

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, August 28, 1915.

Being an understudy of J. Y. Sanders will not commend Candidate Pleasant to the voters.

September 1 may be "Fried Chicken" Day in Missouri, but thanks be, it comes oftener in Louisiana.

If the United States put an embargo on ammunition, England would reconsider declaring cotton contraband.

After all though, nobody can get interested in the next governor, until the convention question is settled.

Germany has asked for time to explain the Arabic incident as not "deliberately unfriendly." It will take time.

As expected, the jury could not "find" the lynchers of Leo Frank. It did not care to make perjurers of Marietta's citizens.

An adverse vote for the convention expresses unfaith in the ability of the people to judge a constitution when it is written.

And yet, Mr. Pleasant has never told what he would do, if elected, to improve Louisiana's financial affairs. Maybe he doesn't know.

To counterbalance the claim that Luxemburg has suffered nothing by German occupation, 4,000 of her citizens are serving as volunteers in the French army.

The world is becoming so inured to horrors, that the torpedoing of the Arabic, and the sinking of German vessels in the Gulf of Riga caused scarcely a shudder. The hardening process is one of the worst features of war.

Aug. 31 is the date for the election to determine whether or no there shall be a convention, to meet Sept. 14. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the convention will eventuate, unless the entire adverse vote in the country would turn out, which may not reasonably be expected.

Cultivate a certain amount of pride in your children, that will enable them to have that sort of self-respect, which feels the wound of another's reproach and that seems to be an annoyance to others. In the crazy rush for "fun," children sometimes become very callous to what is thought of them by grown people.

C. P. Dunbar of Opelousas has announced for register of state land office. R. L. Garland, Henry Lastrapes, H. E. Estorge, E. L. Loeb and John W. Lewis form his campaign committee. Mr. Dunbar is the father of Bobby Dunbar, we believe, and his candidacy will appeal to many from their former sympathy with him as a father. The fact that John W. Lewis endorses him is another item in his favor.

An exchange reprints an editorial from Florida Parishes, heading it "One Louisiana paper approves Franklynch-ing." It is well put: one, and one only. As for Florida Parishes' argument that the initial crime against Mary Phagan was that of a vicious white man, rather than that of a negro, who merely rapes, this also is mere supposition, being true only of the country dinky. A city negro is sophisticated in all forms of vice when he so chooses.

Henry Ford's laboratory investigators have shown that a helping of tomato soup, macaroni and cheese, ice cream, 2 slices of wheat bread with 1/2 ounce of butter, all costing 15 cents, contain 1,000 calories and 31 protein, while tomato soup, potted roast, creamed spinach with egg, gingerbread, coffee, and the same quantity of bread and butter, costing in all 38 cents, contain only 905 calories and 34 protein gms. In other words, the macaroni and ice cream put it over the roast beef. Yes, we'll take the ice cream, right now.

The San Francisco Exposition bids fair to show a profit on its operations when it closes Dec. 4. This is unprecedented—that an exposition should actually make money. But this is doubtless due to the fact that the European war, having stopped the tide of foreign travel, it has turned instead to the Land of the Golden West. This should be an object lesson to all of what "seeing America first" can accomplish both in pleasure to the individual American, and profit to the various localities of note on this continent.

THE SHORT BALLOT.

The House of Governors is meeting in Boston, this week. The governors in attendance will discuss the short ballot, but judging the future by the past, nothing practical will be accomplished, beyond the cultivation of a wider liberality by meeting together and becoming better acquainted with each other and with the various problems that confront them in their executive capacity. For that is absolutely as far as the House of Governors goes. It is a sort of Interpreter's House where the gubernatorial pilgrims are refreshed and entertained. The governors seem to lack the cohesive powers to form any plan or originate any legislation worth bringing back to their respective states.

In the short ballot however they have a subject that so intimately concerns them and their successors, that it must arouse their keenest interest. The short ballot must inspire entire unanimity among the governors, as not one but has in the course of his administration found one of his colleagues—and supposed coadjutors—at the capitol, not an adviser and assistant but an active enemy instead, all the more able, by the circumstance of close association, to render abortive his efforts in any given line. This is not fair to any governor. The people select him to carry out a definite program of state business, and at the same time men out of sympathy with him are elected, and they immediately qualify as marplots of his administration. Should a governor be permitted to select his "cabinet," as a President does, he would be assured of active coadjutors, whom official etiquette demands shall resign so soon as they cease to be in sympathy with their chief. This view of the matter should make the assembled governors very enthusiastic in pushing the propaganda for a short ballot.

The usual argument for the short ballot is made in behalf of the voter. It is claimed that it will make his duty of selection lighter, will economize his time, and further will be a safeguard against fraudulent voting. These evidently count in favor of the short ballot; also that aspirants for cabinet positions would be spared the expense and labor of a state campaign, not to mention the annoyance of the voters incident thereto.

The short ballot does not mean undue centralization of power. It merely provides governors with the assistants that a president already has.

A MARE'S NEST.

Says Mr. R. G. Pleasant in the circular, which he has presumably addressed to every voter in the State: "As matters now stand, there are many ulterior sectional, financial and political motives actuating a few disingenuous men, who hope to control the convention and profit by it. And, in order to carry out at least a part of their scheme, HEAVY BOND ISSUES and INCREASED TAXATION are parts of the programme."

Is this statement made by Mr. Pleasant the attorney general, or only Mr. Pleasant the candidate? It may be fairly suspected that it is only Mr. Pleasant the partisan and candidate speaking, for surely Mr. Pleasant the attorney general knows that no scheme for HEAVY BOND ISSUES and INCREASED TAXATION (cape his) can go through unless the people agree to it, as the constitution must be ratified by them. If they want the bond issue, etc., they can accept the constitution, otherwise, they need not accept it.

But this is only a mare's nest that Mr. Pleasant has discovered. "Disingenuous men" of whatever identity, carry out their schemes in caucuses, committee and board meetings, even in the legislature, but they do not propose measures which will be put in cold black and white and submitted to the sovereign vote of the people for ratification.

Try again, Mr. Candidate!

Convention opposers must not forget that there will be a deficit of about \$400,000 in the state's future revenues as already appropriated. If they think by staving off a convention they will also escape extra taxation, in one form or another, to meet that deficit, then they are most certainly pursuing vain imaginations. It were better to have it proposed through a new constitution, which they may accept or refuse according to its merits, than by leaving it to a future legislature. It is also quite possible that through the economy of abolishing the fee system and some of the sinecure offices that even the extra taxation may be obviated.

Mr. Pleasant thinks that a before-election convention is no time to make a constitution abolishing fees of sheriffs, clerks of court, etc. If that be not the time, then there is no time under heaven when it can be done. When a campaign is on is the only time when all candidates will be forced to agree to the proposition, since no candidate would dare to do otherwise. Mr. Pleasant is reduced to very slim arguments if he must adduce this point in opposition to a convention. No doubt Candidate Pleasant himself would agree to many things now that he would ignore should he ever become Gov. Pleasant.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The charter of the new bank appears in these columns to-day, and shows that the project has been fairly launched. The personnel of its officers and directors, as set forth in the charter, is highly satisfactory in every respect and inspires confidence and good will. The fact that a bank is so sorely needed here, the lack hampering every enterprise contemplated or attempted, is sufficient reason for the most unanimous support and co-operation, and we earnestly bespeak such for the Bank of Commerce.

REVOLUTION WANTED.

Unless there be a political revolution in Louisiana, says George K. Favrot, he will be a candidate for attorney general. In view of such a contingency, let the revolution come on—St. Francisville True Democrat.

Yes. And should it come, the people could select no better man for the position of attorney general than George K. Favrot. When he was sent to congress, he made the best record of any man sent there in our experience of twenty-five years. What he did at home would have been done by any man under the circumstances. We are a Northern man, but we honor George K. Favrot for punishing the producer (sic) of his home.—Southern Vindicator.

The Southern Vindicator, Hammond, evidently lets the wish be father to the thought in stating that George K. Favrot was the best congressman from the sixth district in twenty-five years. Hardly six people will agree with the Vindicator's opinion on this subject. As for the other point adduced by the Vindicator, there was no question of a man's honor involved. The Vindicator should acquaint itself with the facts. That—and better proof-reading—would tend to make its statements less absurd.

"If I could obtain an extension of my term for two or four years, by turning my hand, I would not do so," says Gov. Hall, and if he were a Catholic, he could almost believe that his term of purgatory has been served at the same time. Gov. Hall has not had so easy a job as to make him sigh for more of it.

The Secretary of State has distributed among the parishes of Louisiana about \$30,000, derived from the automobile tax imposed by the state, and apportioned on the basis of the amounts paid into the general fund by the respective parishes. In January about \$38,000 was disbursed when the first division of the proceeds of the tax was made. The Felicianas' share in this fund was very small, but we dare wager that it will increase considerably within the next year or two. Watch us grow autoward.

PREPARATION OF HOGS FOR EXHIBITION.

The preparation of hogs for exhibition at the fairs requires a considerable amount of time and labor and cannot be done in the space of a week or two. To begin with, the animals to be shown must possess the necessary breed characteristics to warrant the time and money which must be expended to prepare them for exhibition. A hog with a weak bone, lack of proper size for age, sway back, or badly wrinkled skin is not a show animal and will do the exhibitor more harm than good as an advertisement.

Having chosen the hogs for exhibition with these points in mind, the next step is to condition them. A hog in poor flesh, no matter how excellent it may be in other ways, will almost invariably lose to even an inferior animal in show condition. It is rather unfortunate that the show ring demands such high condition, as it is injurious to the future breeding qualities of the animals, but so long as the judges lay so much stress upon this, it is necessary that the exhibitor meet the requirement if he hopes to bring home any ribbons. The hog must not only be fat when it goes into the ring, but the flesh must be firm and evenly distributed. The hog should be allowed to eat all the succulent food it wishes and should be made to exercise daily so as to be able to stand shipment and to have the strength to walk into the ring easily.

The hogs should be gentled by handling and daily brushing; the brushing helps to make the hair lie close and at the same time stimulates nutrition, thus enabling the hog to make the best use of the food fed. The hogs should be supplied with plenty of cool, clean water to lie in and this should be protected from the sun. They should not, however, be allowed to wallow in the mud, as this cakes in the coat, causing the hair to stand in all directions. The appearance of the coat is frequently a big factor in influencing the judges' decision.—E. L. Jordan, Professor of Animal Industry, L. S. U.

As a precaution against the scab disease, Irish potato seed should be dipped in a solution containing one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water before planting. The seed should remain immersed in this solution for about two hours. A liberal use of potato seed of high grade will generally result in increased production and profit.—J. G. Lee, Professor of Horticulture and Forestry, L. S. U.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The True Democrat is authorized to announce John H. Clack as a candidate for re-election for Sheriff of West Feliciana parish, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

This paper is authorized to announce the name of D. M. Pipes as a candidate for the State Senate for this, the 17th Senatorial District, subject to the Democratic primary.

The True Democrat is authorized to announce the name of R. F. Walker as a candidate for the State Senate from the 17th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

The True Democrat is authorized to announce Willis R. Daniel as a candidate for sheriff of the Parish of West Feliciana, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

ALFALFA.

Where alfalfa can be successfully grown, it is a desirable crop for grazing hogs, and makes excellent hog feed in the form of hay. In fact, hogs eat alfalfa hay probably better than any other that we can grow, and they thrive on it when a little grain feed is added. Alfalfa should not be grazed very much during the periods when grasses and weeds thrive, that is, during the late spring and during the summer rains. The grazing animals eat the alfalfa only and the grass and weeds are given an opportunity to develop to an extent that enables them to soon overshadow the alfalfa, and eventually to kill it out. During good weather the crop is not seriously injured by pasturing hogs on it, and the animals thrive with little or no other food.

Alfalfa can be grown on most of the alluvial lands along the Red River, the well-drained stiff lands of the Mississippi, and on many of the bayous throughout the state. Permanent water should not rise within three feet of the surface of the soil for any considerable period of time, else the alfalfa will be killed. In the southern portion of the state, fall planting is most desirable. In the northern portion of the state, fall planting is most desirable if favorable season can be secured, but dry weather is apt to interfere. Spring planting is therefore frequently resorted to with satisfactory results. It is best to use about thirty pounds of seed per acre, covering not more than an inch deep. Special effort should be made to have good drainage. On soil that is not naturally suited to alfalfa, a light dressing of stable manure, that has been sprinkled with soil from a successful alfalfa field, is recommended, though this will not always insure success. Grazing the early spring crop of alfalfa with hogs sometimes is resorted to for the purpose of delaying the first cutting, as early fall sowing is apt to give a crop ready for harvest before good hay making weather prevails. An acre of alfalfa will sustain from fifteen to thirty hogs weighing from one hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and seventy-five pounds, but it is probably best not to carry so many, if the alfalfa is to be retained for a long period.

The best use to make of alfalfa in connection with hogs is to pasture it during good weather in the winter time, and make hay of it during the late spring and summer, and feed the hay to the hogs at such periods as may be necessary to supplement other feeds, or to become the main feed of sustenance.

RATIONS FOR FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE CONTAINING SILAGE.

It is impossible to give specific directions for feeding dairy cattle, as all cows do not produce the same amount of milk, are not the same size, and a ration that would be best for one cow might not suit another.

As a rule all dairy cows should have what roughage they will clean up well in the form of silage and hay, and fed in addition to this, grain in proportion to the amount of milk they produce. Cows weighing from 700 to 1000 pounds should be fed one pound of grain, or concentrated feed, for each three pounds of milk produced. Cows weighing more than 1,000 pounds should be fed one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced.

It might be mentioned that while different combinations of feed stuffs may be used in balancing rations the following are here given as examples for animals weighing 1,000 pounds:

- No. 1—2.5 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 2.5 lbs. corn and cob meal, 25 lbs. silage, 12 lbs. lespedeza or peanut-vine hay.
 - No. 2—2.5 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 2.5 lbs. corn and cob meal, 6 lbs. molasses, 25 lbs. silage, 10 lbs. alfalfa or pea-vine hay.
 - No. 3—3 lbs. wheat bran, 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 2 lbs. corn and cob meal, 4 lbs. molasses, 25 lbs. silage, 12 lbs. Bermuda or other grass hay.
 - No. 4—2 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 8 lbs. rice bran (containing 15% hulls), 30 lbs. silage, 12 lbs. lespedeza hay.
- The analysis of corn, sorghum and cane-top silage is so nearly alike that for all practical purposes they might be used interchangeably.

The Constitutional Convention New Orleans

A million dollar home—a dollar a day and upwards
HOTEL DE SOTO
The coolest and only absolutely fireproof hotel in New Orleans.
French and Creole Cooking—popular prices.
VIC LE BEAU, Managing Director.

THE SOUTH'S CHANGES! SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. SOULE COLLEGE NEW ORLEANS, LA.



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 misrepresentation to secure students. Through the success of 11,220,000 former students, Soule College is recognized everywhere as a Wise, Awake, Practical, Popular and Successful School. GEO. SOULE & SONS

HARVESTING CORN.

Corn may be harvested in the following ways:

1. Removing leaves before ears thoroughly mature, later harvesting the ears.
2. Cutting off tops of stalks just above ear and later harvesting same, as is done where stripping the stalks.
3. Removing ears and shuck but leaving stalk in field.
4. Removing ears only, leaving the shuck and stalk in field.
5. Cutting entire plant just before maturity and shocking it in the field to feed as dry fodder.
6. Cutting entire plant and putting it into a silo for ensilage.

The first two methods should not be used because it is too expensive to secure roughage for feeding purposes. If this was all the practice would not be so bad, but the yield is decreased, according to the results of southern experiment stations, from 10 to 20 per cent. The stripping of corn has been and is now more common in the northern portion of the state, where it can really be least afforded. Yields on those lands is one-third to one-half of what it is on the more fertile alluvial soils. Those who still desire to secure their bulky feed stuffs by this method will never become assets to the state as corn growers.

The bulk of corn in Louisiana is pulled shuck and ear together. It is done with the idea that the shuck is a protection from the weevil, which is true to some extent if the weevil has not attacked the ear in the field. Where the weevil is under the shuck at time of harvesting it is better to remove all covering from the ear, leaving that portion in the field. Shucks are usually very tight on the ear in warmer climates, but with the husking peg or hook, which is worn on the hand, it may be very easily and quickly removed. This will, no doubt, become the practice of harvesting corn in all the cotton states. By storing in tight cribs the weevil can be much easier combated with carbon-bisulphide.

The cutting of "fodder" (stalk and ear) is not practiced in the Gulf Coast states, as the deterioration of corn in this condition is large.

Ensilage is one of the best products of corn for feeding purposes, as one can save and feed the whole plant without any material loss if cane is used to pack silage when filling the silo. Corn for this purpose should be fairly well advanced towards maturity; the shucks and the lowest four or five leaves beginning to turn yellow.—A. F. Kidder, Professor of Agronomy, L. S. U.

A BOON FOR CANDIDATES.

The law forbids any one from soliciting contributions for any purpose from a candidate. Read these two sections from Act No. 213, as follows:

Section 23. That no person shall demand, solicit, ask or invite any payment or contribution for any religious, charitable, or other cause, or organization supposed to be primarily for the public good, from any candidate for nomination or election.

Section 24. That no person shall demand, solicit, ask or invite any candidate for nomination or for public office or party position to subscribe for the support of any club organization, or to buy tickets to any entertainment or ball, or to pay for space in any book, program, periodical, paper or publication.

THE WATER CURE.

A Swedish farmer who lived on his wheat farm in Minnesota was taken ill, and his wife telephoned the doctor.

"If you have a thermometer," answered the physician, "take his temperature. I will be out and see him presently."

An hour or so later, when the doctor drove up, the woman met him at the door.

"How is he?" asked the doctor. "Well," said she, "I ban put the barometer on him like you tell me, and it say, 'Very dry,' so I give him a pitcher of water to drink, and now he ban gone back to work."—Youth's Companion.

Get Yourself Right

FOR THE BIG SEASON AHEAD

MINERAL WELLS

(The Human Repair Shop)

WILL FIX YOU UP



OFFERS EXCURSION RATES DAILY

There is no better time to go than the present.

See your Local Agent for Rates, Schedules, etc., or write

A. D. BELL, GEO. D. HUNTER,
As. G. P. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PARCEL POST SERVICE

KEAN BROS.

LAUNDRY AND BOWSER'S

SYSTEM OF DRY CLEANING

Baton Rouge, La.

Coats 75c

Trousers 60c

Vests 35c

Suits \$1.00

Ladies' Dresses a Specialty.

We pay return postage

on 50c or more.

"LITTLE ADS."

WANTED TO BUY—Oak knots and fence posts. Write me what you have and price delivered at my place in the Ninth Ward. A. L. SOULE.

The public is hereby warned against buying cotton, corn, potatoes or wood from my tenants on the Locust Grove place until my rents are paid, unless they have a permit to sell from my agent. SUE M. SMITH (8-28-3m)

LOST—Small diamond pin with pearl bangle. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to The True Democrat.

FOR SALE—Red Rust-proof Feed and Seed Oats. Jas. P. Bowman. (8-7-15)

FOR SALE—One "Superior" seed drill with fertilizer attachment; in good order. Jas. P. Bowman.

FOR SALE—A few fine Duroc-Jersey pigs. PARKER STOCK FARM. 15

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

SAUER KRAUT.

Use 1 to 3 quarts salt to 20 gallons shredded slaw. Remove outside leaves and hard core of cabbage. Shred finely. Line the keg with the larger leaves on the bottom and sides as it is filled. Put in a 3-inch layer of shredded cabbage and sprinkle with 4 or 5 table-spoons of salt. Continue to repeat this process, lining with the large leaves. Pound it all down well until the cask is full and covered with the brine. Cover with the large leaves and a board cover to fit inside the cask. Weight this cover down so it will keep level. It is necessary that all the cabbage is covered with brine at all times. Keep in a cool, dry cellar 3 weeks to a month. Remove the scum and see that it is well covered with juice. When the weather is warm, the kraut will cure in 16 to 18 days, when it is ready for use or for canning.

It may be packed in No. 3 cans and covered with boiling water. Cap, exhaust 5 minutes, tip and process 30 minutes under 10-lb. steam pressure (240 degrees).

Sauer kraut is usually made in fall for winter use. It may be eaten raw, fried, boiled with pork with onions added, or with weinerwurst sausage and browned in oven or cooked with spareribs.