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Franklinton La., Sept. 9, 1915

Announcements

For Clerk of Court

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D. N. MAGEE

For Sheriff

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R. E. KEATON
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J. O. ROBERTS
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T. J. SIMMONS
L. A. BROWN.

For Assessor

CHARLES L. VARNADO
J. M. BYRD
G. W. MAGFE
SIMEON E. MORRIS

For Police Jury

Second Ward

T. B. ROBERTS
G. M. TATE

Third Ward

HIRAM E. SMITH
R. W. KNIGHT
S. S. THOMAS

Fifth Ward

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J. J. CRAIN
W. W. BOYLES
LEWIS CRAIN

For Representative

T. E. BENNETT
D. E. BRANCH

For Treasurer

EDWARD MAYES

For Coroner

DR. J. L. BROCK
DR. J. E. PIERCE

To The Voters of Washing- ton Parish.

In announcing my candidacy for Police Juror from the Third Ward I wish to state that I am not seeking the office thru the hope of any financial gain as the salary paid is not enough to justify one in leaving his home to attend the meetings, but I want to get on this job in self defence for I believe I can help cut expenses and save the parish some money.

My present taxes will exceed \$100 a year and of course I should like to see the rate reduced and if I'm elected your police member I pledge myself to do all in my power to keep the parish from going further in debt and also to pay off the present debt as speedily as possible. I never did believe in running in debt as an individual or a corporation and I feel burdened with the present condition of our parish and would like to help in putting our finances on a better footing.

I consider the office of Police Juror the most important in the parish as their actions and discussions the citizens have to abide by and if I'm elected to represent my ward I'll study parish conditions from every standpoint and handle parish money as carefully as I would my own personal money affairs.

Gentlemen I leave this now for your consideration and if you decide I am not the man you need be sure you elect a man who will stand for the betterment of our parish. I earnestly solicit the support of each and every voter in the Third Ward.

Sincerely,
S. S. Thomas.

Pope Turns To Wilson As World Peacemaker.

Thinks Him Man Most Fit To Induce Belligerent To Discuss Difference.

Rome, Sept. 4, via Paris.—The Italian press is giving great prominence to Pope Benedict's move for peace. The Vatican maintains officially the strictest reserve. In conversation with Cardinals, however, the Pope has expressed his views freely. He is quoted by an excellent authority as having said he considered President Wilson to be the man most fit to induce the belligerent powers to discuss the problems which have brought about their differences.

The Pope is said to have expressed the opinion that calm reflection would demonstrate that these problems may be solved more easily through friendly negotiations than by force of arms, which always causes resentment and reactions.

Persons who have conversed with the Pope say that he has come to the conclusion that greater satisfaction could be obtained by all concerned by ending hostilities than by continuing the struggle, whichever side might be victorious. For example both Great Britain and Germany state that they wish to insure the liberty of the seas. The Pope believes it must be possible to find a formula for peace which could satisfy all parties as to the basis of law and justice.

Problems having to do with commercial relations and colonial possessions may be treated in the same spirit in the opinion of the Pontiff, and even the question of boundary adjustments might be settled.

The First of September.

The first day of September was for many years regarded as the date upon which the farmers and business men of this section expected to be aroused from their long summer snooze. That was in the days when cotton was the only crop; the merchant had nothing to do during the months of July and August except sit down and wait for the farmer to come in with his crop, while the cottonraiser, after a final plowing of the field, was content to sit in the shade and trust to nature and luck. But that time has passed in north Louisiana, with the passing of the one-crop plan. September first, according to the calendar, still marks the end of summer and the beginning of fall, but it finds the farmer and the merchant and the banker wide awake, as they have been throughout the year. It has come to pass that there are no "dull months" any more, but always something to do on the farm and in the store and at the bank. It is better so.—Exchange.

A firm of well-known lawyers, brothers, practicing at the Caddo bar, announce in a paid advertisement that they do not accept employment by parties charged with violation of the liquor laws. This is the first instance called to attention where a legal firm has taken this public stand—there are, undoubtedly, other Shreveport lawyers who do not take cases of this character, but they are content merely to turn down the cases when offered. There are many other lawyers, however, who find this sort of practice most lucrative, holding there is nothing in the ethics of the legal profession to bar that kind of employment, even tho satisfied of the guilt of the client whose punishment they undertake to prevent. When the time arrives, as it must, that all high class lawyers will refuse to handle the business of the chronic law violator, justice will have a better chance. There are quite a few men in Shreveport, known as persistent violators of the liquor laws, who are frequently pointed out as being among the "down and out" class, with the explanation: "He flourished for a time, but the lawyers got all his money." Fine business, isn't it.

Teach Our Young Men To Fight.

President Wilson pleads for a "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," and one of the plans suggested to bring about this consumation so devoutly to be desired provides for compulsory military training for all young men between eighteen and twenty one years of age. This training, to consist of two drills a week and thirty days in camp during each summer, is about as light as it could possibly be made and remain effective. It is believed that such an arrangement that would affect not less than one million young men of the United States; without seriously interfering with their other activities, this three year's training would make them real soldiers, and, at the same time, would be of great benefit to them physically and otherwise. The twice-a-week drills would teach this million of young men a great many things they ought to know—the simple rules of hygiene, the necessity for punctuality, how to take care of ourselves, how to handle a gun. The month spent in camp each summer for three years would serve to put them in splendid physical condition, make them stronger and less liable to attack by disease, and give them at least a fair knowledge of the fighting game. Indeed, this sort of compulsory military training would be as good for the individual young man as for the country and society in general. There will never come a time, of course, when the people of the United States will consent to compulsory military service, as it is practiced in some of the European countries, but there is a vast difference in compulsory military SERVICE and compulsory military TRAINING, such as has been proposed. "This sublimated national guardmen," says the New Orleans Item, "would not do for a colonial policeman, nor a Mexican frontier watcher, nor for watchdog duty on the Isthmus. But he would make a first-class fighting man, taken in the mass, and handled under the guidance of professional officers, and in company with the leavening groups of the regulars. A couple of million of him, well armed, well equipped, able to care for his feet, able to handle the rifle, knowing his right hand from his left, capable of obeying orders—would give pause to any thoughtless nation tempted by impulse to stray across the borders of the Monroe doctrine or the "open door."—Shreveport Journal.

Road Contract Awarded.

Tuesday's Session A Busy One.

At the regular session of the Police Jury on Tuesday the contract for wording the parish roads was awarded to John J. Crain, of Pine, who furnished bond at the amount of \$5000. The contract was let at the following price: \$8.43 per mile for work, with \$14 each for culverts and 12 cents per yard for removing dirt in making ditches.

The body also divided the city of Bogalusa into two voting precincts, the Masonic Hall being designated as one and the old National Hotel the other.

The Clerk will send in full proceeding of this meeting for next week's issue.

A New Enterprise.

Franklinton is to have the advantage of another mercantile establishment and surprises in the prices of all merchandise are promised all customers at all times. This new store is to be opened to the public on Saturday Sept. 11th in the old Doremus Pharmacy stand on Pearl St. and Mr. Aron of New Orleans, the manager, hopes to soon gain the confidence and esteem of the buying public and to furnish the trade with good goods at the lowest rate consistent with good business.

Shortning The Collge Course.

A college graduate course of two years instead of the four-year course that has always prevailed. That is the suggestion of no less a personage than President Lowell of Harvard. He made it in an address entitled "Economy of Time in Education," delivered before a representative meeting of the "Association of American Universities, made up as the name implies, of representatives of all the big seats of learning. An assemblage like that listens only to addresses that are practical and helpful; it has no time for fine spun theories or mere flights of oratory. Therefore when it gave careful attention to President Lowell the inference is that it found the plan sensible and desirable.

There are certainly many arguments in favor of the proposition. In the first place, there are in the country many more young men of moderate means than there are men of wealth. And money is one of the chief exponents in a college career. Even the young man that "works his way through" pays for his training in service that means money. Many boys who would be glad of a college course when they finish in lower schools, are barred from even attempting it by the fact that it will require four years to come to the time of graduating, and four years out of the early life of a man who must make his living for himself is a long and sorely taxing period. With what assistance he gets from home he might take a two years' course, but that would be his limit. In two years he could, through a careful assorted curriculum, get the things that would be really helpful in his life work. In the four years' course there is much that adds nothing to his usefulness or to his fitness for work; yet he must go through with it, or the diploma is out of reach. Boiled down to practical lines, the curriculum would contain only the essentials, with fewer "trimmings." In other words, the college course is to be put, according to the new suggestion, on a business basis, with the training and not the polishing of a young man.

A decided advantage, then, of this curtailed college term is the fact that it would put men to work two years earlier, giving them a start in business while their natures are more plastic and they can more quickly mold themselves into the business form they have set up as accepted one. Two years added to any business career means much to all men, rich and poor alike; but particularly does it touch the latter.

President Lowell, in support of his plan, calls attention to the difference in between the freshman and the senior classes, pointing out how the number of students, diminishes, proving that time is a great factor with many students, and that others and in the prescribed curriculum much that would mean only a waste of time if taken up.

Two years of college would mean work, with the acquirement of the habits of application and industry. A four-years' term too often inculcates a desire to loiter and idle.

On the whole, president Lowell's Idea is a good one, and it seems to have met with very general approval from the large body of educators who listened to it. Whether it will be adopted in the near future is another matter; but in the end it is sure to come.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Washington parish at Franklinton, La. Saturday Sept. 11th at 10:30 a. m. for the purpose of organizing a parish committee and for transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

E. H. Taylor

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