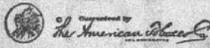




CIGARETTE

No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because Lucky Strike is the toasted cigarette.



WHAT IS A REPUBLIC?

By H. J. Snyder

Many of us Americans grow to a ripe old age with delusions concerning the theory back of the American government.

We nearly all read newspapers, and the misinterpretations of our government that are voiced by individuals quoted in the public press are almost of daily occurrence.

Also I might mention that I believe that the names used by our political parties (Republican and Democrat) have indirectly had something to do with the resulting confusion.

The man who votes the Republican ticket does not necessarily have in mind perpetuating the basic fundamentals of a Republic any more than the man who votes the Democratic ticket is committed to the specific principles upon which a Democracy could be maintained.

I write from the standpoint of love for my country and a jealous desire not only to preserve its institutions but also that the basic theories pertaining to the same shall be more clearly understood.

I profoundly believe after a careful study of various forms of government, that our Republic is not only the best form of government the wit of man ever devised, but that the theories behind that government have been one of the chief reasons for our national grandeur and power and our well-being as individuals.

I shall offer no apology for giving the reasons for the beliefs above expressed, and at the same time I will set forth what I consider to be some of the distinguishing characteristics of a Republic.

Common Misunderstanding Whatever may have been the forms of government in the past, they have now been largely supplanted by limited monarchies and republics. Since the European war the form of absolute monarchy exists only in a few small nations. The limited or constitutional monarchy still survives, though in a lessened number of countries. There is a growing tendency throughout the world to discard monarchy in favor of one of the more popular forms of government.

For the purpose it is unnecessary to deal at length with monarchical systems. It will be enough to point out that governments of that type are likely to represent hereditary interests and aristocratic privilege.

It is of the very greatest importance at this time to distinguish between a democracy because the common misunderstanding of these two terms has of late caused much confusion in public affairs.

A well known writer (Bluntschli) falls into error—by no means an uncommon one—of confounding the two forms. He says (Encyclopedia of Political Science, Vol. 1, p. 765) that in America has been produced "the most powerful democracy in the form of a representative republic."

If this were a mere confusion of terms, it might be an unimportant matter, though I submit that it is impossible to imagine any two ideas which are more opposed to each other than those embodied in the words "democracy" and "republic."

It is because of our increasing tendency to carry this muddled state of thinking into the operations of our government, and to substitute a democracy for the republic which our Fathers established, that leads me to make this protest.

The contrast between a democracy and a republic is not less plain than that between night and day or between black and white!

It is the essence of a democracy that the people rule directly. It is the essence of a republic that the people rule through representatives.

Attempts at Democracy The nearest approach to a democracy in ancient times was afforded by Greece, but it represented only a small minority of the people—the majority being slaves. One of the most notable achievements of this actual democracy was the putting of Socrates, the greatest philosopher of his time, to death.

In modern times the democratic principle has been applied in a limited way in the Swiss cantons.

Perhaps the Russian soviets for a time exhibited most strikingly the methods and results of an attempt to establish a democracy. The workmen in factories voted themselves

such hours and pay as they wished. Soldiers in the trenches established their own code of military rules. Children in the schools voted rebellion against their teachers. Sailors aboard ships voted to ignore the orders of their captains. The authority of parents over their children was put aside in a like way. The confusion that resulted from this attempt at Simon-pure democracy led to despotism by Lenin and Trotsky as the remedy.

Practically all authorities agree that a pure democracy is not feasible in any country having a wide area and large population.

Public Judgment

While the constitution of the United States, which is the great charter of our free republic, does carefully enumerate and safeguard the rights of the people, and grants to all citizens of requisite qualifications the right to vote for president and members of congress, it confers no authority upon the people to enact legislation, to interpret the laws or to enforce them. These duties are expressly conferred upon the legislative, executive and judicial officers.

In other words, in a republic the people delegate these important matters to agents, which the people choose either directly or indirectly.

In my opinion the most conspicuous advantage of the republican form of government is that by a fairly open competition for the honors of public service, combined with the sober deliberation which the secret individual ballot affords, the best men are more likely to be chosen for office. Much more so than if they were selected in open mass meetings!

When it comes to the enactment of laws, with the many complications involved, the sober exercise of the popular judgment, even through the ballot box, is impossible. The proposal to submit the decisions of courts to the public judgment is an even more startling innovation.

It is well known that we have attempted in many states the expedient of legislating at the ballot box, and as a result it is generally recognized that we have enacted in recent years a mass of ill-digested laws, many of them representing merely some transitory phase of the public mind.

From 1909 to 1913, partly under the urge of the direct legislation idea we have enacted \$2,000 new laws, interpreted by 65,000 court decisions, contained in 831 volumes of reports.

As we read history we see that a multiplicity of laws, difficult of popular understanding, have been a frequent source of national danger and even of national downfall.

One of the secrets of great business success is to choose careful men of ability and integrity for given duties and then to allow them full scope in working out their problems.

This same principle is fundamental in a republican form of government. We select the best men in the community (and I know full well that it sometimes other kinds of men are selected the fault is ours alone), and then give them our confidence. This is the way men work best in private enterprise, and it is the same with public servants. They will welcome constructive suggestions, but will not wisely under the implied coercion of clamorous majorities.

Management

A republic works in much the same fashion as a business corporation. The latter is managed by officers appointed by the board of directors, who are chosen by the shareholders. So in a republic the legislators, congress and the executive elected by the people appoint the managers. The shareholders cannot themselves directly manage the business of the corporation, and endless confusion and hopeless inefficiency would result if they attempted to do so. Who would wish to ride on a train operated according to the complex and various whims of the many shareholders of the road, rather than by the definite rules established by the properly appointed officers and executed by skilled subordinates?

And if in private enterprises, in the hands of a comparatively limited number of owners, mass management is utterly destructive of the orderly conduct of business, how much more is this true of a state or nation where the voters, intensely absorbed as they are in their own affairs, run into the millions?

The great and wise men who framed our constitution, conscious of the solemn duties imposed upon them, avoided the one extreme of an aristocracy where privileged classes alone could rule, and also the other extreme where an irresponsible mass might put into effect the festering prejudices and passions of the hour. They not only avoided each of these dangerous extremes, but guided by the light of ancient and modern experience they deliberately established a representative republic, which ensured liberty to all, not only by the precepts set up but by the prohibitions ordained to prevent oppression of the minority by the majority.

The Constitution Interpreted Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, gives a clear definition of the underlying principle of our government.

"The making of the American constitution was a stupendous achievement of men who through reading, through reflection, through insight and through practical experience, had fully grasped the significance of the huge task to which they devoted

themselves, and who accomplished that task in a way that has excited the admiration of the civilized world. These men built a representative republic—they knew the history of other forms of government; they knew what had happened in Greece, in Rome, in Venice and in Florence they knew what had happened in the making of the modern nations that occupied the continent of Europe. Knowing all this, they deliberately, after the most elaborate debate and discussion both of principles and details, produced the result with which we are so familiar. This government was founded by men whose minds were fixed upon the problems involved in the creation of political institutions. They were thinking of liberty, of representative government of protection against tyranny and spoliation, and of ways and means by which public opinion might in orderly fashion, express itself in statute laws, in judicial judgments and in executive acts. The task of the founders was a political task, and with what almost superhuman wisdom, foresight and skill they accomplished it, it recorded history. It is a noteworthy and singular characteristic of our American government that the constitution provides a means for protecting individual liberty from invasion by the powers of government itself as well as from invasion by others more powerful and less scrupulous than ourselves. The principles underlying our civil and political liberty are indelibly written into the constitution of the United States, and the nation's courts are instituted for their protection.

Not only is the general government, Editor Jos. A. Gil of the Gall, Eunice, arrived on the afternoon train Monday, returning home yesterday. While in Opelousas Mr. Gil gave this office a pleasant call.

W. Ed. Burgess, formerly superintendent of the Opelousas electric light plant and now a resident of New Orleans, spent Sunday here attending to business.

St. Landry's three delegates to the constitutional convention, G. L. Dupre, W. J. Sandoz and L. L. Perault, left the first of the week for Baton Rouge for the opening of the meeting.

Judge B. H. Pavy of the district court was a recent visitor to New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Burgin of near Crowley arrived Friday to visit Mrs. Burgin's father, Mr. A. Veitin.

Civil Engineer Ed. Durio went to New Orleans last week to attend to business affairs.

Harry P. Magoon, connected with the state highway department and temporarily located in Opelousas was called to Alexandria Saturday to attend to department affairs.

Guy A. Jackson, Jr., of near Opelousas made a brief trip to Lake Charles last Saturday.

Frank S. Robery, civil engineer, formerly of Opelousas but now of Crowley, was in this city last Saturday.

L. P. Ballas, Crowley restaurateur, spent Saturday here visiting relatives and friends.

E. K. Eastham, who is managing a new mercantile establishment in New Orleans, spent the week-end here with his family, returning to the Crescent City Sunday night.

Miss Bessie Ardoin, who has been attending the Academy of the Holy Angels in New Orleans, is now at home for several weeks on account of a sore arm caused by vaccination.

LAWTELL NEWS NOTES

Mr. A. J. Fontenot made a flying trip to Opelousas Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Andrepoint and children of Prairie Ronde spent Saturday and Sunday as the guests of Mr. C. N. Bertrand.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Bertrand and little daughter, Leonie, spent Sunday in Prairie Ronde as the guests of his father, Mr. Theo Bertrand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dardeau visited relatives in Opelousas Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lafleur and children visited Opelousas Saturday.

Miss Pauline Andrepoint and Miss Dorothy Lancelos were shopping in Opelousas Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bertrand and baby, Curtis, visited friends in Opelousas Friday.

Among those of Lawtell who witnessed Kaiser's victory over Handlight, at Andrepoint's race track at Prairie Ronde, were: Robert and Dr. Ben McClelland, Nolton and Eugene Prejean, Jake, Oliver and Jesse Bihan, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Pitre and Mr. and Mrs. Alcin Fontenot.

Miss Bertha Prud'homme of Prairie Ronde visited her mother here last Sunday.

WHICH SHALL I CHOOSE?

By Roberta Young

"What profession shall I embrace?" is a natural query from boys and girls when they begin to seriously contemplate the state of life for which they are fitted. This is an easily answered question, for there are only two real vocations, and they are as widely different as bacteria and whales. Yet, though they are so widely dissimilar, we see them going

side by side among mankind without being discriminated between, according to their true value.

One man wishes fame and riches first of all. He works to attain that end—for pure selfishness—and whatever he accomplishes, be it ever so noble in appearance, is tarnished by the grime of that intention. Self is his god—self inspires him to do or not to do; self is the only purpose of his existence, and all his work in life is in vain because his talents were not used for the end for which they were given him by his creator. He may be the foremost in religious movements; he may be paramount in patriotic works, but his is simply because his idol, self, fears to lose some of the esteem of others if it does not sanction these.

Another man wants to serve God, country and fellowman. He embraces a certain vocation because he believes he can best accomplish that end by it. He may receive remuneration, or his life may be a series of failures. But, be that as it may, he does the best he can—and that is as much as any creature ever did or ever will do. We must not, however, infer from this that he does not desire fame, wealth and success. But is that wrong? No, certainly not! The god of nature implanted in his creature a desire for the admiration of their fellows; and he has placed conditions so in the twentieth century that a man without money is a bird without wings.

The land on which a tenant subsists is the property of the landlord, but the tenant always retains part of the harvest. So, after we have paid our toll to God, country and fellowman, our share of the harvest, our talents have gathered will remain, and the man who considered self first will not get one ounce more than the one who placed self last for though a tenant may not want to pay his rent, he is obliged to pay it anyway, after all.

These, then, are the two vocations of life—selfishness and generosity—and we boys and girls of today, with our youthful eyes turned eagerly futureward, must decide which we shall embrace. Both will welcome recruits. American youth, which shall we choose?

HATCH EARLY FOR BEST POULTRY RESULTS

Hatching early is an essential feature in successful poultry raising, according to Harley L. Williams, poultry specialist in the state university extension division. After selecting the best birds to breed from, the best eggs should be selected from them for hatching, he says. To have healthy vigorous chicks select eggs that are uniform in size, shape and color.

"Dust the hen with some good insect powder a day or so before setting her as this will help to prevent thriving lice on the chicks," says Mr. Williams. "See that the setting hens have plenty of feed and water each

day. Corn is a good feed producing food for the setting hen. In changing a hen from the nest to the one where she is to set, don't put the eggs to be hatched under her for a day or two, until she becomes accustomed to the nest. Locate the nest in a quiet, dark place where the hen will not be disturbed.

"A convenient size for the nest is fifteen inches square. In making the nest place two or three inches of moist soil in the bottom to provide moisture. Then place straw, hay, excelsior or pine needles, shaping the nest circular and slightly deeper in the center. If the nest is too shallow, the eggs may roll out, and if too deep may also cause the hen to break the eggs by jumping in on them. If eggs are broken in the nest, remove them and wipe the soiled ones with a warm damp cloth, and place fresh straw in the nest."

Club News from St. Landry

Every local organized agricultural club in the parish elected two members as an executive committee to represent their club in the parish organization which met February 28, to make out their parish club program for work.

The meeting was called to order by Alfred A. Mendoza, county agent, who called on the following visitors present for short talk on club work. Superintendent W. B. Prescott and W. C. Abbott, state club leader. After singing one of the club songs, the assembly elected the following officers: Johnnie Haas, chairman; Gertie Peck, vice chairman; Cecil Chachere, secretary-treasurer.

The schools having organized agricultural clubs were represented by the following:

Eunice, members absent; Port Barre, members absent; Melville, members absent; Washington, Louise Montgomery, Alvin Boudreaux; Grand Prairie, Ben Lafleur, Pearl Lafleur; Sunset, Gertie Peck, Antoine Courville; South Bellevue, Robert Mills; Opelousas, Cecil Chachere, Johnnie Haas; Leenville, Laurence Mistic, Herman Coles.

The following program was decided upon: Parish rally to be held April 30 in Opelousas; every local club to have stock judging teams, both boys and girls; parish to have contest to determine best team in parish; best team to be sent to state meeting; St. Landry to have a parish club fair; every club to pay their pro rata of funds in the parish organization; every club to have a picnic during the summer; parish to have club en-ampment also during summer.

Resolution offered: That his parish organization heartily approves the move now on foot to make up a carload of hogs raised by club members to be included in the railroad to be

For Torpid Liver "Black-Draught is, in my opinion, the best liver medicine on the market." states Mrs. R. H. Whiteside, of Keota, Okla. She continues: "I had a pain in my chest after eating—tight, uncomfortable feeling—and this was very disagreeable and brought on headache. I was constipated and knew it was indigestion and inactive liver. I began the use of Black-Draught, night and morning, and it sure is splendid and certainly gives relief."

Theodor's BLACK-DRAUGHT For over seventy years this purely vegetable preparation has been found beneficial by thousands of persons suffering from effects of a torpid, or slow-acting liver. Indigestion, biliousness, colic, coated tongue, dizziness, constipation, bitter taste, sleeplessness, lack of energy, pain in back, puffiness under the eyes—any or all of these symptoms often indicate that there is something the matter with your liver. You can't be too careful about the medicine you take. Be sure that the name, "Theodor's Black-Draught," is on the package. At all druggists. "Accept Only the Genuine." 1.75

St. Landry's Leading Men's and Boy's Store



The Right Price

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Wear and style is what you buy clothes for; you can't have either without good quality. In

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You don't have to believe us; ask the fellow who has worn 'em.

WINSBERG'S "The Quality Shop"

made up from the state next fall. Miss Lida Dowell, home demonstration agent, recently appointed to this parish, outlined her work for the year and although she has been in the parish only a short time has familiarized herself with conditions of home demonstration work and has her clubs working along to the entire satisfaction of those interested in club work.

After the assembly had completed its business, they adjourned to a delicious spread prepared by Mrs. A. A. Mendoza, Miss Theresa Mendoza and Miss Della Roberts, Masters Errington Dupre and Ben Mendoza, club members of the Opelousas club.



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