

The True Democrat.

Vol. XXII

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, August 16, 1913

No. 29

Planing Mill Operating

We beg to announce that our planing mill is now in operation and we are prepared to fill orders for Moulding, Ceiling, Weather-boarding and Flooring, both Hardwood and Cypress, as well as pickets and other planing mill products. We will be glad to receive any and all enquiries for your requirements or anything in the way of lumber, either dressed or rough.

Bayou Sara Lumber Co.

Accuracy.

Promptness.

Efficiency.

Three things that have given this house an established reputation for fair dealing. They are applied to every branch of our service and our many satisfied customers are the result. Get the "Royal Habit," and you'll get the best in the drug line.

The Royal Pharmacy.

Jacobs Candies
Made Last Night.

S. I. Reymond Co., Ltd.,

Cor. Main and Third Streets
Baton Rouge, La.

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

Is Your Farm Remunerative?

Do You Wish to Do Better?

YOU SURELY CAN.

OF COURSE WE HAVE Rustproof Oats, and Lespedeza Seed, and Hay, and Red Polled Grade Cattle for sale, but the fact that we have had them for thirty years proves that they have been profitable to us and that they will remunerate you if you will handle them sufficiently and properly. If you desire any information concerning them we shall be glad to supply same on request.

SUCCESS LIES IN MUTUAL SERVICE.

Woodlawn Farm, Laurel Hill, La.

J. B. McGEHEE.

Pictures of the Past.

Extracts from the files of The True Democrat,
published twenty-one years ago.

AUGUST 27, 1892.

Nearly \$4,000 had been subscribed to a fund for the rebuilding of the Bayou Sara levees. A five-mill tax was proposed in order to raise funds to

complete the work.

Two colored sisters of charity were here soliciting funds for an orphanage in New Orleans.

School was to open on Aug. 29th, with J. N. Anglin principal.

HOW TO BUILD UP OR TEAR DOWN THIS COMMUNITY.

BY J. O. LEWIS.

HELP YOURSELF BY HELPING YOUR TOWN.

The attitude you maintain toward your home town—its business men and its institutions—is reflected in the success or failure of the same.

The success and happiness of every citizen in any community lie in the interest he takes in that community and the good work he can do to assist in its upbuilding. Everything you do to help in the advancement of your own community you do just that much toward your own personal success. No man can live and prosper unto himself alone, for you are interdependent, and, realizing this, as good citizens, you should unite and pull together for the common good, and, doing this, you will prosper as a community and as individuals.

No town can stand still. It must either go forward or decline, and it is up to you to say which it will be.

Some towns hustle and grow—that is, the people hustle and the town grows. They get the habit of boosting until every citizen becomes a booster, and pretty soon its reputation spreads and it becomes known far and wide as a good town, while others lapse into a state of innocuous desuetude—an easy rock along manner—that soon classes that particular place as a dead one.

If you are knocking and complaining stop it. Nothing hurts a town more. If you cannot say something good don't say anything, and, above all, don't knock. If you are not a booster become one.

The success of the retail merchant depends on the patronage of his home people, the home jobber is largely dependent on the patronage of his home retailer, the banks are dependent likewise on the success of all, while the success and happiness of the people depend on the success of the business men.

Now, one of the greatest injuries you can do your home town or community—to the business men who are dependent on your patronage—is to order your goods from mail order houses or patronize merchants in other towns. Every dime sent from your community to a mail order house is removed entirely from local circulation. Its principal and interest are both gone, whereas the money spent with the home merchant goes immediately into circulation and in due course comes back to you.

Thousands of dollars annually are

being sent to mail order houses from this community, thus depriving home merchants of their rightful patronage.

And yet, no matter how much the home merchant is dependent on the patronage of his home people, he is supposed to give and to aid in every work undertaken for the material betterment of the town, and he does, being often coerced into giving by the demands of his customers, fearing to offend them because of the fear of loss of their patronage.

Unlike your home merchant, mail order houses pay no taxes or privilege license to do business in your community. Neither do they contribute to your churches, schools, public roads, charities or anything else, and, above all, they give no employment to any one in your family or home town.

You want your schools kept up, your churches supported, your streets kept in repair, your town properly policed and protected by a good fire fighting equipment, etc. In other words, you want your town to prosper, be well run and the people to be happy and contented. Yet if you are sending your money to other institutions in other cities and towns you are defeating the very object for which you strive.

Now, this town building is a serious matter—a great big proposition—and if you are not treating it—its business men—fairly you are not treating yourself fairly. You are undermining the very foundation of your well being.

continued under the title, "The Farmer and the Merchant."

Get the "Little Ad" habit.

LAW ENFORCEMENT UP TO THE PEOPLE

Grand Jury Cannot Return Indictments When Evidence Is Withheld.

St. Francisville, La., Aug. 8, 1913. To the Honorable Judge of the 24th Judicial District Court, holding for the Parish of West Feliciana:

We, the Grand Jury duly selected and sworn to inquire in and for the body of the Parish of West Feliciana, at the August Term of the District Court, 1913, beg leave to submit this, our Final Report.

We have examined into 39 cases and found 26 true bills and 13 no true bills, part of which have been submitted, and balance are transmitted herewith.

Rumors of violation of the Sunday law and the Gay-Shattuck law have come to our notice, which could not be verified, citizens showing a decided disinclination to report such violations. Therefore we would respectfully suggest that the governing bodies of the parish and town make it incumbent on their police officers to report any such violations as may come under their notice.

In view of the fact that we are about to begin a new system of working the public roads, we would respectfully suggest that the governing body of the parish enact such laws as are not already on the statute books to prevent obstruction of the road or drainage by putting brush, trash or unfit crossings, such as logs, etc., in the ditches, and to make it incumbent on the Magistrates and Constables of the various wards to punish such violations in their respective wards; and that the public be made familiar with these laws by publication.

We have visited the jail and found same in good condition and well kept. There should be a sanitary closet in the cell for female prisoners.

We have also examined the Court House and found same in good condition excepting the floors which are badly in need of repair.

Respectfully,
C. T. TOORAEN, Foreman.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Clarence Poe, in The Progressive Farmer: What our Southern farmers mainly need to do is not to cherish the delusion that farmers in other sections have a better climate, but to practice a better scheme of working hours. The farmers in the West have not only found that they can accomplish a great deal more with less labor if they used improved labor-saving machinery, but many of them are finding out that they can accomplish just as much with shorter hours of work if they use more system. A case in point was given me by Mr. N. E. Christensen, of Litchfield, Minnesota. "We had a farmers' club," he told me, "and in discussing the matter, we decided that we could get just as much done with shorter working days. Instead of keeping at it from sunup till sundown now, therefore, my field hours are from 7:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon; and by 6:30 p.m. I have everything finished. And I really do more work in this shorter-hour day than I used to do when I worked all the time. Moreover, this policy has made all the difference in the world in the attitude of our young people towards farm life. Formerly they thought it was all drudgery; now they get some time for recreation and I believe it is due to our shorter working day and the neighborhood social meetings that they are no longer leaving the farm as formerly."

I have no doubt but that 80 per cent of our Southern farmers could also accomplish just as much by working shorter hours. Then if they lengthened the midday rest period in summer so as to reduce the proportion of work necessary in the heat of the day, farm work would be even pleasanter here in the South than in the Northwest—provided we use the same labor-saving and labor-easing implements and machinery. Which reminds me that I was about to forget to say that a great proportion of the two-horse cultivators in the West are equipped with umbrellas or canvas tops that enable the farmer not only to ride while he does his work, but to sit in the shade while he works!

Nor need we delude ourselves with the idea that we cannot have these two to four-horse plows, harrows, and cultivators in the South about as generally as in the North. There are mountainous sections, of course, where the land is too rough; but the fact is that even in our coastal plain regions where the land is as level as a dancing-floor, it is no uncommon sight, in springtime, to see six men plowing a horse apiece. And perhaps you will find these same farm-owners complaining of the "scarcity of labor," when they are already using twice as much labor as they need!

If our Southern farmers who have from four to twenty horses will quit doing one-horse farming—that is to say, quit one-horse implements—and if the farmers who have only one horse will use every opportunity for co-operating with their neighbors in buying the large two to four-horse plows, cultivators, etc., for joint use and ownership, we may soon learn to make as much profit as the Western farmers make and to do it with as little muscular labor.

But we can never do it with the one-horse system and the one-crop system.

EDWARD PERCY CHARGES MAY BE RENEWED

The charges against Edward M. Percy, Alphonse Percy, Jr., and Manuel Trigot, the three young men honorably discharged by United States Commissioner Arthur H. Browne a few days ago, are renewed, we regret to note from city papers. Rudolfo Perez, consul general of Panama, and Attorney J. Marshall Quintero, have called on Commissioner Browne for the purpose of swearing to an affidavit against the men. It was stated that extradition papers for the removal of the accused to Panama had been received since the release of the three men and that Consul General Perez was ready to charge them with having circulated counterfeit money to the amount of \$3,000.

Charges to this effect were drawn up in the office of the commissioner, but the latter, after consultation with District Attorney Walter Guion, decided to defer action in the matter. In the new affidavit the accused are specifically charged with having, on May 31, 1913, at Colon, Panama, uttered as true, with intent to defraud one Wong Lam, 600 bills of the denomination of \$5 each. When the case was called for trial before Commissioner Browne last week the accused were discharged, as no further news in the matter had been heard from the Panama authorities.

HOMICIDE AT SLAUGHTER

O. M. Dromgoole Shoots Emmit Williams In Difficulty Over Latter's Son.

O. M. Dromgoole, a merchant of Slaughter, shot Emmett Williams Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock four times with a .32-caliber pistol. The affair occurred near the Dromgoole store. There is little hope for Williams' recovery. Deputy Sheriff Piker left with Dromgoole for Clinton on the evening train. Mr. Dromgoole is about 50 years old. He has a son, Robert Dromgoole, who is ticket agent for the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad at Vicksburg, Miss., and another son, Edward Dromgoole, who is a relief agent for the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.

The trouble was caused by Dromgoole spanking the 10-year-old son of Williams. Williams, who is about 38 years old, called at Dromgoole's store to find out why his boy had been whipped.

Words passed between them, and it is charged that Dromgoole cursed Williams, who then knocked the merchant down and was kicking him when Dromgoole drew his pistol and began shooting.

Mr. Williams died at 1:55 Wednesday morning. It is understood that Dromgoole will claim self-defense.

Williams' family consists of his wife and four children, aged 10, 6, 4 and 2, respectively.

It is not known what the boy did that caused him to be punished by Mr. Dromgoole.

A later account in the New Orleans Picayune gives the following:

"Sim, 10-year-old son of Williams, was in the Dromgoole store Monday morning, and is declared to have misbehaved. The merchant corrected the boy, who is alleged to have offered insulting remarks. It is charged that Dromgoole cursed the child and kicked him out of the store.

"In the afternoon Williams, unarmed, went to the store to inquire about the affair. Hot words were exchanged, and Williams caught Dromgoole's arm and struck him. After a struggle Dromgoole reached for his pistol, which was behind the counter. Williams in the meantime had jumped off the store gallery. Dromgoole fired three times, all shots taking effect, before Williams seized the merchant and pulled him to the ground. He was beating Dromgoole when the latter fired the fourth time. Though mortally wounded, Williams had to be pulled off his adversary."

GOOD REVENUE PRODUCER.

Avoyelles Enterprise: Wisconsin has an anti-gossip law which should adorn the statute books of every state. It carries with it a penalty of \$500 fine and imprisonment for peddling damaging stories about your neighbor and particularly to make remarks reflecting upon the good name of his wife, mother or sister.

Get the "Little Ad" habit.

Take the Blinders Off

A lot of storekeepers are going around with blinders on. They only half see things, and usually it is the wrong half that they see. It is like this with the parcel post. Some merchants can only see the good it is going to do the mail order houses. They don't see its possibilities for themselves.

THE PARCEL POST GIVES THE SMALL DEALER A FINE FIELD WITHIN HIS OWN TERRITORY. In his zone no outsider can compete with him, as far as cost of shipping and quickness of delivery are concerned. The parcel post places the local business man within touch of a bigger buying public than he ever dreamed of in other days. The purchasers of his goods are only waiting to be told his address.

We Meet the Prices of Any Mail Order House In the Country.

We ask no favors, no consideration, because we are permanent residents of the town and because we pay taxes to help support home institutions. We ask only the same terms that mail order houses exact.

Figure on the Exact Cost

of sending away for your goods. Then offer us spot cash and see if we don't accept the offer. And if we do not it

will be because we do not handle such inferior goods as the mail order house will send in response to the order.

Cost, Quality and Convenience

considered, we eagerly invite comparisons with mail order houses, and we ask for your trade only on the basis of serving you better.

Chas. Weydert The Home Man Who Wants a Chance.