

The True Democrat

ELRIE ROBINSON,
MRS. MAY E. ROBINSON,
Editors.

Official Journal of the Parish of West Feliciana, the Towns of Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, and of the School Board.

We also own and publish the Feliciana Record, a weekly newspaper for the town of Jackson, La. Advertisers will do well to get joint rates for both papers.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Francisville, La., as second class mail.

Subscription \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Saturday, May 1, 1915.

JAPANESE IN LOUISIANA.

Commenting on the threatened colonization by Japanese farmers in Louisiana's orange district, it is astonishing to see "Modern Farming," usually so eager to conserve the State's well-being in every respect, confine itself to these few, non-committal remarks:

"Farm real estate dealers have set up a mighty protest against the fancied 'yellow peril.' This objection to Japanese settlement, however, is not altogether shared by many land owners whose fields in this State happen not to be cultivated to the fullest extent for lack of productive labor."

There are only two sentences in the foregoing squib, but each is big with error. Real estate dealers are not the persons most alarmed by the introduction of another race problem into Louisiana. The real estate man, E. L. Chappuis, was the first, but not the only objector to the introduction of Japanese labor, and it is as citizens that the complaint is made. Japanese are thrifty and buy real estate, as those know, who observe their course in California.

Had they confined their energies in that State to buying land, California could endure them with a better grace. But side by side with white children in the schools, their ingenious but crafty activities in every line of business, their tendency to push out honest white labor,—these considerations have all made California rue the day that she opened her doors for their coming in.

Having that state's experience to learn from, none should be such fools as to need any other lesson. But, if indeed there are land-owners who want their lands cultivated regardless of the class of labor introduced to cultivate them, then such men are neither fore-sighted nor patriotic, and they should be protected from themselves, with incidental protection for the State's people in general, by legislation, forbidding the importation of Japanese labor.

It will be remembered that rabbits were imported into Australia to rid that country of some pest, but they propagated in such vast numbers that soon the government was offering a bounty on their heads. The Japanese correspond in many respects to the rabbit, but they cannot be killed when they become too numerous.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

"Nothing so forcibly illustrates the necessity for protection of the sheep industry from the ravages of dogs than government data which tells that in the ten years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in this country (exclusive of the states in the western division) decreased 3,900,000 head. This decrease was principally due to sheep-killing dogs, but notwithstanding the great diminution in numbers, the market value of sheep in this area was \$19,000,000, or about 25 per cent more in 1910 than it was in 1900. These favorable market conditions make it all the more needful that farmers reduce the risk from heavy losses through stray dogs. Uniform State laws, embodying a tax upon dogs sufficiently high to force vagrant dogs out of existence is the great need," says one of the agricultural doctors. But every one knows that it is not a law that is needed—for one already exists upon the statute-books of Louisiana as well as many other states—but an enlightened public opinion that will enforce the law. That is sadly lacking, and how it will be created, no one is wise enough to say. If some great demand could be devised for mutton—if some strange murrain could be found to kill vagrant dogs only—if some Sottiefellar would devote a fund for giving every Southern farmer under thirty a pair of sheep—But why speculate on the impossible? The dogs will continue to roam in un-abashed freedom, and likewise the insufficiency of mutton will be one of the regretful facts of the country market.

Mrs. Betty Lyle Wilson, the Tennessee woman, who is cake-maker for the presidents, suggests the open air dining-room as ideal. In other words, make a pretty place in the back yard and eat there, when the weather is favorable.

Louisiana physicians in convention assembled declare that early treatment is the only cure for cancer. A very grave responsibility rests on them therefore not to conceal from patients the true state of affairs.

BIRD DAY, MAY 4.

The Conservation Commission issues some good suggestions in prose, verse and bird questions for the observance of Bird Day, May 4, in the public schools of Louisiana. The program, as outlined, would leave every child with a wider knowledge of bird-life, a larger appreciation of the usefulness and beauty of birds, and the appeal that they make to human sympathy and affection. The writer says this in the face of the fact that even now the birds are making merry with the strawberries in the darling little bed in the garden. But what bird-lover would value a few sour berries more than the trill and whistle of the birds as they fly back and forth over the strawberry patch, fairly jostling the scarecrow set up to warn them away? They do not fear the scarecrow for why should they dread aught where they have never been affrighted?

The general celebration of May 4th is a tribute to John James Audubon, the great ornithologist whose immortality is the pride of Louisiana.

ROOSEVELTISMS.

In his rather insulting answer to Mrs. Rublee, who asked him to join the Peace Society, Col. Roosevelt refers to "Messrs. Wilson and Bryan." This is a far call from the time when he was "The President," and every one was expected to rise when he came in.

An exchange hints that possibly one reason why Mr. Roosevelt defies physical courage is that he owes his original elevation to the presidency to the bullet of one who was "not a physical coward."

"When is a boss, not a boss?" says the N. O. American. When he is "taking care" of a vice-president's friends.

The interest in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit is not the latter's disclosures concerning Barnes, but the inner history of Roosevelt's relations with Tom Platt.

It is rather comforting to think that Teddy the Terrible found some one in his strenuous career, who was "not an easy boss." Let all drop at least one laurel leaf on the grave of Thomas C. Platt.

Every mail brings the "literature" of causes that we are asked to help, and this paper's record shows that no worthy appeal is turned away, but when another periodical sends us stuff with the suggestion that we use it as editorial, as Artemas Ward said, "It is too much." To paraphrase Falstaff, "our editorials are a poor thing but our own."

APPRAISERS RAISE RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The first report of the State Board of Appraisers deals with the valuation of the main lines of all the railroads in the state, the increases being made on the valuation per mile.

Of the 100 trunk lines and branches listed in the report, the assessed valuation of 38 was increased, 50 remained unchanged, and eight were reduced. Four were new roads not assessed last year. In some cases the valuation was increased as much as \$3,000 per mile.

The Southern Pacific's trunk lines was raised \$1,000 per mile, and the Texas & Pacific trunk line, increased \$1,500 per mile.

The Frisco, the Rock Island and the Y. & M. V. valuations remain unchanged. Among the other large roads changed were the Illinois Central, \$1500 per mile; the Iron Mountain, \$1000; the V. S. & P., \$1500; the K. C. S., \$2,500; the L. & A., \$2,500; the L. R. & N., \$1,000; the L. & N., \$2,000; and the Queen and Crescent, \$1,500.

The \$8,000 per mile on 33.46 miles of the Bayou Sara branch of the Y. & M. V., \$267,680, and the \$5,000 per mile on the Clinton branch, \$43,100, were left the same. The total for the Y. & M. V. and its branches remains at \$3,818,302 for all their tracks, sidings, etc.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A LAWMAKER

(Hattiesburg News.)
The first qualification for a lawmaker, perhaps, should be honesty; just common, rugged honesty. But a man may be honest, and yet incompetent. He should add to his honesty, intelligence. And he may be that—both honest and intelligent—and yet not qualified to make laws for the people of a great state to live under. To this honesty and intelligence he should add experience in business affairs. Many an honest farmer, and many a bright young limb of the law, upon being sent to the legislature because of their honesty or their bright minds have miserably fallen down on their jobs to the disappointment of their friends, and to their own chagrin, because they lacked experience in business affairs. Many an honest farmer, and many a bright young limb of the law, upon being sent to the legislature because of their honesty or their bright minds have miserably fallen down on their jobs to the disappointment of their friends, and to their own chagrin, because they lacked experience in business affairs. Many an honest farmer, and many a bright young limb of the law, upon being sent to the legislature because of their honesty or their bright minds have miserably fallen down on their jobs to the disappointment of their friends, and to their own chagrin, because they lacked experience in business affairs.

IMPISH INK.

"There is no such thing as luck."
"There isn't eh? Did you ever see anybody upset an inkstand when it was empty?"—Judge.

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE NEEDS ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE UNIVERSITY.

(By I. S. West, President Louisiana Agricultural Association.)

As briefly as possible, I would like to explain the two projects which the Louisiana Agricultural Association has determined to put through.

The members of this association, representing the combined membership of nine of the largest agricultural and live stock associations in the State, have pledged themselves to work for two appropriations which will be asked for at the coming special session of the general assembly.

One is for an appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a building, or a wing of a building, for the College of Agriculture at the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College. The urgent need of such a building to replace the present houses, scattered all over the campus, which were donated by the Federal government, has already been brought to the attention of many, and practically all who understand the situation are in favor of this necessary appropriation.

The other appropriation to be requested is for \$25,000 to purchase land for a college farm. It is becoming more and more necessary that the Agricultural College of Louisiana, like the agricultural colleges of other states, should have a college farm to give the agricultural students the practical instruction which they cannot receive in the present situation. The Experiment Station is cramped and overcrowded and is what its name implies. It is for trying out of experiments, not for use as a practical farm. There is no place at present where the students may put into actual practice the science of agriculture which they have been taught in the class-room and laboratory, and there blend theory and practice, so necessary before they are competent to handle the great problems of agriculture for Louisiana.

Now we look upon these two appropriations, not as expense items, but as investments. We are told that there would be no objections to these appropriations if there were funds. Our point is this: If rigid economy is followed in the handling of the appropriations, and only such funds appropriated as will meet the bare living expenses of our various State institutions, there will be enough left over to make these two investments. Had certain institutions not been given huge increases there would have been enough last year. Let us see this year that the farmers' appropriation is not forgotten.

I hope that each and every farmer will call the attention of his member of the General Assembly, House and Senate, to these agricultural needs, explain the proposition to him and let him know the extreme importance of these appropriations being made by the legislature in May. Our farmers are in position to demand support of their State institution of agricultural learning. Urge this on your legislators and get your friends to do the same.

CONCRETE FENCE POSTS.

(Modern Farming.)
Where cement is easily obtained and proper aggregates are available, which applies practically to the greater part of the United States, farmers are finding it profitable to substitute concrete posts for posts of wood. Wooden posts are temporary at best, and in some localities decay within a few years.

Concrete posts are indestructible, keep in better alignment than wooden posts, and, under normal conditions, cost little more if as much as the latter. In some sections of the country they can be made cheaper than a good wooden post. Their fireproof and everlasting qualities make them especially desirable. A simple type of post can be easily made on the farm. A farmer may make his own molds, or he can purchase them from one of the various concerns that manufacture molds on a large scale. Farmers sometimes club together in purchasing factory or metal molds, thus reducing expense to the individual. This is a very good plan, as metal molds do not warp or decay.

The easiest and cheapest wooden mold to make is the straight mold, or one for a post which does not taper. Such molds are merely long boxes having various devices for making the molding of the post a simple matter. On account of the amount of lumber saved and the ease with which these molds are filled, straight molds are generally made in "sets" or "gangs," by constructing several side by side with a continuous bottom and end pieces.

Posts should be reinforced with a rod or wire in each corner. In most cases round bars three-sixteenth or one-fourth inch in diameter are used.

After the molds have been oiled or soaped, the concrete should be placed in them at once. If, for any reason, the concrete stands thirty minutes before using, it should be thrown away and a new batch mixed, for cement, if it has once partially set, makes weak, dangerous concrete, even though it is rettempered by turning or adding water. After the molds are filled evenly to the depth of three-fourths of an inch or one inch, according to the spacing of the reinforced rods or wires, the reinforcement should be laid in, properly spaced by means of at least three "fool-proof"

wire spacers. The concrete should then be poured in until the molds are filled within three-fourths of an inch or one inch of the top, when the remaining reinforcement is fitted in place in the manner described above and the molds are completely filled. To render the concrete more compact, a crowbar or a pinch bar should be placed under each corner of the mold successively and moved up and down quickly. This vibration makes the concrete more compact by shaking out the air bubbles, but there will be very few of these bubbles if the concrete is thoroughly mixed and of proper consistency. If desired, the exposed corners of the post may be beveled with an "edger" and the open face given a neat finish by using a trowel immediately after the surface water has been absorbed and before the concrete has become too hard.

The following are exceedingly important precautions:
Do not expose the newly made posts to wind, hot sunshine or frost.

Do not remove the mold from the green post until thoroughly hardened, which generally requires two or three days. Even then the post must remain on the bottom board in the shade and not be disturbed for at least a week. During the first two days keep the post wet and covered with canvas, burlap or other clean material, and dampen it thereafter each day for about a week.

In mixing the concrete, if unscreened "bank-run" gravel is decided upon, it should be used in the proportion of 1 part of cement to 4 parts of gravel. For crushed rock or screened gravel (which is much better than "bank-run" gravel) the concrete should be used in the proportion of 1 part of cement, 2 parts of sand, and 4 parts of rock or gravel. All measurements should be made with the material poured loosely into the measuring box, and the box, when full, should be carefully leveled.

RANSELL FAVORS LARGER APPROPRIATIONS FOR L. S. U.

"There isn't a farmer in Louisiana who couldn't make money for himself by attending the short courses in agriculture at Louisiana State University. There isn't a planter who wouldn't make profit if he would send his manager or go himself to those short courses. One of the best services to be rendered Louisiana would be for the associations of commerce of the state to conduct a campaign to treble and quadruple the number of farmers who attend those courses."

This statement was made by United States Senator Ransdell to members of the land and immigration committee of the Association of Commerce in New Orleans following a conference on ways and means to establish more sympathetic and cordial relations between New Orleans and the rural sections of the state, and to promote more efficient methods of agriculture.

"I know that from my own experience," said the Senator. "I sent my plantation manager to Baton Rouge last February to the short course in agriculture and what he learned about farming generally, especially about feeding a balanced ration to my mules and stock, is saving me many times what I have ever paid in taxes to support the schools of Louisiana."

"Our people do not realize what a practical working plant, busy twelve months in the year to help them, has been built up about the State University. It is modeled after the University of Wisconsin; its work is devised along similar lines, and its results, in quality, have been of the same excellent sort. There are experts in practical agriculture there at Baton Rouge,—Dr. Dodson of the State Experiment Station; Dr. Dalrymple, the great veterinarian; Dr. Kidder; Prof. Jordan; Prof. Tiebout; Prof. Tucker, and others—not to mention Dr. Coates of the Sugar School—whose reputations are established in the country."

"Unhappily, the state has not given the institution the funds needed to enable it to do its greatest amount of good; or to carry the gospel of what it could do down to the individual farmer. I am told that the University of Wisconsin, after which it is modeled, gets three million dollars a year. The Louisiana State University gets only a paltry hundred thousand dollars a year from our state!"

"To our shame be it said, that Louisiana, where agriculture is now and always will be the greatest interest, has spent only ten thousand dollars for agricultural buildings at the University! The structures occupied by this department were all donated by the Federal government, were part of the old garrison and arsenal equipment, and the 'agricultural hall' was once Uncle Sam's blacksmith shop!"

"I would suggest two practical things to stimulate agricultural methods and improve country prosperity in Louisiana:
"First. Let every commercial organization, every agricultural society, every police jury, every city council in Louisiana, and at least fifty leading farmers in every one of our sixty-four parishes tell the Louisiana General Assembly that the people want Louisiana State University equipped to do its full work of good for Louisiana's farmers.
"Second. Get these same agencies working together on a campaign to increase the number of those who go to the winter 'short courses' from the

EDENBORN LINE

(Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.)

THE SHORT LINE THE POPULAR ROUTE

BETWEEN

Shreveport, Alexandria,

Baton Rouge and New Orleans

and to all points in the East and Southeast

E. C. D. MARSHALL,
General Freight and Passenger Agent
Shreveport, La.

Photographs Enlarging Finishing

When in Baton Rouge be sure to see.....

EWING, Inc.,
Photographers.

"THE SOUTH'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS." SOULE COLLEGE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

YOUR BOY AND GIRL

Should be given the best training to prepare them for success in business. Personal instruction, Free Employment Department, Complete College Bank, College Store and Wholesale Office. No misrepresentations to secure students. Through the success of 11,200 former students, Soule College is recognized everywhere as a Wide Awake, Practical, Popular and Successful School. GEO. SOULE & SONS

Lehmann's Seed Store

245 Main Street, Baton Rouge, La.

SEEDS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS

"LITTLE ADS."

FOR SALE—I have a first-class six horse power gasoline engine, run altogether about 30 days, for sale cheap. Reason for selling, need a larger engine. Bargain for any one who needs an engine. Wilson, La., Cash Store.

WANTED—Cabbage, Sweet Potatoes, Country Produce. Write or phone C. M. BROOKS & CO., Baton Rouge. (10-4-b.p.)

LOST—Part of solid gold cuff link, about one inch long. Resembles bar at end of watch chain. Liberal reward for return to R. M. Leake.

Whippoorwill peas for sale. Apply to L. W. DOHERTY, Jr., St. Francisville, La. (10-4)

FOR SALE—300 barrels of white corn at market prices. W. H. Richardson, Wilcox, La.

FOR SALE—Pure Barred Rock Eggs, setting of 15 for \$1.00. Mrs. A. Hadden.

WANTED—Lespedeza seed and hay, yellow yams, cabbage and other produce. List with me. I will get you more. C. M. BROOKS, 212 Laurel St., Baton Rouge, La.

FOR SALE—A few fine Duroc-Jersey pigs. PARKER STOCK FARM.

NOTICE.

Automobiles will not be permitted in the Rosedown field. JAS. P. BOWMAN.

350 who were there in February of this year—to a round thousand or twelve hundred in the winter of next year."

The fountain, designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for one of the courts of the Tower of Jewels at the San Francisco Exposition, symbolizes El Dorado in a very queer way. Two gigantic figures stand at the portal barring the way inside to two smaller figures on their knees, apparently beseeching entrance. And yet is not El Dorado for each one of us some dear thing lost which can never, never be regained?

"MISTAKES" OF THE FATHERS. (Chicago Public.)

Of all the blunders of the Fathers of the Republic, what has been more humiliating to the nation than the Constitutional provision that Congress shall not convey titles of nobility? This has necessitated our rich citizens paying enormous prices for foreign titles, some of which were a little the worse for

PARCEL POST SERVICE

KEAN BROS.

LAUNDRY AND BOWSER'S SYSTEM OF DRY CLEANING

Baton Rouge, La.

Coats 75c
Trousers 50c
Vests 25c
Suits \$1.00
Ladies' Dresses a Specialty.

We pay return postage on 50c or more.

RHEA SPRINGS
Where No Better Water Flows
COLE, TENNIS, DANCING,
BOATING, SWIMMING, GARAGE
RATES SENSIBLE
Write for Free Illustrated Booklet
RHEA SPRINGS CO.
Rhea Springs, Tennessee

WHY NOT?

Spend a few days at

MINERAL WELLS

THE HUMAN REPAIR SHOP

Thousands have been benefited by the Health-restoring Waters of this Wonderful Resore. So Can You.

EXCURSION RATES DAILY

Via



WITH LIBERAL RETURN LIMIT
FREE LITERATURE ON REQUEST

For particulars as to rates, etc., ask the agent or write
A. D. BELL, G. D. HUNTER,
Asst. G. P. A. Gen. Pass. Agt.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

wear, and compelled a part of the citizens to be satisfied with such plebeian appellations as general, colonel, major, captain, and a few naval titles; while the remainder of the population has been forced to content themselves with the title of "doctor."

Twenty-one are dead and twenty-two are reported missing as a result of the rain, wind and electrical storms in central Texas.