

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.

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Saturday, November 20, 1915.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

The newspapers of New Orleans are feeling considerably gratified by the new policy of the N. O. Railway and Light Company to expend large sums in advertising its service. Its purpose ostensibly is to increase the number of patrons to offset the reduced charges in its light service, but the shrewd observer must see that it is also for the purpose of placating popular favor. The company has made a narrow escape from that monster—to its point of view—called Municipal Ownership, and is therefore glad to pay therefor a heavy indemnity in gratitude and dollars. In other words, the company realizes it must court public approval rather than scorn it, as has been the rule in the past.

PEACE WITH HONOR.

If there can be "Preparedness" with no loss in the ideals of peace and non-aggressiveness then such preparedness is a consummation devoutly to be wished. It was a harrowing experience, in the late diplomatic unpleasantness with Germany, to know that our country was so defenceless before a powerful enemy. The fact that Germany herself was forced by circumstances to be less aggressive than she is by nature and policy, was in this instance our greatest safeguard. But with circumstances altered, one can easily foresee disastrous results from national unpreparedness.

On the other hand, it may be urged that the industrial independence of the United States—its world granaries of food and provender, its vast supplies of natural wealth and manufactures—affords the country its best defence. It is apparent that this does not escape the attention of potential enemies, but the fact remains, that given a different set of circumstances in future, the economic resources of the United States would not prove a sufficient defence. There must be greater measures of preparedness, but still adhering to a national ideal of Peace with Honor.

Every Democrat, who is supporting John M. Parker, should ask himself this question, "Am I prepared to follow this leader even into the Republican party, into which there can be no doubt that he would go, if his chief, Roosevelt, went?" The true Democrat's natural impulse will be to shout "No, never into the Republican party!" and yet he should realize that by presently supporting Parker he is strengthening the future of the Republican party in the South; making it more respectable, giving it sustenance through official power.

It strikes one that a moral as well as a mental obliquity characterizes the man who can assert, in all sincerity, that it would be permissible for him or any other man to enter the Democratic primary and later fail to support its nominee. Put it in this way: the primary, say, is a gentlemen's agreement to poll for a choice. In any other case, there would be no question but to abide by the issue. Why should men be less honorable in politics than in other matters? Admitting that they sometimes are, can any honorable man contend for a moment that such a course is right? To do so, is to reveal unwittingly that one cannot differentiate between right and wrong.

Not alone the negro race suffers loss in the death of its great apostle, Booker T. Washington, but the entire class of workers for the upliftment of humankind. His was a noble task, the improvement of the Afro-American, and with great singleness of purpose, dignity and tact did he perform it. Once in every generation, God raises up men for great missions. Booker Washington was such a man. May there soon appear a worthy Elisha to his Elijah.

The charge that Mr. Barret is an opportunist, is certainly not shown by his answer to the questions propounded by the ministers' association. Mr. Barret's answers are clear and to the point, and imply that he will pursue no middle course in his dealing with the racetrack and saloon evils.

The Associated Press is in error in stating that there was any hostility shown towards Booker Washington on account of the Roosevelt luncheon episode. The criticism fell on Mr. Roosevelt alone. It was obvious that no man in Washington's position could be other, than proud of the distinction. It was to Washington's credit that he never boasted of the honor shown him.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The True Democrat is authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the action of the Democratic primary:

FOR STATE SENATOR:

G. L. CAULFIELD.
D. M. PIPES.
R. F. WALKER.

FOR CORONER:

DR. E. M. LEVERT.
DR. W. H. TAYLOR.

FOR ASSESSOR:

IKE CUTRER.
BAT HARALSON.
C. T. TOORAEN.

FOR SHERIFF:

ROBT. H. BARROW.
JOHN H. CLACK.
WILLIS R. DANIEL.

Quotation and Comment

AND BEHOLD, A CHANGE.

Who injected the prohibition question into the campaign? If we remember right, our old friend, J. Y. Sanders, rented a hall in Baton Rouge and delivered a speech on that subject in which he most frightfully arraigned New Orleans and the whisky ring, and he there and then declared that the "State should rule whisky instead of being ruled by whisky."—Bastrop Enterprise.

But Jared talking that way was too much for the most glibly to swallow, hence it fell flat. Moreover he could not live up to it.

NOW "UP" TO SANDERS.

In Mr. Barret's speech Monday night, he remarked that Jared Sanders had said in his celebrated hire-a-hall-at-Baton Rouge speech that if the question of prohibition ever came up, he (Sanders) would support it. "Now," says Barret, "she's up!"

DEATH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, died early Sunday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

The negro leader had been in failing health for several months, but his condition became serious only last week, while he was in the East. He realized the end was near, but was determined to make the long trip South to bear out his oft-expressed statement that he had been "born in the South, have lived all my life in the South, and expect to die and be buried in the South."

Specialists, who had examined Washington, said he was suffering from nervous breakdown and hardening of the arteries.

Washington was born in slavery near Tale's Ford, Va., in 1857 or 1858. After the emancipation of his race, he moved with his family to West Virginia. He was an ambitious boy and saved his money for an education. When he was able to scrape together sufficient funds to pay his stage coach fare to Hampton, Va., he entered Gen. Armstrong's school for negroes there and worked his way through an academic course, graduating in 1875. Later he became a teacher in the Hampton Institute, where he remained until 1881, when he organized an industrial school for negroes at Tuskegee. He remained principal of this school up to the time of his death.

The institute started in a rented shanty church and to-day it owns 3,500 acres of land in Alabama and has near 1000 buildings, valued at half a million dollars.

Washington won the sympathy and support of leading Southerners by a speech in behalf of his race at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta in 1895. Of undoubted ability and breadth of vision, his sane leadership enabled him to accomplish more for and among the negroes of the United States than any negro of his time.

In addition to his prominence as an educator, Washington gained considerable fame as an author. He received an honorary degree of master of arts from Harvard University in 1896 and was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Dartmouth College in 1901.

An incident of Washington's career made him a figure of national prominence during the administration of President Roosevelt. He sat down to lunch with the president at the White House either by formal or informal invitation. There was a storm of protest, particularly from the South, but in spite of the resulting hostility shown toward him by many white persons, Washington continued to exert a wide-spread influence toward the betterment of his people.

George K. Favrot has withdrawn from the race for attorney general, on the plea of personal illness. He isn't half as "sick" as he would be on election day, or even when the newspapers got through with him.

When Mr. Bruner advertises himself as "the right man in the right place" he is not referring to that little sojourn of his in the Baton Rouge jail.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOOK TO AMERICA.

Over three million people in Belgium and Northern France, mostly women and young children, must be clothed and shod by Christmas. If the garments and shoes for these destitute people are not forthcoming at once, their sufferings during the winter will become desperate.

Such is the keynote of an urgent appeal issued to the people of the United States by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The New York Committee have received from Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission, the following statement:

"It appears to me that it is necessary for us to go frankly to the American people and ask them to clothe the destitute in the occupied areas of Belgium and Northern France during the coming winter. There are nine million people in these areas and of these over one-half are now either wholly or partially destitute and are today receiving their food either wholly or partially without payment.

"As you know we have set up economic measures based on the ability of a portion of the population to pay for its food which, with the contributions of other countries, enables us for the present to find the bare minimum of food supplies for the whole nine million people, but we have no reserves with which to provide clothing for the destitute. We now plead for help on their behalf.

"Even if these nine million people had money they could not import clothes, or the raw materials with which to manufacture them, through the blockade into an area under military occupation. While the better classes have some clothing with which they can get along, the destitute are composed of the working classes which naturally had little reserves of clothing when the war broke out. The only additions they have received since then have been the generous contributions from America, Canada, and elsewhere. By Christmastime all the clothing which we have in our various establishments will be exhausted.

"It is a certainty that the undue exposure of underclad men, women and children to the bitter winter will greatly increase mortality. The clothing for these people can be provided only if we receive gift supplies for the purpose. We must depend upon the American people.

"We have arranged that the cost of transportation of clothes from many central points in the United States to Belgium and Northern France and of the distribution will be paid for out of funds which have been especially provided so that the whole American contributions will reach the destitute without one cent of deduction.

"In the matter of the character of clothing for these people, we are surrounded with a multitude of difficulties. In the first instance the drastic sanitary arrangements made by the governments through whose territory we must pass make the introduction of second-hand clothing, especially in the areas of the operating armies were the want will be greatest, practically impossible. For this reason we must ask frankly for new clothing and more particularly for UNMADE MATERIAL.

"It must be borne in mind that those for whom we appeal are living under almost total industrial paralysis; that many millions of them are idle, and that the cry we have from them daily is, 'Give us something to do, give us something to work on, so that we may contribute to our own support.' Therefore if we can provide them with the materials they will make up their own clothing. Furthermore the poor of Belgium and Northern France can devise an extraordinary amount of clothing out of a given piece of cloth and can work in such materials to patch up their own clothing. For this reason we are anxious to secure piece goods as far as possible, or, alternatively, unworn made-up clothing.

"We have established work-rooms in all the leading Belgian cities. The one in Brussels alone gives employment to over 15,000 people. This clothing is all distributed free through our local communal committees after they have made a careful investigation of the necessities of each recipient. There are today between thirty and forty thousand of the noblest and best Belgian and French people giving their whole services in the volunteer conduct of these local committees, endeavoring with the greatest possible devotion and under the greatest strain, to eke out to their utmost usefulness the meagre supplies which we are able to furnish.

"What we urgently need is new woolen clothes for women and girls and boys, woolen and cotton materials for babies' clothing, shawls, stockings, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, boots and shoes, underclothing, overcoats, petticoats, suits of all descriptions, and in fact every article in the gamut of warm clothing.

"It seems to us that there must be on the shelves of the stores and in the houses of the United States a large amount of remnant cloth materials and new ready-made clothing which would be contributed or could be purchased by the various committees interested in our work on terms of the greatest possible economy.

"It seems to me that with the generosity of the American merchant and

manufacturer, our local committees, from monies that may be subscribed to them for this purpose, can purchase such materials at far more advantageous rates than can be obtained in any commercial transaction.

"It is our hope that we may have large consignments arriving by Christmas and we do not believe that there is any manner in which the American people can better show their inherent instinct of philanthropy and kindness than by answering this appeal from millions of helpless, destitute people."

THE POLITICAL SCHEME DID NOT WORK.

Following is the decision of the Supreme Court, handed down by Chief Justice Monroe, November 15, 1915, in the case of George L. Caulfield vs. J. L. Cravens, Registrar.

1. The words "bona fide," as used in the present constitution, appear to have been added to the word "actual" as used in the constitution of 1879, merely, as they, themselves, indicate, to emphasize the importance of good faith, as a factor in the determination of the question of residence, and, by the application of that test, to prevent a person who has one or more residences from calling the one or the other his legal residence, as it may suit his interest or convenience, but to the prejudice of the rights of others.

2. The term "actual, bona fide residence," as used in article 197 of the constitution, cannot, reasonably, be interpreted to mean that, in order to acquire, and, still less, to retain, such status, one must remain, continuously, in the town, or upon the premises, of the residence, and the status, described, is not, therefore, affected by temporary absences, occasioned by considerations of duty, business, health, or pleasure, unless, being voluntary, they extend beyond prescribed periods, or, are accompanied by the acquisition of residence elsewhere.

3. One does not lose his status as an actual, bona fide, resident of a place, either because he finds it necessary to establish his family elsewhere, or does not, in the absence of his family, maintain a domestic establishment in such place. The question is largely one of intention, and the intention of a person, in that respect, is determined by his expressions thereof, at times not suspicious, and his testimony, when called on considered in connection with his conduct and the circumstances of his life.

4. The judgment appealed from is, therefore, affirmed.

(Advertisement.)

"LITTLE ADS."

HOGS FOR SALE, \$1.50 up.

(D11) M. R. JACKSON, Wakefield, La.

The public is hereby notified that the former Stewart farm or E. M. James' place, near Wilhelm, will from this day be called the Caroline Plantation. No trespassing allowed. J. A. PETERSON. 20Nov.-6m.

Full line of samples of ladies' and men's handkerchiefs, table linen, and dress goods of every description. Call, or phone and sample case will be sent you. Mrs. Gordon S. Davidson, St. Francisville, La. 11-27

A few fire brick for sale. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Red Rust-Proof Seed Oats; Pea and Lespedeza Hay. Jas. P. Bowman, St. Francisville, La.

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)

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

NOTICE.

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

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NOTICE OF OPENING OF REGISTRATION BOOKS.

Notice is hereby given that the Registration Books will be open on the following dates and at the following places for the registration of all persons not registered:

Poplar Springs, Fifth Ward, Saturday, Nov. 20th.
Cat Island, Sixth Ward, Monday, Nov. 22nd.
Wilhelm, Seventh Ward, Tuesday, Nov. 23rd.
Angola, Seventh Ward, Wednesday, Nov. 24th.
Wood's Store, Eighth Ward, Thursday, Nov. 25th.
Stewart's Store, Ninth Ward, Friday, Nov. 26th.
Solitude, Tenth Ward, Saturday, Nov. 27th.
E. S. MUSE, Registrar of Voters.

The small boy who refuses a piece of pie at dinner when he sees that the supply is running short is a true hero.

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

We pay return postage on 50c or more.

Louisa Stevens, as she was best known, widow of Louis Tarree and mother of Jim Stevens, and several daughters, died Sunday night from an attack of acute indigestion. She was a hard-working, self-respecting colored woman, liked by all who knew her. She was a devout Catholic. It is a fact that communicants of the Catholic church make an excellent type of colored people, and Louisa Stevens was of this character.