

# The True Democrat.

Vol. XXIII St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, September 26, 1914. No. 35

## WORKS FOR DECENCY IN ELECTIONS.

Woman suffrage as a decent, moral force was patently illustrated during the August registration. Chicago, since it gave the ballot to the women, has the largest registration of any city of the world. New York steps back to a secondary place on the record. About 750,000 voters registered in Chicago. Husbands escorted their wives to the polls, and sons accompanied their mothers. The river wards had the quietest time in their existence. Instead of the rear of a basement pool-hall in the First District, the assembly room of the city hall was used. In the Second District, in place of the accoutred barber shop or bucket shop, the polling place was transformed to the Art Institute. All told, the registration conditions are summed up as a great civic reform due to the presence of women voters.

## VALUE OF PIGS.

(Grand Cane Newsboy.)

Farmer friend, get out your pencil and let's figure on the revenue to be derived from the investment in a sow and seven pigs. We are not familiar with what the purchase price will be, that depending upon the quality of hogs, and your ability to trade. In one year the seven pigs, properly cared for, will be large enough for meat hogs and the old sow in the meantime will be bringing along seven more, or fourteen in twelve months altogether. The seven you will kill, estimating that you make them weigh 150 pounds each, and estimating the value at 10 cents gross—a very low price—you have \$105 worth of meat and a "sow and seven pigs" left. The second year you have double the amount, and so on. Of course a little expense and trouble will have to be invested—but many merchants rent their business houses and devote their time to the care and sale of their goods, adding advertising, insurance, etc., to the expense account. We all need to "figure" more and complain less in the matter of "high cost of living" and get on the "high" side.

There appears to be danger of farmers, cattle-raisers, gardeners, poultry-ers and other producers misunderstanding the fight now being waged against war prices for food. This organized effort to keep prices from soaring is not, in any sense, a conspiracy against the producing class. It is merely a serious movement to prevent injustice being done to millions of wage workers and hundreds of thousands of salaried men and women with fixed incomes. The rights of these ultimate consumers are not antagonistic to the rights of the ultimate producers. As a matter of fact, both of these classes lose under the prevailing system. The unnecessary middleman, and his blood-brother, the speculator, take toll from both impartially, in season and out of season.—Monroe News-Star.

The prospects of good price for sugar this year has had a cheering effect throughout this section of the state. The complete withdrawal of the European beet sugar crop from England has made that country look to Cuba for its sugar. This will cause a scarcity in the sugar market which kept this country supplied, and a high price is bound to come. Will the cane growers who sell their cane according to the New Orleans market on yellow clarified get their share of the high price, remains to be seen. If the prices are depressed in order to swindle him out of his share of profits those responsible for such a scheme should be exposed and punished.—Assumption Pioneer.

## THE GREATEST WORK OF PEACE.

(The Youth's Companion.)

What are the greatest works of peace? War is enormously wasteful. It wastes lives, it destroys and eats up property, it checks industry, it upsets all organization and settled habits. When peace comes back, industry begins again. The earth repays, the furnace fires are alight, the whir of the factories goes on again. Waste is gradually repaired, mouths are fed, children are born, wealth accumulates once more, and presently, when the urgent home needs have been met, it strikes out into new fields.

After a while industry will seem to have replaced all the material damage done by war. There will be blighted lives, children will grow up fatherless, families will be scattered because their breadwinner is dead. But the material things that come with peace will come again, probably, in as great a store as ever. There will be more commodities than ever, more buildings, more railways, more bathtubs, more of what people call civilization.

But is the multiplication of commodities the greatest work of peace? Is the recovery of population the greatest work? Is the reaccumulation of wealth the greatest work? All these things make life more comfortable; all contribute in a way to civilization. But how much of a rampart do they constitute against further war?

No rampart at all! They do not protect us against war. We have been assured that the nations were so intertwined in their business relations that they could not afford to fight; that the bankers had such control of means that governments could not fight unless the bankers let them, and that the bankers would not let them. And now look at them! "Bind me with green withes," said Samson, "and I shall be weak." Where are the green withes with which the bankers bound the nations?

No increase of wealth, no diffusion of commodities will stop war. The greatest work of peace is righteousness. There is no continuing peace without justice. As long as nations believe that what would be wrong in a man is justifiable in a government, they will quarrel and fight from time to time. The great work of peace is to train men to love justice and abide by it. Nothing can keep down an upright nation that is willing to work and respects its neighbors' rights. But so long as nations follow the maxim that might makes right, there will be wars.

## THE REPROOF VALIANT.

An artisan and his assistant came to a house to do some repairing. As he entered, says the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung, the lady of the house said, in loud tones:

"Anna, before you do anything else, lock all the silverware in the vault!" The man heard this, and after he had put on his overalls, he called to his assistant, so that the mistress of the house should hear him. "Fritzie, I think you had better run over to the shop with my watch and purse; evidently they are not safe here!"

Throw a hen out of laying condition in hot weather—either by improper care and feeding, broodiness or illness—and she is prone to molt. On the other hand, keep her in full laying condition and her appetite is strong, she remains well nourished and her feathers will not dry up. Consequently molting is deferred until autumn. This means a greater profit for it should be remembered that August eggs bring about the same price as January eggs.

## TOWN COMFORTS ON YOUR FARM

(The Progressive Farmer.)

Why is it that so many farmers, especially older ones, who are abundantly able to paint and screen their houses and install telephones, waterworks, lighting systems, etc., think that they must move to town in order to get these conveniences—becoming loafers and parasites on the streets instead of remaining active and happy at home among old friends and old scenes, while at the same time helping make their home neighborhoods better and more attractive?

Don't leave the farm to get town comforts; just move town comforts to your farm.

And another big fact to remember is that if you consider the town taxes and the high town prices for everything you eat and the ruinously expensive town fashions in everything you wear, it will cost you infinitely less to get these comforts on the farm than it will cost to move to town to get them.

## USELESS FEARS.

Senator John Sharp Williams, himself a planter, tells the gospel truth about cotton, in our opinion, when he says, "Our people have been stricken with a perfectly useless panic." He goes on to say: "I have a notion that the British cotton factories will not only be working, but that they will be working double time, thereby enabling the English to capture many of the markets which the Germans and Austrians and perhaps the French have hitherto had." A letter we have just received from a friend in London gives support to Senator Williams' theory. Let our people once recognize that we are ten times worse scared than hurt so far as cotton consumption is concerned, and that present prices are artificial, and then feed the market slowly till it steadies itself and we'll be all right. And the banks have only to advance money enough to support a holding movement in order to insure this result. But first of all the farmers must meet in every county and make plans for warehousing, financing, and co-operative marketing.—The Progressive Farmer.

## STATE FAIR CATTLE SHOW.

Will Be Record-Breaking This Year Premium Offers Liberal.

With inducements to the exhibitors including prizes aggregating \$3,658 in cash to be distributed among different breeds, and conveniences among the best to be found anywhere, the cattle show at the Louisiana State Fair this year promises to be a record-breaker for the South. The number of inquiries about space reservations indicates that breeders of fine blooded stock will be on hand from various sections of the country, and visitors to the cattle barns will be assured of splendid entertainment.

In increasing the premium money and giving particular attention to the other features necessary for putting on a real big show, the State Fair management is recognizing the importance of the Southwest generally. During the past few years there has been an amazing growth of interest in regard to raising cattle of pure, first class breeds. The industry is becoming known as one worth the farmer's attention, not only for the enjoyment of milk and beef and the other products for home consumption, but as a marketable business. The State Fair exhibits and demonstrations of the past few years have played prominent part in arousing this interest. Each year sees an improvement in the class and quantity of animals exhibited, and a corresponding improvement in interest manifested, and, encouraged by the results of the past, the State Fair officials this year have arranged for the best show of all.

It is expected that farmers from all over the state will be in attendance and it is especially desired that those of south and central Louisiana be represented, particularly from the cane districts, so they may be stimulated with a desire to diversify. The prizes will be divided among the breeds of cattle as follows: Short Horns \$1,100; Herefords, \$800; Red Polled \$290; Polled Durhams, \$158.50; Aberdeen Angus, \$300; Jerseys \$668.50; Louisiana Jerseys, \$171; Guernseys, \$30, and Holstein, \$180; also \$100 for dairy demonstration work. The total for the cattle display is \$3,658, several hundred more than was appropriated last year for this division.

In addition to the prizes, there will be other inducements in the way of cheap railroad rates on the cattle shipped for exhibit also for passengers to the fair.

There will also be two big auction sales. One will be held November 6 on Jerseys. About sixty head of registered cattle will be offered to the highest bidders. A similar sale last year was a gigantic success. A catalogue showing the registrations will be provided upon application.

The other sale will be on beef breeds and many fine bargains are expected. The cattle division will be in charge of experts. C. H. Staples of the state university will be superintendent. He is also head of the State Jersey Breeders' Association. H. O. Moxley, of Shelbyville, Ky., will be judge of beef breeds, and H. G. Van Pelt of Waterloo, Iowa, will judge the dairy breeds. Catalogue and premium list will be furnished upon application to Louis N. Brueggerhoff, secretary of the Louisiana Fair Association, Shreveport, La. Remember the dates of the fair, Nov. 4-11.

## STOP GROWING WEEDS.

(Lake Charles American-Press.)

Weeds are not only unsightly, but they are unhealthy. They afford refuge for venomous reptiles and breeding places for annoying insects. The flies and mosquitoes and even the meek and lowly chigger would be homeless were it not for the weeds and long grass in Lake Charles yards and life would be correspondingly more comfortable. It is somehow hard to bring this fact home to our people—if they realized its truth they would not allow their premises to be overrun with vegetation—but it is literally and absolutely true as any one will find who keeps the weeds down. Close cut grass, elimination of weeds and the draining of every bit of stagnant water will practically destroy the insect pests.

Just at this time when the weeds are going to seed is the time to destroy them. If the seeds are allowed to ripen and scatter, there will be ten weeds next year where one grew this year. Why not stop growing weeds, which are obnoxious and useless? Ground that will grow weeds will grow vegetables, too. Clear out the weed patch and put in something that will cut your cost of living, even if it is only a bed of onions. If meat keeps on going up, we may yet be obliged to use onions as a substitute for meat as the vegetarians do, and it will be very convenient and economical to grow one's own supply.

## LIFE'S COMPENSATION.

Reading the clever skit in a recent issue, concerning the man who found compensation for many troubles because he had a good road to town, a bright contributor at Jackson sends the following continuation of "Life's Compensation." We append it and hope that it will inspire some one else to add a stanza:

Did he moan and sigh, did he weep and cry,  
Did he curse the hurricane passing by?  
Did he grieve that his old friends failed to call  
When the earthquake came and swallowed them all?  
Not a word of blame he said, with all these  
Troubles heaped on his head,  
Not he, he climbed to the top of the hill,  
Where standing room was left him still,  
Where, bowing his head, this is what he said:  
"Lord, I aint had appendicitis yet!"

Postmaster General Burleson has recommended the replanting of horses on rural routes by automobiles. Along with the recommendation goes a suggestion for an increase in the length of standard routes to fifty miles. The present length is twenty-four miles. The house committee on post offices and post roads incorporated these recommendations in a bill which it reported to the house, proposing to pay rural carriers with automobile routes of fifty miles in length \$1,800 per year for their work. The present pay is \$1,200 with no allowance for horse or equipment. The additional \$600 is put in the bill for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles of the cheaper grade.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations whose names appear as depositors on the books of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of St. Francisville, Louisiana, calling upon them to present their claims for such deposits, for adjustment, to the State Examiner of State Banks, or his duly appointed Special Agent, L. W. Rogers, at the office of said Bank at St. Francisville, Louisiana, on or before the eighth day of October, 1914. This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of Act 300 of 1910.

W. L. YOUNG,

State Examiner of State Banks.

L. W. ROGERS,

Special Agent.

(Sept. 5, Dec. 5.)

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, other than depositors, who have claims against the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of St. Francisville, Louisiana, that they must file their claims with the State Examiner of State Banks, or with his duly appointed agent, L. W. Rogers, and make legal proof as to the justice thereof, on or before the eighth day of December, 1914, at the office of said Bank at St. Francisville, Louisiana, in accordance with Section 4 of Act 300 of 1910.

W. L. YOUNG,

State Examiner of State Banks.

L. W. ROGERS,

Special Agent.

(Sept. 5, 4.)

Get the "Little Ad" habit.

## PLUMBING AND HEALTH.

It is not surprising perhaps that old ideas concerning the causes of disease survive a long time after these ideas have been generally outgrown or discredited. All the same it is a little disconcerting to find that typhoid fever can still be complacently attributed to bad plumbing. When we read that "insufficient laws regulating plumbing and sanitation in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia are largely responsible for the high typhoid rate and the prevalence of other diseases in the two states and the district," and again that "much of the fever and other forms of disease with which the health authorities are constantly wrestling is caused by noxious gases and vapors emanating from neglected or defective pipes in the homes of the people," we are inclined to rub our eyes and ask ourselves if the education of the community is really proceeding at the pace we sometimes like to believe. The assertions quoted above, however, were reported as made at the Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters which recently met in Richmond, Va., and not at a convention of health officers or physicians.

It is hardly necessary to point out that typhoid fever—or any other fever—is not caused by bad smells, and that the small quantity of the gases of decomposition found in well-ventilated sewers has never been proved to exert any injurious effect whatever on health. A connection between plumbing and health has been shown to exist at just one point. Plumbing is of value to public health only so far as it removes human excreta from the immediate neighborhood of dwellings and so does away with the danger of fly-borne typhoid and other infection which arises from allowing infectious material to accumulate. Disease germs are not found in sewer air; indeed, it is difficult on physical grounds to see how they could get there. The "noxious gases and vapors," so dear to the plumber's imagination, are conspicuous by their absence in all perfectly constructed sewer systems, as every visitor to the great sewers of Paris and other modern cities well knows. Defective plumbing says The Journal of the American Medical Association, has about as much relation to public health as any other mechanical defect in house construction.

The most serious obstacle to the universal establishment in sewered towns of the water-carriage system is the high cost of the plumbing. In this respect every unnecessary refinement and elaboration in plumbing outfits and legal requirements is a harm, not a help, to public health. The greatest possible simplicity and cheapness compatible with efficiency is what is needed in really "sanitary" plumbing, not a labyrinth of traps, vents and back-vents. If the plumbing interests really wish to aid the hygienic welfare of the community they can best do this, not by insisting on still more complicated devices and "inspections," but by simplifying and cheapening the cost of installing and maintaining the pipes and fixtures essential for carrying off the house wastes in a speedy and inoffensive manner.

The Louisiana State Fair Catalog and Premium List is now ready for distribution, and any one desiring to exhibit Livestock, Poultry, Fancy work, Agricultural products, etc., may secure a copy of same FREE of charge by mailing request to  
Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Sec'y.,  
Box 1100, Shreveport, La.

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS DECREASING.

(Lake Charles American-Press.)

For a full year, the newspapers of Louisiana have devoted a large portion of their space to a campaign for more farming and diversified farming. The state has had a special department to encourage and aid the farmers, and from time to time special efforts have been made to call the attention of homeseekers to our agricultural resources. Yet all this propaganda for farming seems to be barren of tangible results.

The crop estimates issued Tuesday by the government figure the Louisiana corn production for 1914 at 38 million bushels, a decrease of 3,800,000 bushels from 1913; its potato production at 1,700,000 bushels, a decrease of 50,000 bushels; its sweet potato crop at five million bushels, a decrease of 100,000 bushels; its rice crop at 11,600,000 bushels, a falling off of 160,000 bushels. The only visible increases are 92,000 tons on the hay crop and 50,000 bushels on the oats crop.

If all the agricultural advices, scolding and coaxing done by the representatives of the federal department of agriculture, the Louisiana statesmen, school authorities and newspapers, has had only the result of adding 92,000 tons to the Louisiana hay crop, which makes itself and requires no attention, a heap of labor seems to have been lost.

This is the first of a series of years of plenty for the farmers of the United States; but the Louisiana farmers cannot share in the harvest unless they have something to sell. It is, of course, entirely possible that the federal figures for Louisiana were over-estimated for 1914. It does not seem possible that all the agricultural campaigning of the past 12 months should have resulted in an actual decrease in nearly all of its products. However, the crops are all pitifully small in bulk for a state the size of Louisiana. We should produce and market 100 million bushels of corn, for instance, and our potato crop should be ten fold what it is.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the School Board of West Feliciana Parish, Sept. 19, 1914.

The Executive Committee of the School Board of West Feliciana Parish met Sept. 19, 1914. Members present were J. P. Bowman, President; O. D. Brooks, Chairman, and R. E. Crump, who acted as proxy for Mr. Chas. H. Argue.

The Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Executive Committee of the School Board of West Feliciana Parish, That Mr. Chas. H. Argue, member of the Finance Committee and Vice President of the School Board, be authorized to borrow the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) to pay the teachers' salaries and the current school expenses for the month of September, 1914, and also to borrow sufficient funds for succeeding months as needed. Also, we hereby authorize Mr. Argue to execute notes in the name of the School Board of West Feliciana Parish as security for said loans, said notes to run for a period of ninety (90) days.

(Signed)  
JAS. P. BOWMAN,  
President of School Board, West Feliciana Parish.

O. D. BROOKS,  
Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee of the School Board of West Feliciana Parish.

The Committee further authorized Supt. Crump to order fifty school desks for the schools of the parish and to give Mr. Frank Bacot an order for twenty dollars (\$20.00) for Manual Training supplies.

Several topics relative to the schools of the parish were discussed, but no formal action taken.

The Committee then adjourned.  
JAS. P. BOWMAN, President.  
O. D. BROOKS, Chairman.  
R. E. CRUMP, Sec.-Treas.

## School Books Will Be Sold for Cash Only.

A Full Line of School Supplies.

## The Royal Pharmacy.

Jacobs Candies Made Last Night.

NOV 10-11  
LOUISIANA RAILWAY & NAVIGATION  
WILL OFFER ATTRACTIVE RATES TO BE HELD AT  
SHREVEPORT, NOV. 4<sup>TH</sup> TO 11<sup>TH</sup>  
1914 DAILY  
The State Fair will instruct you as well as afford recreation. The display of Louisiana Resources is worth the visit of any thoughtful person. It will show you what has been accomplished and what is being accomplished in Louisiana.  
SPECIAL: Foot Ball Games, Saturday NOV. 7<sup>th</sup>. DELOYD THOMPSON, Loop-the-Loop in AEROPLANE, Tuesday, Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>.  
Many Other Attractions.  
HORSE RACES - AUTOMOBILE RACES - OSTRIK RACES  
For additional information as to rates, dates of sale of tickets etc. address ANY Agent, or F. C. D. MARSHALL, G.P.A. Shreveport, La.  
NOV 8-11 AUTO RACES  
NOV 4-6-9-10 HORSE RACES