

The True Democrat.

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Stanton College

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NATCHEZ, MISS.

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St. Francisville, La.

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Chas. Weydert The Home Man
Who Wants a Chance.

RACE RIOT AT HARRISTON, MISS.

Ten persons were killed and seventeen wounded as the result of a riot at Harriston, Miss., lasting eight hours, on Monday.

The death list includes Sheriff G. B. Hammett, Constable Frank Kinstley and Claude Freeman, a citizen, while E. B. Appleby, a railroad conductor, and O. S. Gillis, circuit court clerk, are perhaps fatally wounded.

The riot was started by Will Jones, a young negro, who, while filled with whiskey and cocaine, and disappointed over losses at a crap game, first fired upon members of his own race and then began a general slaughter of all who crossed his path. He was joined later by his brother, Walter Jones, and the riot continued until they were captured and lynched. The lynching occurred at the railroad station, and very near the state militia, ordered to the scene from Natchez, but who state that they did not know it was going on.

It is believed that the affair was instigated by a negro from Illinois named Prophet, who boasted of being "educated," and Maggie Jones, the mother of the Jones boys, with whom Prophet lived. It is likely, at least, that their talk influenced the minds of these boys who were already well known as bad negroes.

The sheriff was killed and the clerk of court wounded while endeavoring to capture the negroes in the dark.

News of the affair spread like wild-fire over the surrounding country. By 3 o'clock two special trains, gotten together in the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley yards at Natchez, reached Harriston to bear the wounded to a hospital.

Men boarded the train at every station, and every one was armed. Fully 200 men from towns nearby were in Harriston by 7 o'clock, and the scene around the depot, bristling with shot-guns and revolvers, resembled a border town in the early days. The lynching followed after the Jones negroes were surrounded.

The N. O. States says: According to a report from Fayette, the slayers, planned the wholesale murder two years ago. One year before that he had killed another negro—had shot his face away because of some petty quarrel. Gillis, one of the men whom he mortally wounded, got him out of this trouble. The negro was just fourteen years old at the time.

A negro boy who worked for T. H. McBride at Fayette said the Jones boy proposed the plan to him.

"We'll get guns," said the young murderer, "and shoot everybody we see on the street."

The other boy went to McBride with what he said he had been told, and was warned against the Jones boy. Willie Jones is said to have carefully planned this bloody act.

A hardware dealer at Fayette declares he bought several boxes of shells loaded with buckshot. The deadliness with which he used these shells did not bear out the report that he was crazed with whiskey and cocaine.

Willie Jones was shot in the head and leg when they finally overpowered him. He knew his end had come and they let out slack on the rope so that he could make his last statement.

"Walter didn't shoot nobody," he

said doggedly. "I done it. I only had 25 shells, too."

"Why did you kill these people?" they asked.

"Because I didn't like them; there were four others I wanted to get."

Is that all?" asked the leader of the lynchers grimly.

"That is all," the answer came steadily and just as grimly they jerked him from the ground.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

St. Francisville, La., Sept. 26, 1913. To the Citizens of St. Francisville, La.:

We are now approaching the season of the year when fires are more numerous than at any other time of the year. It has been estimated that the fire loss of this country amounts to over a quarter of a billion dollars annually, and these fires are mostly due to carelessness and preventable causes.

Therefore I, A. B. Briant, Mayor of the Town of St. Francisville, State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, naming October 9th as fire prevention day.

I earnestly urge all citizens of the community to co-operate with the officials of the town by the removal of all rubbish, trash and waste from their premises; that all flues and heating apparatus be inspected.

To further facilitate the cleaning of premises where the owner has no team, I will have the town cart to pick up trash.

A. B. BRIANT, Mayor.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS OFFERED CHILDREN.

Washington, D. C.—The Director of the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, Logan Waller Page, has announced that the time in which children may submit essays on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, in competition for the gold medal and the two silver medals, has been extended to March 2, 1914.

The conditions for the essay contest are as follows:

1. The subject of the essay will be

Roads.

2. It is open to children from ten to fifteen years, inclusive, who are actually living on farms and who are actually attending some school.

3. The essay should be not more than eight hundred words in length, in the handwriting of the child, and should be written on only one side of the paper.

4. In the upper left hand corner of the first page should appear the following statement: Essay on Earth Roads by (name of child; age of child; actual residence of child; school attended by child.)

5. Children wishing to enter this contest may ask the advice of their parents, teachers, neighbors, highway commissioners, and other people, and read books or magazines giving information about the subject. They must not give the information they gain in this way in the exact words of an adult or the author of a book. They must express the ideas in their own language. They will not be expected to use technical terms and any words that make the meaning clear will be acceptable.

6. The essays will be rated by an impartial committee according to the understanding of the subject shown by the child and according to the penmanship, English, and spelling. The writer of the best essay will receive a gold medal; the writer of the next best essay, a silver medal; and the writer of the third best essay, a silver medal.

7. All essays should be plainly addressed, in an envelope stamped with a two-cent stamp, to: Committee on Children's Road Essay Contest, Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and should be mailed to reach that office not later than 9 a. m. on Monday, March 2, 1914.

8. Children who have already submitted essays in that contest which was originally announced to close Oct. 15, may if they wish, submit a second essay.

As a help to children, the suggestions given below are made. Children need not follow these suggestions absolutely. They must not submit essays in the form of direct answers to these questions. They must not quote any of the following material word for word.

How to Tell a Good Road From a Bad Road.

To the children: In getting facts to write essays for the prize contest on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, use your eyes. Look at a bad piece of road and a good piece of road

when both are dry. Study, particularly, the ruts and holes and uneven places in the road to see whether they make it easier or harder for the wheels of a loaded wagon to go along. Study the kind of footing that the two roads give to the horses.

Now, study the same stretches of road after a good rain-storm. You will see that one road holds small puddles, or pools, of water that keep the road soft and so allow it to be cut up by the wheels of the wagons and the hoofs of the horses. How do road builders keep water from gathering on the traveled way of a road? Should the road slope to the side ditches? How much higher should the center, or crown, of the road be than the outside edges of the road? Why do good ditches at the side of the road help make the center of the road better for hauling? What happens when ditches get full of rubbish or weeds? When a ditch along a road holds water or collects it into pools, how does this injure the road?

Using a Drag on Earth Roads.

Have you ever seen a home-made road drag? It is made by splitting in two a log six or eight inches in thickness and about six or eight feet long. The two halves of the log are set three feet apart with their smooth faces forward and upright. They are fastened together with braces. A pair of horses are hitched to a chain fastened to the front half of the log. Should these logs be drawn straight down the road, or should it be dragged at a slant so that a little of the loose earth will slide toward the center of the road? Should the dragging be started next to the ditch, or at the center of the road? Should you drag the whole road in one way, or drag each half of it in an opposite direction? Should the dragging be done when the road is dry, or after it has rained? A good strong pair of horses with a well built drag can drag about three or four miles of road in a day. What would it cost a farmer to drag four miles of road? How would he be repaid for the cost of his labor?

Remember, children, you are not to answer these questions as if you were

are to think about the answers and ask people for information and watch people actually working on roads, and then write a composition that will be just the same as if you were writing a letter to a friend, telling him, or her, how they made the earth roads near you better, and kept it from getting full of holes, ruts, and puddles.

WEST FELICIANA SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A fairly good report was published last week of the convention of parish Sunday Schools, held at the Methodist Church, but the following account from a member of the executive committee is so spirited that we publish it with pleasure for the good that it will do!

Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, of Wilhelm, writes:

"The West Feliciana Parish Convention was held in St. Francisville, Sept. 23rd and 24th. Much profitable work was attended to and several instructive addresses were given.

"While the attendance was not so large in point of number, the work done and the spiritual influence pervading the convention were great.

"The election of Prof. Bliss, of St. Francisville, as president for our next year has insured the success of any and all undertakings of his committee.

"Three wards asked for the next Parish Convention, which shows the interest taken was real.

"All were unanimous in proclaiming this the best convention ever held in our parish.

"Keep your eyes on West Feliciana for we are wide awake and expect to do great things.

"MRS. A. S. MITCHELL.
"Wilhelm, La., Sept. 25, 1913."

GOOD CLIMBERS GOING.

A Pinckneyville correspondent writes that the cotton crop is short in that neighborhood, but the pecan crop is better, but as to harvesting the nuts, it is getting harder every year to get the pecan crop gathered, using the present methods—a negro with a long cane to thrash them out. The good climbers are disappearing.

THE PLACE OF PEACE.

At the heart of the cyclone tearing the sky
And flinging the clouds and the towers by,
Is a place of central calm:
So here in the roar of mortal things,
I have a place where my spirit sings,
In the hollow of God's Palm.

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

USES FOR SURPLUS CORN.

Has it occurred to our Louisiana farmers that with the raw material at hand for producing corn-fed beef and pork, sufficient to supply the needs of our State, we are paying more for imported beef and pork than the entire value of our corn crop each year?

The appalling extravagance practiced in slaughtering young cattle, particularly heifer calves, should be stopped. Every farmer should make it a point to raise and fatten for market one steer or more each year.

An economic question is here involved which has not only to do with present profits, but with the conserving of the fertility of our soil.

It has been brought to our attention by Mr. Mason Snowden of the Federal Farm Demonstration Department that there is scarcely a grocery store in our State but is selling meal and grits made of western corn when, within the next few weeks our planters will be seeking a market for their "surplus" corn.

Every locality which has been proven a surplus corn producing territory, should have sufficient local pride and business acumen to form a meal and grits milling company, and supply the local and district trade with Louisiana made meal and grits.

The low percentage of moisture in well matured Louisiana corn will permit much of it to be ground without artificial drying, and to offset the effect of the humidity of our climate on stored corn, small drying plants can now be built and maintained at a low cost.

For several weeks we have been making an effort to secure a list of Louisiana growers of pure bred seed and live stock. We believe that the progressive farmer who has, through his own experience and the teaching of Federal and State instructors, learned the economy of growing "thoroughbred" instead of "scrub" products, should recognize it as a duty to pass these products on to his fellow Louisiana farmers, especially when he can secure a premium price for so

Almost one hundred million Americans can people are suffering because the farmer has been slow in learning these lessons.

L. A. PUBLICITY COMMISSION,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

THE ONLY WAY COTTON PAYS.

J. A. Moberly of Tallulah, Madison parish, says that he has 7,800 bushels of oats stored away, the average yield per acre having been 80 bushels. Fifty bushels is regarded as a big yield and 62 bushels per acre has been reported. Mr. Moberly has a plantation of 2,900 acres, of which 1,700 are in cultivation. He had less than 100 acres in oats this year. Since the advent of the Mexican cotton boll weevil he has been diversifying his crops, raising cattle, and hogs and what cotton he plants is surplus.

A man may be engaged to a woman ten years but he will never hear that she has duties she owes to her relatives until after he has married her.—Alexandria Democrat.

May it not be due to the fact that she was not disturbed in the performance of duty to her family—before marriage?

Some

Reasons

Why Not

There are many reasons why the small merchant should not sit back and let the mail order houses take the cream of his out of town trade. One of them is the parcel post service. Under the zone system of postal rates every merchant within the limits of his own territory may now develop a mail order business on his own account. He can ship goods much cheaper and much more expeditiously than any concern outside his district.

Every merchant should at once begin an educational campaign of advertising, teaching the people within reach of his influence that it is less expensive, quicker and infinitely more satisfactory to make their purchases near home than to send elsewhere.

PLANT THE SEED
AND SEE IT SPROUT.