist which from a distance appeared as a manifestation of natural phenomena, in color and light effects which made the ship a part of the tossing spray and the the changing undulating horizon. All this was not done in the short space immediately after the war was declared; it was the result of months and months of experimentation carried on quietly and diligently with the hope that there might be no occasion to use them, but with the knowledge that we could not keep balancing on the fence forever and that some day the limit of our endurace would be reached.

Had Lead of Forty Years.

The thing that most impressed itself on the minds of the men who were lending all their efforts in working out an organization which at short notice could draft for war service the leaders of industry and invention was the fact that if indeed we were to be drawn into the struggle it was the army behind the army which would be called upon to render the service which would determine victory. It was well known to them that for forty years Germany had been building up her industrial strength with the one aim in view of preparing herself for mobilization for war purposes at a moment's notice. The almost fiendish adaptability of her plants and factories was the result of continued concentrated effort with the end of war in view.

With a year's experience with this kind of preparedness constantly brought to their attention by the daily dispatches in the newspapers, the men who had been called in to organize the machinery for national industrial preparedness as affectig the mechanical features and elements of a naval program lost no time in completing powerful organization to make ready for the contingency of war. On Oct. 7, 1915 the organization meeting of the Naval Consulting Board was held at the Navy Department at Washington, D. C. Its personnel consisted of twenty-four men who were considered the leaders of the industry or science they represented. Some idea of the types of work they did can be gained from the names of the societies or organizations from which they were balloted. These were the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Mathematical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Aeronautical Society, the Inventors' Guild, the American Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Electromechanical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and the War Committee of Technical Societies. Thomas A. Edison was elected chairman of the committee.

The men chosen to sit on the committee were not only authorities of the science or industry which they represented, but, what was equally important, they were in a position to bring into play their influence in turning the peace idustries into war industries at short notice.

Shortly after the Naval Consulting Board began functioning, a committee on Production, Orgaization, Manufacture and Standardization, later called the Industrial Preparedness Committee, was organized. This was in December, 1915.

Their purpose, as outlined by Mr. Scott, was: "1) to give accurate statistics as to the resources of the country for the production of war materials; '2) to evolve a plan through which the mills and factories could receive educational orders on war material for which their plants were suited, and '3) to get accurate information as to the number of skilled men employed who should be retained in the industry in the event of hostilities.

The upshot of this was that before very long the Industrial Preparedness Committee had not only become a card index for the names of men who were experts and specialists in important mechanical work of every sort, but was besides a clearing house for information of every phase of industrial endeavor of the nation which could in any way be connected with war work of any kind.

Council Takes Charge.

War was declared, and the work of industrial preparedness initiated by the Naval Consulting Board was taken over by the Council of National Defense, which was created by an act of Congress in August, 1916. Mr. Howard E. Coffin was retained as chairman.

Relieved of this work, the Naval Consulting Board now turned most of its attention to the invention and improvement of warfare devices. Our soldiers and sailors were crossing the ocean, and they were in danger of being attacked. The work of the board was to reduce the danger to their lives to a minimum by inducting into war service the inventive mind of the coutry.

A special problems committee and a naval laboratory were organized for the purpose of maintaining a centralized clearing house to which all problems, inventions and ideas could be submitted. The big inventive brains of the country were at the head of it. The less known and the least known inventors and scientists were card catalogued and indexed, so that they might be called i for consultation on any special problem where they might lend assistance. In addition to this, it was widely circulated among all men interested in developing devices of any sort that this bureau had been organized, and that all who had anything valuable to submit would be given a hearing.

The inventions submitted by public, which means by those inventors who were not immediately connected with the board nor called into consultation by them, amounted to some 110,000. These were classified into the various branches of warfare which they were intended to improve. Some idea of their scope can be gained from a part classification of 30,000 of these: 4007 were concerned with submarine improvements, 1986 with bombs, 99 with methods of camouflage, 814 with life-saving devices, 943 with nets, 592 with periscopes, 751 with torpedo deflectors, 3966 with aircraft devices. Of the total number that were submitted by the public, it may be interesting to note that only 119 were considered of sufficient value to be considered by the committee of experts. Of there 110, was put into production. Several others were considered valuable enough to be similarly dealth with, but the cessation of hostilities eliminated any need for them.

Un Changement pour le mieux

ET DES DOULEURS AUX COTES SOULAGEES EN PRENANT DU CARDUI, LE TONIQUE DE LA FEMME, DIT UNE DAME DU TEXAS.

Kemp, Texas.—Mme Minnie Cheek, de cette ville, écrit: "Je souffrais de douleurs aux côtés, et parfois ne pouvais rester debout. Je ne pouvais pas faire mon ouvraxe. Je faisais que ce qu'il fallait qu'il soit fait. J'avais un médecin qui me donna des médicaments, qui ne me faisaient aucun bien, et il me conseilla une opération. J'avais lu au sujet de Cardui dans l'Almanac de l'Anniversarie des Dames, alors je me suis décidée à en prendre. Après avoir pris une bouteille je me sentis mieuï. Je pris 9 ou 10 bouteilles, et depuis je suis parfaitement bien.

Je recommande Cardui à toutes les femmes qui souffrent. Quand mon mari dit au Dr.—notre médecin de famille, que je prenais du Cardui, il me dit que c'était un bon tonique. Je ne cesserai jamais d'en faire les plus grands éloges. Il rebatit mon système et me fortifia plus que tout ce que j'avais fait.

Cardui est un tonique végétal seulement, composé d'ingrédients qui ont été reconnus par des auteurs de médecine, pour plusieurs années, de valeur pour le traitement des souffrances particulières aux femmes, et des milliers de lettres volontaires, semblables à celle-ci, sont reçues annuellement des femmes qui ont pris Cardui, prouvant que ceci est absolument vrai.

Si vous êtes faible par des maux de femmes, essayez Cardui, le Tonique de la Femme. Chez tous les droguistes.

Boisson de Famille

Malt-de-Houblon

Une Boisson Etonnante

Spécialement preparée par des hommes expérimentés et recommandée comme boisson de famille. Elle est riche en écume, avec un goût agréable, et résultats garantis. Les ingrédients pour faire cinq gallions expédiés sur recette de $1; assez pour 20 gallons expédiés sur recette de $2.50; instructions nécessaires avec chaque ordre. Essayez-nous et soyez convaincus. Admonition:—NE VOUS SERVEZ PAS DE LEVAIN, C'EST CONTRAIRE A LA LOI. Un livret donnant toutes sortes de formules envoyé sur recette de $1.

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1200 New York Doctors Fighting Poison Gas.

Do you know that you folks at home as well as the brave boys "over there" are menaced by "poison gas"—the insidious kind that steals away health and the joy of living, in the perpetually recurring disturbances resulting from a gassy, sour stomach.

1200 New York physicians regularly prescribe JOHN'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS as the most perfect form of relief known for these stomach disorders. The TABLETS are highly beneficial for gastric and intestinal indigestion, heartburn, acid or sour stomach, flatulence and gastric catarrh. They sure do vanish that poison gas which is the basis of most stomach ailments, as well as banish bad breath which usually heralds that gas-filled stomach.

Get the TABLETS at your drug store. They insure quick, lasting relief by taking three to six dissolved in a glass of water or chewed before swallowing. Have JOHN'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS handy in the dining room for chronic cases of gastric or intestinal indigestion—as one or two TABLETS should be taken before each meal

L. D. JOHNS CO.,
1123 Broadway New York City

Bottin des Sociétés Françaises

Société Française de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans, organisée le 14 mars 1843. Local de la société, 1820 Ste. Anne. Officiers: Président, J. M. Vergnolle; Vice-Président, François Bildstein; Secrétaire, A. J. Bonnemer; Trésorier, William Gomez. Séances le 1er et 3ème jeudi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

L'Union Française, fondée le 12 octobre, 1872. Local de la société, 928 Rue des Remparts. (Ecole gratuite pour filles.) Officiers; Président, Emile J. Ecuyer; Vice-Président, F. Surmerly; Secrétaire, René F. Clerc. Séances le 1er mercredi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

Société des Bouchers, organisée en 1866, incorporée le 17 octobre 1867. Officiers: Président, Sylvain Dumestre; Vice-Président, Maurice Cazaborne; Secrétaire, Paul Vanderborre. Séances le 1er jeudi de chaque mois, chez Laudumiey & Cie, 112 Rue des Remparts.

Société d'Assistance et de Bienfaisance Mutuelle de St. Maurice, organisée le 29 janvier 1874. (Fête anniversaire le 22 septembre.) Officiers: Président, Emile J. Naudon; Premier Vice-Président, Mataeas Reuter; Deuxième Vice-Président J. P. Bouvier; Secrétaire, Nemours H. Nunez, Jr. Réunions générales le dernier jeudi de chaque mois. Salle de réunions au coin des rues Chartres et Charbonnet.

L'Athénée Louisianais, organisé le 12 janvier 1876. Officiers: Président, Bussière Rouen; Premier Vice-Président, Edgar Grima; Deuxième Vice-Président Charles F. Claiborne; Secrétaire, Lionel C. Durel; Assistant-Secrétaire, André Lafargue. Jours de réunions fixés par le comité; local des réunions aux bureaux du Président, Banque Hibernia.

La Société Protectrice des Laitiers, organisée en 1879. Incorporée en 1881. Officiers: Président, John Bordes; Vice-Président, N. Charouleau; Secrétaire, F. E. Fagot; Trésorier, P. Cazalot. Séances le premier lundi de chaque mois, Local des réunions au coin des rues Dryades et Poydras.

La Société de 14 Juillet, incorporée le 25 avril 1890. (Ecole gratuite pour garçons.) Local de la société, au coin des rues Esplanade et Bourbon. Officiers: Président, F. Bildstein; Premier Vice-Président; Charles D. Fouchi; Deuxième Vice-Président, H. Dalzies; Secrétaire, Adrien Daste; Trésorier, L. F. Martin. Séances le second vendredi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

Les Enfants de la France, fondée en septembre, 1892. Local social, 710 Avenue de l'Esplanade. Officiers: Président, J. A. Buisson; Premier Vice-Président, J. Labourdelle; Deuxième Vice-Président, L. Fournier; Trésorier, J. Darribère; Secrétaire aux minutes, A. Daste; Secrétaire aux finances, H. J. Mathé. Séances le deuxième mardi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

L'Alliance Franco-Louisianaise fondée le 16 octobre, 1908. Officiers: Président, J. M. Vergnolle; Vice-Président, Emile Ecuyer; Secrétaire, André Lafargue, 407 Rue Carondelet. Local des réunions à l'Union Française, 928 Rue des Remparts, le deuxième samedi de chaque mois à 4 heures p. m.

Le Secours à la France, fondée en août 1916. Local social, 710 avenue de l'Esplanade. Officiers: Président, J. A. Buisson; Premier Vice-Président, L. A. Maurin; Deuxième Vice-Président, J. Darribère; Trésorière, Mlle Amélie Pujol; Secrétaire, Mlle M. Despaux. Réunions générales le dernier vendredi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

Société de Secours Mutuels la France, fondée le 16 avril, 1894. Officiers: M. le Consul de France, Président d'Honneur; Président, H. J. Preau; Vice-Président, F. Laudumiey; Secrétaire, J. Serio; Trésorier, A. Gaillard. Local social chez F. Laudumiey & Cie., 1112 Rue des Remparts. Séances le troisième mercredi de chaque mois, au local de la société.

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"Hold-Tight" hair nets enjoy an enviable national reputation and the friendship of millions of women—"Hold-Tight" hair nets are made of the finest real human hair. All shades. EVERY "HOLD-TIGHT" HAIR NET GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. ORDER AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE. IF THEY CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE US. STATE COLOR AND SHAPE.

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"HOLD-TIGHT" HAIR WAVERS 10¢ A PACKAGE "HOLD-TIGHT" VEIL WITH ELASTIC 10¢ EACH

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It is the year-around underwear—light, medium or heavy weight as you like.

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Demandez la Colgate's à Votre Pharmacien

Grâce à son délicieux parfum, le nettoyage des dents devient un plaisir.

Les enfants sont anxieux de se nettoyer les dents parce qu'ils aiment la saveur de la "COLGATE'S".

Les adultes bénéficient également de son emploi journalier. Elle laisse la bouche propre et fraiche car des "Dents Propres signifient une Bonne Santé".

Le nom de "COLGATE'S" sur les articles de toilette, garantit leur pureté, leur bonté et leur bonne qualité. Fondée en 1806.