

The True Democrat.

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, April 27, 1912

No. 13

C. SMITH, President. DR. C. F. HOWELL, Vice-President.
DAVID I. NORWOOD, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

St. Francisville, La.

Capital - - \$50,000
Surplus - - \$10,000

DIRECTORS:

C. C. Smith, A. F. Barrow, Samuel Carter, B. E. Esleridge, C. Weydert, C. F. Howell, Ben. Mann, F. O. Hamilton, Wm. Kahn.

General banking business transacted. Liberal accommodation accord with sound and conservative banking extended patrons.

Certificates of Deposit Bearing 4 Per Cent. Interest to Time Depositors.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Jewelry, School Books, Picture Frames, Post Cards.

Royal Pharmacy,

211 Royal Street

Prescriptions a Specialty.

S. I. Reymond Co., Ltd.,

Cor. Main and Third Streets
Baton Rouge, La.

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes Hats, Clothing, Housefurnishing, Etc.

Attention! Stock- and Cattle-Raisers.

Having put in a large quantity of Stock Molasses, which is regarded by experts in stock-raising as an ideal and cheap food for cattle and horses, we invite those interested to make a trial of same, at once. For prices and particulars, consult

Jno. F. Irvine Co., Ltd.,
Bayou Sara, La.

..JUST RECEIVED..

One carload haying tools, such as Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Hay presses, Binder twine, Deering McCormick make.

Get your binders and twine now as I will have an expert here to show you how to handle same.

The company I am working for is always ready to meet you half way and guarantee their workmanship or any defect, and I am here to get the blame.

As times are hard I will do all work in my line at actual cost, in order to keep my workmen here. Tin work, plumbing and other shop work.

Get your tires set while you wait with my cold tire shrinker. Gives the proper disk.

All repairs for Deering and McCormick goods on hand and anything the International Harvester Company makes delivered at short notice.

CHAS. WEYDERT,
Bayou Sara, La.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN WILL BE HERE TUESDAY THE PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT SAME

The Demonstration Train will be at Bayou Sara, Tuesday, April 30th, from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon, coming in over the La. Railway & Navigation Co.'s road.

This train will consist of ten cars, containing exhibits of live stock, poultry, improved agricultural implements farm crops, model dairy stalls, model milking rooms, model slaughter

pens, general health exhibits, school exhibits, as well as a competent corps of teachers and speakers, and is attracting large crowds at all points in the State, is doing good work, and is worth a visit from all—ladies and children as well as gentlemen.

Everyone is requested to visit this train, see the exhibits and hear the talks, all of which are free of charge.

TENTATIVE SKETCH OF NEW FISH-GAME LAW

A correspondent of the St. Landry Commoner, Col. Tom Lewis' paper, submits the following fish and game law for criticism:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and ward constables of the different parishes and wards of the state are hereby constituted wardens for the enforcement of the laws and regulations relative to game birds, non-game birds, game and fur-bearing animals, fresh water fish, and game and fish preserves in this state.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., that their duties shall be to enforce all laws and regulations relative to the protection of game birds, non-game birds, game and fur-bearing animals, fresh water fish, and game and fish preserves; and they shall have the power and authority to arrest at any time, without warrant, any person or persons found by them in the act of violating the laws now in force, or which hereafter may be enacted for the said purpose, and take such person or persons forthwith before any court having jurisdiction, which shall proceed according to law to hear, try and determine the case. The person or persons so arrested may be released on bond conditioned as the law directs, and in case of forfeiture of any bond, given by any person or persons, charged with violating any of the provisions relating to the protection of game birds, non-game birds, game and fur-bearing animals, fresh water fish, and game and fish preserves above mentioned; the amount realized from said forfeiture shall be equally divided, one-half to be paid to the officer making the arrest, and the other half to the school fund of the parish where the arrest was made, and to be paid directly to the treasurer of such school funds, after deducting commissions for collections, for the use of the public schools of said parish.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that said wardens shall have power to search and examine any cold storage warehouse, boat, store, car, conveyance, vehicle, fish basket, or other receptacle, for game and fur-bearing animals, game birds and non-game birds, and fresh water fish, or any person, when they have good cause to believe that any laws for their protection have been violated; and that said wardens shall at any time, have the right to seize and take possession of any and all birds, animals, or fresh water fish, which have been caught, taken or killed at any time, in any manner, for any purpose, or had in possession or under control, or have been shipped, contrary to the laws of this state. All birds, animals, or fresh water fish so seized by the warden, shall be sold at the public markets, one-half the purchase price to go to the seizing officer and the other half to the public schools of the parish where such seizure is made, as herein above provided.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., that in any case where a fine has been imposed and collected, for a violation of the laws of the state, relative to the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, game and non-game birds, and game and fish preserves; one half of the fine shall be paid to the officer making the arrest and the other half to the treasurer of the public schools of the parish where the violation occurred for the use of said schools as herein above provided.

Section 5. Be it further enacted,

etc., that the police juries of the several parishes shall have authority to make additional provisions, not in conflict with existing laws, for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, game and non-game birds, fresh water fish, and game and fish preserves, as local conditions may require, and to fix the penalties for the violation of such provisions; said penalties to be collected as herein provided in case of the violation of general laws on the subject matter.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, etc., that the right of the state to collect hunting licenses is hereby abrogated, and that the several police juries of the state shall have the right to impose hunting license if they see proper and fix the amount thereof, for resident and non-resident hunters, and to fix such penalties as they may deem proper for hunting without the payment of such license tax; the funds accruing from the said license tax to be paid over to the public schools of the parishes where collected as herein-above provided.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, etc., that none of the provisions of this law are to be construed as applying in any manner to the licensing, taking, transportation or sale of oysters, shrimp, salt water fish, or diamond back terrapin; that subject matter being under the exclusive control of the Board of Commissioners for the protection of fish and oysters, and the laws regulating the same.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, etc., that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions hereof, be and the same are hereby repealed.

DR. WILEY IS AGAINST FREE SUGAR

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley told the House committee on interstate commerce that in his capacity as "a farmer engaged in practical agriculture and as one who has been interested during his whole active life in the sugar industry," later filed with the Senate finance committee a protest against "free sugar," which he characterized as "a threat of the extinction of the industry."

"The production of sugar," said Dr. Wiley, "whether it be from beet or cane, requires the highest type of intensive culture that science has been able to suggest. The blow which free sugar would deal to the agricultural industries of this country will be only partly felt by those directly engaged in the culture and manufacture of this product. Its staggering and numbing influence would pervade all branches of agriculture and put back the era of development for years to come."

Dr. Wiley made a further plea for the farmer, who, he declares, has never had his full share of the benefits of the tariff.

Dr. Wiley advocates a bill to require the net weight of food packages to be stamped upon them, he declared all food should be bought by weight or measure and not simply by package.

Dr. Wiley said a grocer recently tried to sell him a ham which he said weighed a certain amount.

"I asked him if he had weighed it and he said it was weighed when it came in last November," said Dr. Wiley. "I made him weigh it again and it had lost three pounds. That saved me ninety cents."

Governor Sanders' course in letting out the use of the state funds for two years, at a lower rate of interest than was offered for them, shows that he is determined that no one shall be afflicted with regrets over his retirement from office.—Lake Charles American-Press.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Supt. Harris issues a circular letter descriptive of the agricultural school at Sugartown, Calcasieu parish. The account is too verbose for publication in these columns, but it gives an inspiring picture of a school adapted to the needs of a rural community. It provides in addition to book learning, instruction for the boys in shop work, and home economics for girls, such as cooking, serving and sewing. The appointments are up to date and sanitary.

When one thinks that had only a little unanimity of spirit prevailed in the locality most to be benefited, such a description could as easily have been written about such an agricultural school in the Fifth Ward of West Feliciana, it makes one right heart-sick. It is such a pity that people can be so blind to their own advantage.

VAINLY TRIED HOLD-UP.

The Times-Democrat of Wednesday has a special from Hammond, La., concerning two city boys who attempted to hold-up a young lady near that town, namely Miss Mary Fluker, whose family is prominent in the annals of the Felicianas. The story runs thus:

"The youths called at the home of W. J. Fluker, several miles west of Hammond, some time early this morning. They asked for food, and Calhoun Fluker, the baseball pitcher, who happened to be at home, took them in and fed them. Fluker was summoned to a neighbor's place, some distance away, while the boys were in the house. He left after their departure, and the youths watched him, from the woods in the rear of the place. Miss Fluker was left on the place alone, and knowing she was unprotected, the would-be robbers returned and demanded money. Upon being refused, they announced their determination to search the house, and started to carry out their threat, when Miss Fluker confronted them with a shotgun. Their nerve failed them at this unexpected resistance, and they took to their heels. Officer Meyers was notified, and arrested the boys a few hours later. They admitted trying to rob the Fluker home, claiming that they were hungry, and needed the money for provisions on their trip through the country. Their case probably will be taken to the district court of Amite."

SHOULD THE BAR RULE?

Shreveport Times:

With but few exceptions, lawyers are opposed to the recall as applied to the judiciary or as applied to judicial decisions, as suggested by Col. Roosevelt. In this view they are joined by conservative citizens throughout the country. Their opposition is based upon the contention that the courts should follow the law rather than become subject to passing waves of popular sentiment founded often upon prejudice or passion. Are lawyers inconsistent when they oppose the recall of judges by the people and propose the selection of judges by themselves? It will be said, possibly, that the members of the bar do not propose to select the judges, but merely to indorse the candidates they consider best fitted for judicial positions. That is begging the question for the intent and the effect of such indorsement is to select. That the voters themselves are inclined to resent recommendations by the bar in judicial elections has been made manifest in more than one instance in Louisiana. This is especially true when the bar itself is divided, as is nearly always the case. It would seem to follow, then, that judicial offices are no more to be made subject to the "fitful impulse of a temporary majority" of the bar than to such impulse on the part of a "temporary majority" of the voters. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

The Baton Rouge Board of Trade is making an effort to have the Clinton and Edenborn touch Baton Rouge in its southward course. Prominent Clinton men like Judge Woodside, Judge Kilbourne, George J. Relley, Isadore Meyer prefer that the road should not do so, asserting that it would benefit the parish more if it passed through the eastern part only.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL TO BE IMPROVED UPON

Action looking to the investigation by the legislature of the system of operation of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, with a view to a general betterment of hospital conditions, was taken in the opening day's session of the thirty-first annual convention of the Louisiana State Medical Society. The developments preceding the action by the body were of a decidedly sensational character, and the system under which the Charity Hospital is operated was arraigned by some of Louisiana's leading practitioners as antiquated, destructive of discipline and inimical to the best interest of patients, the visiting staff of surgeons and the growth of scientific knowledge in Louisiana. The whole matter was referred to the house of delegates of the State society, which is its executive committee. The paper of Dr. George S. Bel, of New Orleans, formerly a member of the Board of Administrators led to the discussion. He said that the administrative ability is well performed from an economical, financial, and domestic standpoint, but is not enthusiastic along medical and surgical advance. He and other physicians criticized the house surgeons practicing outside, which was permitted by the regulations, and which prevented his knowing the smaller matters of the hospital. The arrogance of internes, the scant courtesy shown by them and the nurses to visiting physicians, the useless condition of the X-ray and other electrical machines was touched upon. The consensus of opinion was that the Hospital should drop the system, fast becoming obsolescent throughout the progressive hospitals of the country.

AS A WARNING TO OTHERS.

L. C. Zebal of Baton Rouge has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for violating the age of consent law. Judge Brunot, after hearing the prisoner's personal plea for mercy, pronounced the sentence in these words:

"Louis, I have known you for fifteen years. I have known your family. The personal ties therefore make my duty much harder. Your wife and your mother have both made appeals to me for mercy—appeals that have appealed to my sympathies strongly. But these appeals are based on sentiment. Mine is a hard duty, imposed by the law. It is my duty to give you such a sentence that it will be a warning to other men. I therefore sentence you to five years in the State Penitentiary." The sentence imposed by the court is the limit allowed by law.

WATER REFUGEES

It is estimated that 20,000 persons are homeless in contiguous parts of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, on account of the high water. The flooded territory is said to cover 2000 square miles. Help is given these refugees and every effort is making to reach all cases of destitution.

It is not possible to raise any of the staple crops after the water subsides, but short-growing feed stuffs can be produced, and do much towards alleviation of want. The government will, no doubt, instruct the public, on what can be raised to the greatest advantage.

OF SUCH AS THESE.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at a tea at the Colony Club in New York, said with a smile.

"I have no vote, but my groom has."

She smiled bitterly and added: "I admire my groom for his proficiency, but I'm quite sure that if I went to him next November and said, 'Well, James, are you going to exercise the franchise,' he would touch his rosy forehead with his forefinger and respectfully reply:

"Please, madame, which horse is that?"

The Mansfield Enterprise says that the School Board of that parish is \$20,000 in debt, and that if the people are to have schools, next session, they will have to vote special taxes for the purpose.