

The True Democrat.

VOL. XXIV

ST. FRANCISVILLE, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915

NO. 30

WOODLAWN FARM

J. B. McGEHEE
1836-1913

The Woodlawn Idea is ever alive and active. "Hands that work, brains that think, hearts that love," keep pace with the inspirational processes of Nature, and prosperity, contentment, and faith in our fellowman and ourselves, cover all within our boundaries.

All serious enquirers welcome.

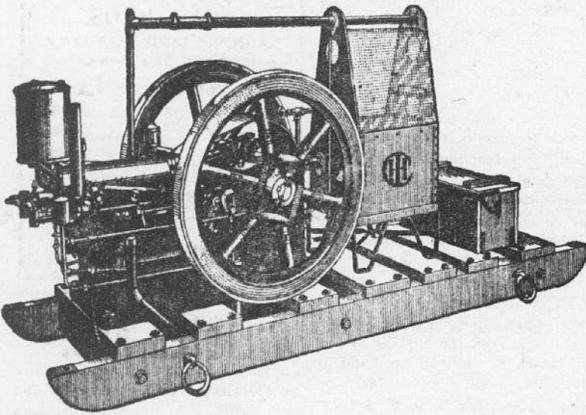
SUCCESS LIES IN MUTUAL SERVICE

J. S. McGEHEE. - - Laurel Hill, La.

ALWAYS ON HAND

NEW MACKEREL, DILL PICKLES, SOUR PICKLES, SAUER KRAUT, HOLLAND HERRINGS, COD FISH, DRIED AND CANNED SHRIMP, TUNA FISH, CHOICE ASPARAGUS TIPS, CAMPBELL'S SOUPS AND PORK AND BEANS, CHIPPED BEEF, SLICED BACON IN GLASSES; ALSO BACON CUT IN QUANTITY TO SUIT PURCHASER. FULL LINE OF VORIES' FANCY CAKES. CEREALS IN PUFFED RICE, PUFFED WHEAT, CREAM OF WHEAT, CORN FLAKES, OAT MEAL, FRESH STAR AND DIAMOND "C" HAMS.

GEO. RETTIG'S
OF COURSE.



HARDWARE, DISC AND SECTION HARROWS, GUANO DISTRIBUTORS, AVERY'S IMPROVED CHILLED PLOWS, AMERICAN HOG-FENCE, PLOW GEARS AND ALL OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

CHAS WEYDERT.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

There WILL BE light if you buy your electric light bulbs from me. All sizes Interstate Electric Company's Mazda and Carbon Lamps in stock. Orders taken for all kinds of electrical appliances.

J. C. STORM.

St. Francisville, La.

EDENBORN LINE

(Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.)

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN 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.

...LET THE TRUE DEMOCRAT PRINT IT...

NEWS MULTUM IN PARVO

Cotton was declared absolute contraband of war by Great Britain, and it was the expectation that France will take the same action.

Italy declared war against Turkey, basing it on the support given the revolt in Libya and the detention of Italian subjects in Syria.

A British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser successfully in the Baltic; the Germans lost two torpedo boats and the Russians three vessels in the battle in the Gulf of Riga.

Ambassador Gerard was directed to ask an explanation from Berlin of the sinking of the steamship Arabic of the White Star Line with a loss of thirty-nine lives, including two Americans.

Eleven bodies were recovered from the St. Louis flood and one other person was drowned, while the loss on peaches in the Ozark valley was \$500,000 and the corn loss \$1,000,000.

Washington delayed action in the case of the sinking of the Arabic, believing the British censor was suppressing facts which entitled Germany to a hearing.

Revised estimates of the havoc wrought by last week's storm along the Texas coast file the financial loss to \$50,000,000, with probably 300 persons dead.

The United Fruit Company steamship Marowijne is still missing.

The Germans captured the fortress of Ossowetz, giving them another stronghold and leaving only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk to Russia in the central section.

Italy consented to permit children born after the American naturalization of their parents to be considered American citizens.

Secretary McAdoo offered to deposit \$30,000,000 gold in reserve banks if needed to hold up cotton prices under the contraband declaration.

Rumania was expected to enter the war on the side with Italy, while Greece sympathized with the Allies also, and Bulgaria was awaiting the reply of Serbia to the demand to cede Macedonia, all the Balkan states believing the time ripe to enter the conflict in order to share the spoils.

A British estimate put 3,200,000 Germans on the two firing lines, while 8,000,000 in all are fit for war, and argued that all are at the front for whom there is equipment.

Berlin asserted that the Austro-Germans had crossed the Pulva river and the Bug, the Russians falling back.

Shipping out of Galveston was resumed, and some water was circulated through the mains.

Stores were reopened in Galveston and conditions in the storm-swept island city are fast returning to normal.

The German naval force was driven from the Bay of Riga with the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke, seven cruisers and three torpedo boats, after an attempt to land ended in the extermination of the men who crammed four barges.

Fifty thousand tons of flour were ordered shipped to Mexico City to relieve the distress there.

The Eastman Kodak Company, with an income of \$13,000,000 in 1913 on a capital of \$28,000,000, was declared a monopoly in violation of the Sherman act and until November was given to abrogate the illegal features.

THE POWER OF PRAISE.

(Clarence Urmy.)

A little word of praise—what joy it brings,
And how it cheers the very soul of things!
'Mid starless night, 'mid sunless day,
'Mid dust and thorns along life's way,
A word of praise—and lo,
About us lilies blow!

A little word of praise—how quickly said,
How far its kindly influence is shed!
The pain, the grief, corroding care,
Life's loneliness, so hard to bear;
A word of praise—and then
The world is glad again!

A little word of praise—we cannot know
The bounds to which the spoken thought
May go;

For words have wings of woe or weal,
And thoughts have power to harm or heal;
A word of praise—a gem
In Fortune's diadem!

A little word of praise—so short the time,
Ere it will be too late to heed this rhyme:
Go forth and find some weary soul
Where raging seas of sorrow roll;
A word of praise—and "Peace!"
Shall bid the tempest cease.

Music Teacher—Mrs. Jones, your daughter is improving rapidly, but when she gets to the scales I have to watch her closely.

Mrs. Jones—She is just like her father. You see, he made his money in the retail grocery business.—National Food Magazine.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

The complete list of the membership of the constitutional convention, which meets in New Orleans in September, if ordered by the people of Louisiana at the August 31 election, was made possible by the receipt of the completed returns from Jackson parish.

There will be in the convention 12 Progressives and 111 Democrats.

The representation by parties and parishes is as follows:

DEMOCRATS.

Acadia—Be nH. Balley and W. A. McCausland.

Allen—John Chaumont.

Assumption—Charles T. Wortham.

Ascension—Archille I. Picard and Edward N. Pugh.

Avoyelles—C. P. Couvillion and J. W. Joffron.

Beauregard—Frank E. Powell.

Bienville—W. U. Richardson.

Bossier—W. H. Hodges Jr. and W. H. Scanland.

Caddo—T. C. Barret, J. M. Foster,

P. P. Keith, Henry Hunsicker.

Calcasieu—W. B. Williams.

Caldwell—George Wear Sr.

Cameron—James M. Welch.

Catahoula—S. R. Holstein.

Claiborne—Drew Ferguson and J. E. Moore.

Concordia—John Dale.

DeSoto—Charles W. Klam and Henry T. Liverman.

East Baton Rouge—Wade H. Bynum and George K. Favrot.

East Carroll—J. M. Kennedy.

East Feliciana—H. H. Kilbourne and Abel J. Norwood.

Evangeline—Yves L. Fontenot.

Franklin—E. A. Cordill.

Grant—C. H. Teal.

Iberia—Porteus R. Burke.

Iberville—Paul G. Barron and Andrew H. Gay Jr.

Jackson—J. J. Lewis.

Jefferson—John E. Fleury.

Jefferson Davis—S. A. Pennington.

Lafayette—William Campbell and Fernand Mouton.

LaSalle—Henry E. Hardtner.

Lincoln—R. G. Mitchell.

Livingston—Edgar Settoon.

Madison—George Spencer.

Morehouse—H. Flood Madison.

Natchitoches—Phanor Breazeale, M. H. Carver, C. M. Cunningham.

Orleans—Ward 1, Junius Garlick;

Ward 2, Thomas Killeen; Ward 3,

Charles A. Byrne, Edward Rightor and John P. Sullivan; Ward 4, Ernest T.

Florence; Ward 5, H. Dabiezelski and James O'Connor; Ward 6, Charles J.

Theard; Ward 7, Loys Charbonnet and Charles F. LaBarre; Ward 9, Philip

Arrsa and George Thoele; Ward 8,

Thomas Smith; Ward 10, Robert

Ewing and William T. Hardie; Ward

11, Henry P. Dart and Ethelred M.

Stafford; Ward 12, Paul H. Maloney;

Ward 13, John T. Michel; Ward 14,

Isaiah D. Moore; Ward 15, Martin

Behrman; Ward 16, B. H. Hans; Ward

17, James B. Humphreys.

Ouachita—Allen Sholars and E. P.

Stubbs Jr.

Plaquemines—Simon Leopold.

Pointe Coupee—William C. Carruth

and R. Mumford Phillips.

Rapides—John C. Blackman, James

W. Bolton and John R. Hunter.

Red River—J. T. S. Thomas.

Richland—C. J. Ellis.

Sabine—Silas D. Ponder.

St. Bernard—Albert Estopinal Jr.

St. Charles—R. A. Dubroca.

St. Helena—Robert T. Carter.

St. James—Joseph D. Dornier and

J. E. Doussan.

St. John—James V. Chenet.

St. Landry—Gilbert L. Dupre, Henry

E. Estorge and L. Austin Fontenot.

St. Martin—A. E. Domengeaux and

E. M. Vuillemot.

St. Tammany—Harvey E. Ellis.

Tangipahoa—Robert Raymond Reid.

Tensas—George H. Clinton and

Frank L. Guthrie.

Terrebonne—Robert D. Butler and

Joseph A. Humphrys.

Union—H. G. Fields.

Vermillion—L. O. Broussard and R.

J. Montagne.

Vernon—M. A. Cavanaugh Jr.

Washington—M. Collier Poole.

Webster—John N. Sandlin.

West Baton Rouge—Francis J. White-

head.

West Carroll—M. H. O'Connell.

West Feliciana—M. S. Taylor.

Winn—Matt Milam.

PROGRESSIVES.

Assumption—John Marks.

Iberia—L. O. Hacker and H. N. Pharr.

Lafourche—Edgar E. Morvant and

Alcide Robichaux.

St. Mary—Walter A. O'Neill, J. A.

Peterman and E. A. Pharr.

Terrebonne—Albert M. Dupont and

Hugh M. Wallis Jr.

Vermillion—Raphael J. Labaube and

Rom. P. LeBlanc.

GOV. HALL SPEAKS TO THE POINT

Gov. Hall made the following statement last week:

"The State absolutely needs, above all else, a re-arrangement of its fiscal system on a business basis. The condition that confronts us is not peculiar to this State. It exists in as acute degree in the rich State of Illinois and other states where practically the same system prevails. Those who feel an interest in the future welfare, progress and prosperity of the State realize that something must be done.

"The matter of our equalization of assessments began to be agitated back in the administration of Gov. Heard. It received more serious consideration during the administration of Governor Blanchard, when, it will be remembered, a commission was appointed. During the last State campaign it was considerably discussed, and every candidate for Governor was pledged to use his influence and power to accomplish the necessary reforms. One of the important matters mentioned in my inaugural address was the need of a revision of our system of assessment and taxation.

"So, the matter is not a new one, and the system existing to-day was not brought about by any condition that has recently arisen. I have made every honest endeavor through the instrumentality of the legislature to secure relief, but every effort has been defeated as a result of the obstructive tactics of politicians and special interests.

"They offered nothing and made no effort to do anything except to prevent anything from being done. They said that the proper way to accomplish the necessary change was a constitutional convention. Now they are opposing a convention. What do they offer at this time? Nothing! They merely want for reasons of their own, the convention defeated.

"Having exhausted every effort to remedy the system in some way, I have advocated the calling of this convention, so that the people, through the men specially chosen by them, may do it. I do not consider that my personal or political fortunes are remotely involved. The only interest I feel, is in securing, if possible, a proper organic law for the State. The people have the power to decide. The question, of course, is entirely with them.

"There are other important matters which should, and I am sure would, receive the consideration of the convention. I will not undertake now to go into details.

"Some criticism is made that no one knows what the convention will do. This is absurd. There is no one authorized to formulate a constitution on any plan. Who has the right to do it? The people know as much what the convention will do as they know what Congress will do when it convenes or what the Legislature will do. But the people have this safeguard, if one be needed: If the constitution is not satisfactory, they can defeat its ratification. Why then should any one have any honest misapprehension?

"The political elements opposing the convention, as usual, evolve from their imaginations many reasons why the convention should not be held.

"None of them are really worthy of consideration. One of the things charged, which may be mentioned, is that there is some scheme behind it all to extend terms of office. This, of course, if accomplished, would interfere with the ambition of some of them to hold office. There is not, so far as I know, the slightest foundation, in fact, for any such statement. Certainly I have never said or done anything to indicate a desire for an extension of term; if I could obtain an extension of two, or even four years, by turning my hand, I would not turn it.

"I went into office to serve the people of this State to the best of my ability for four years. I have served them unselfishly, fulfilling every pledge that I made before the election. When my term of service will have ended I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have been faithful to the trust and of being able to show a record of accomplishment not surpassed by any other administration in the history of the State."

Judge no candidate for office by what he says now. Judge him by his record. If a man has not been a friend to the people in the past: Beware. To paraphrase Tom Moore:

"You can break and you can shatter,
The jug if yer choose ter;
But the place where the whiskey was,
Will smell like it use ter."

—People's Paper, De Ridder.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA

Mayor Behrman received an appeal for food and clothing for nearly three thousand persons in Cameron parish, destitute on account of the storm.

Mrs. Deborah Allen Milliken was awarded The Times-Picayune loving cup for 1914.

Estimates from Louisiana and Texas said rice crop losses in the recent hurricane will reach an enormous figure.

Judge Brunot, at Baton Rouge, refused to grant an injunction asked by R. J. Montagne to keep the names of Progressives off the ballot for the general election.

CONSTITUTION SCORE STORIES.

(Lake Charles American-Press.)

Our scared brethren of the Louisiana press, who are afraid to let the constitutional convention meet and try to rectify the very real and generally acknowledged evils of our present basic law, talk mysteriously of some baleful "program" of objectionable laws which is to be slipped in, somehow, and jockeyed into law under the unsuspecting eyes of the taxpayers. None of them know just what these mysterious enactments are to be, or how they affect the taxpayers, or how they can be incorporated in a constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people so as to escape discussion, criticism and death at the polls, but they continually urge that the constitutional convention must be killed before it is born, just to rescue the state from this danger.

It occurs to us that the existence of such a secret understanding among the "politicians" makes it all the more desirable to hold the convention. If any furtive interest is to be served by legislation in this state, it is first necessary to know what it seeks to do before the people can fight it off. The holding of a constitutional convention will inevitably disclose these secret aims and desires, if they really exist, and the voters will have a chance to slaughter them at the polls. Otherwise, they will hang as threatening clouds over our heads until the opportunity arrives to enact them into law without submission to the people.

It may be argued that the taxpayers will vote for whatever the convention sees fit to submit in the way of a constitution, without a close examination into its provisions. There is little likelihood of this. The amendments to the present constitution, which are submitted from time to time, are increasingly scrutinized and good ones generally adopted and bad ones rejected. If the people are so careful about amendments they will be more so when the entire constitution is submitted to them.

All these figments about conspiracies to destroy our liberties, these raw-head-and-bloody-bones yarns only fit to frighten children, are based upon the idea that the constitution will be finally adopted by the convention as its predecessors were, without being submitted to a vote of the people. But the upstanding feature of the situation is that the people of Louisiana must accept this constitution by vote before it becomes law. The present constitution of Louisiana would suit the political or other selfish interests of the state better than any new instrument that could be devised; if they desire anything more than they already have, it would be much easier to secure it from the legislature, where the consent of the people is not required and their intervention impossible.

All of this agitation against the holding of any convention at all means that the people of Louisiana, in the opinion of the agitators, are incapable of governing themselves or deciding what is best for themselves. The man who votes against the holding of a convention, in the election next Tuesday, says by his vote that he is either too ignorant to tell whether the constitution to be submitted by the convention is good or bad, or too cowardly to vote as his judgment dictates.

"Many people will no doubt be surprised to learn that there are not enough butter milk and cream produced in Louisiana to supply the people on the farms of the state, to say nothing of supplying our small and large cities," says J. M. Cadwallader, of the Louisiana State University. "The northern dairymen are enjoying the profits realized by producing butter and selling it to our southern farmers for forty cents per pound when we can produce butter and milk cheaper than they. If for no other reason, Louisiana farmers should engage in dairying to supply their own needs."