

The True Democrat

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, June 17, 1916.

CONFUSED REPUBLICANS.

The result of the Republican and Progressive National Conventions are rather "mixed" from most points of view. While the earlier forecasts were that Roosevelt would be the joint candidate of the two parties, it became exceedingly doubtful that such a fusion would take place, even before the consulting hosts gathered at Chicago. The apparent victory of the reactionary element in nominating the sphinx-like Hughes and the icy Fairbanks on the Republican ticket is due to the fear of Roosevelt's belligerent view of national preparedness. While the Progressives made every effort for the recognition of Col. Roosevelt, the Republican attitude towards the ex-president was plain enough. Even when he stood aside and proposed Henry Cabot Lodge as a fusion candidate, the Republicans would have nothing of him or his anointed. The merit of Col. Roosevelt's declaration that "he is out of politics" does not therefore adhere to him as it comes from a forced situation.

The Progressives nominated Colonel Roosevelt for president and John M. Parker of Louisiana as his running-mate. The former accepted only conditionally, intimating that it was predicated on the declaration made by Mr. Hughes in his acceptance of the Republican nomination, at the same time jumping at the conclusion apparently that it would be satisfactory by his immediate declaration "that he was out of politics." At this writing, however, no further pronouncement has come from him.

Mr. Parker is reported to have said that his nomination for vice-president was more a subject for condolence than congratulation. His best friends will be inclined to take the same view, as whether a campaign is made or not, the honor is an empty one. The tentative suggestion that Mr. Parker supplant Mr. Fairbanks as the Republican candidate for vice-president was summarily rejected by Mr. Parker, who made the assertion that he is not, and would not become a Republican. This is in line with his statements during the gubernatorial campaign in Louisiana. It also explains why he, at least, of the pacification committee of the two parties, was ineffective in promoting harmony, since no one could expect the fusion of the two unless the greater party swallowed the smaller one. A pacification project approached in any other spirit, was foredoomed to be utterly futile.

LEVEL THE WALLS.

The project is again renewed, under Act of 1914, to effect an exchange of the Penitentiary Walls and site for land outside of Baton Rouge for a receiving station for convicts and small farm for growing of vegetables and to give employment to the men while at the station. It is entirely feasible, and equally advantageous to both parties to the contract. On the one hand there is no need of a prison the size of the present one, which is dark, unsanitary and forbidding. The prisoners and their keepers would be the better off for more sunlight and air. On the other hand, Baton Rouge needs this space for a park, being sadly in need of such air-space in the midst of the city.

The price to be paid, \$45,000, by the city of Baton Rouge, is sufficient for the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings. Gov. Pleasant has signified that he will give his approval to the sale, if he can be shown that the cost of the new station can be kept within the limits of the purchase price.

Those most interested should get to work and convince the Governor, and later see that plans are carried out according to specifications.

The Baton Rouge State-Times has an editorial on the improvement of vacant lots in a city, and approves the city taking the matter in hand upon the owner's failing to do so and at his expense. The State-Times says that Baton Rouge already has the right to do so. This being so, we beg the State-Times to use its influence to have the grounds in front of that city's rest room on Main street cleared of billboards, debris and weeds and made a fit setting for this worthy enterprise. The ladies could be depended upon later to beautify it further by planting trees, flowers and shrubs.

Peace, prosperity and preparedness, the Democratic slogan, is as alike as

SPLIT SESSIONS SUGGESTED.

Senator Provosty has introduced bills Nos. 167 and 168, prepared by the Louisiana Bar Association, and to which that association is giving its distinguished support. The latter bill provides for a constitutional amendment authorizing split sessions of the General Assembly, and the former, which also requires a constitutional amendment, relates to the approval or disapproval of bills by the Governor.

Provision for the split session was embodied in the constitution of California in 1911 and has given entire satisfaction. It is claimed that the Louisiana bill is an improvement on the California statute. It provides mainly that "each session of the General Assembly shall be divided into two terms, to be known as the first term and the second term. The first term of each session shall convene at twelve o'clock noon on the second Monday in May, and its duration shall be limited to fifteen days, except that the first term after a general election may have a duration of not more than twenty days. The second term of each session shall convene at twelve o'clock noon on a Monday designated by the General Assembly during the first term, which shall be not less than three nor more than six months after the date of convening of the first term of the session, and its duration shall be limited to forty-five days.

"The business to be transacted at the first term shall be limited to the organization of the two houses; canvassing of the returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the declaration of the result thereof, or of the election of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or both, as hereinafter provided; reception and reference to committees of messages and reports of officers, commissions, boards, and other bodies required to make reports to the General Assembly; introduction and reference to committees of bills and resolutions; provided, however, that no bill intended to have the effect of law, or resolution proposing an amendment to this constitution, shall be reported on by committees or be passed at the first term, except bills making appropriations to pay the expenses of the term and interim committees and per diem and mileage of members and clerks of committees, and such emergency appropriations as shall have been recommended by the Governor in writing to the Legislature; and such other measures as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House may declare to be emergency matters necessitating, in the public interest, immediate action; provided consideration by the Senate of executive appointments may be had at any term or session."

Provision is made for members and all others concerned to have printed copies of all bills introduced. Outside parties have the privilege of buying copies at actual cost.

Further, "The business to be transacted at the second term shall be limited to such bills and resolutions as were introduced at the first term; such other resolutions as are subject to matters of the Governor, by proclamation issued at least ten days before the opening of the second term, may have declared to be emergency matters; and general appropriation bills which may be introduced at either the first or second term.

"At the first term either or both houses may empower any or all of its committees to sit, for the consideration of bills referred to it, during the interim between the terms, at any time within thirty days of the opening of the second term. Committees so empowered shall hold their sessions at the Capitol, and all such sittings shall be public and previous notice of the time and place of such sittings shall be given by ten days' publication in the Official Journal. Committees of the two houses having the same or cognate legislative matters under consideration may sit separately or together. Each member in attendance at such committee sittings shall receive the same per diem compensation for the days he is actually engaged in such sittings, and the same mileage, as are allowed him for attendance at sessions of the Legislature. Committees may by joint resolution of both houses be authorized to compel by subpoena the attendance of witnesses at their meetings, and the production for inspection of books and papers kept within the State, and to administer oaths, and to report conformity to the next term of the General Assembly for punishment in form of fine or imprisonment, all in manner and form as the General Assembly may have prescribed by such resolution.

"All amendments to, or substitutes offered for, bills or resolutions authorized to be considered at the second term must be germane to the subject-matter of the bills or resolutions offered at the first term, and upon objection by a member thereupon such ground

on the question shall be final, and not subject to review elsewhere."

Bill No. 167 differs from Article 76 of the Constitution of 1898 and 1913 in that the latter says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

The proposed change is: "The Governor shall have ten calendar days after any bill shall have been presented to him within which to approve or veto it; if the term of the Legislature has not expired at the end of said period, any bill not vetoed shall be considered approved; if the term of the Legislature shall have expired before the end of said period, any bill not approved within said period shall be considered vetoed and shall not be a law. The date and hour when the bill is delivered to the Governor shall be endorsed thereon. Such bills as may have been approved by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, which officer shall then give notice by publication in the Official Journal of the approval of said bills, and shall promulgate the same, and the Governor shall report his action thereon to the next term of the Legislature."

The advantages of such division of the sessions of the Legislature are so obvious as scarcely to need discussion. The great mass of legislation at each session, hurried, ill-considered, undigested, sometimes evil, is sufficient proof that some change is needed. The further fact that much of this legislation is at once attacked by the courts, and pronounced unconstitutional is additional proof of the haste that makes waste in the unnecessary labor entailed upon judges and courts of law, and the immense cost of useless litigation. In a split session, the contrary is the case. Ample time is given for the close study of the bills and the general information of the public. The chances for unwise legislation or the railroading of unworthy measures through the legislature are reduced to a minimum. The provision for the public to have full information if it so desires is thoroughly Democratic. It is to be hoped that so wise a measure will pass and so reach the people for their approval.

GAME FARMING.

(R. J. Mattern, in Modern Farming.)

Farmers will find it to their profit to take up game farming as a by-product of their regular work, and depend on it for income each year as they do on their hogs or grain or hay. Any farmer who has woodland can secure eggs, or breeding stock, hatch and raise some game birds, turn them loose and make the right arrangements for protecting them, and as a result have shooting on his farm for which he can ask, and get, several dollars an acre each season.

This is done at a few points in this country. The farmers sometimes make arrangements with responsible business men in nearby towns to form a club, and this club buys the exclusive shooting rights on the place. A more popular way is to post the entire place against chance hunting, and sell a hunting permit for a stated sum per day to any one who applies—of course taking care to see that the shooting is not overdone. In the case of a club, the members sometimes pay 50 cents to \$1 each for birds raised until big enough to turn loose.

There is little danger of overdoing the shooting on such a preserve when predatory four-footed animals are kept down, and when the birds are fed so that none starve through the winter. It is remarkable how they will increase. Hundreds of them can be shot every fall and still they will grow more numerous than ever.

The job of stocking a piece of woods so that such a plan can be put into practice is not a hard one, nor does it call for much money outlay. The details are particular, but any one—the boys or girls, or the women—can make a success of game propagation by following the directions in the standard books on game farming.

To let game birds perish from this country would result in a loss that never could be repaired. They are as good as robins as insect eaters, particularly such beetles as potato bugs, and such worms as cut worms. They eat barrels of weed seeds, and vast quantities of the cotton boll weevil. They are a source of food of the highest quality and if they are plenty, fifty to a hundred pounds of game bird meat will be consumed by every family every year. But the greatest benefit of having them come from the sports and training which they provide. Boys and men who tramp the fields and woods with guns are healthier, cleaner, better citizens than if they had to do without the hunting—and game is what takes them outdoors. To help increase the number of game birds to help everybody, beginning with oneself and ending with the country as a whole. There is nothing in the causes of their disappearance now to keep the birds from coming back, or to cause them to disappear again. Once we take to stocking the woods after a systematic plan and protecting the birds intelligently

EX-GOV. SANDERS VISITS WEST FELICIANA.

Ex-Gov. Jared Y. Sanders spoke at two meetings in West Feliciana, Wednesday, in the interests of his candidacy for representative to Congress from this, the Sixth District. The first meeting was held at Grange Hall, in the fifth ward, at 11 o'clock, and the second at the court house, St. Francisville, at 3:30 o'clock. About a hundred and a hundred and fifty respectively were present on these occasions to hear the distinguished speaker. No one questions that Mr. Sanders is a man of marked ability and a gifted orator. He spoke well on the principal topics of the day, dwelling particularly on the desirability of federal control of the great waterways of the nation, and of the necessity for federal-built roads throughout the United States, binding together all county seats with each other. He very wisely said that he could not, if elected, promise to accomplish anything as a new member, but pledged activity in trying to do what he could, particularly along the aforesaid lines.

He produced a very good impression, furthermore his proved loyalty to Democracy in the State campaign has turned many who were formerly opposed to him. "There is a tide in the affairs of men—" and Mr. Sanders seems to have caught it at the flood. From St. Francisville he motored to Jackson, accompanied by several gentlemen, who left him enjoying the hospitality of Dr. Clarence Pierson at the East Louisiana Hospital.

NEW ROUTE TO WEST POINT.

(Baton Rouge State-Times.)
To meet the need of more officers for the army, increased as it will be when the provisions of the acts passed by Congress to carry out the administration's preparedness program are put into effect, the capacity of the United States military academy at West Point is to be increased. The institution will be enlarged and its student body increased to about 1,200.

The additional students are to be supplied by a new manner of appointment. An act of Congress approved May 8, 1916, provides:

"That the President is hereby authorized to appoint cadets to the United States military academy from among the enlisted men * * * of the regular army * * * between the ages of 19 and 29 years, who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe."

Heretofore a boy who wished to get an appointment to West Point had first to get the ear of his congressional representatives and then stand an examination, in most cases, in competition with others who had also made application.

Under the new method of appointment, no political influence is necessary. Any boy who wishes to go to West Point may do so if he is physically fit, of the proper age, and has the determination to work hard enough. Under the new system the securing of the appointment depends upon the individual boy, and not upon the prominence of his father, or his uncle or his cousin.

Any boy who has the desire to go to West Point would do well to investigate thoroughly the proposition which this act of Congress presents.

DAD'S TO BLAME.

The College President:
Such laxness in a student is a shame. But lack of preparation is to blame.

High School Principal:
Good Heavens! What crudity! The boy's a fool.
The fault, of course, is with the grammar school.

Grammar School Principal:
Would that from such a dunce I might be spared!
They send them up to me so unprepared.

Primary Teacher:
Poor kindergarten blockhead! And they call that "preparation"! Worse than none at all.

Kindergarten Teacher:
Never such a lack of training did I see! What sort of person can the mother be?

The Mother:
You stupid child! But then you're not to blame.
Your father's family are all the same.—Puck.

A HOG SAVER

"CHEER UP! WAS IN YOUR FIX LAST YEAR, AND LOOK AT ME NOW! WHAT CURED ME? WHY, DR. BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK, IT'S THE TRICK!"



SAVED THEIR HOGS
We are having splendid results with Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick. Two farmers had lost quite a lot of hogs when they began using your remedy in the slop feed, also in the drinking water. After using it six or seven days, no more died. I am fully convinced you have the right remedy, and that if the farmers would feed it in time they would save their hogs from the dreaded cholera scourge.

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SUMMER SCHOOL CREDITS.

In pursuance of instructions issued by the School Board at its meeting in April, 1915, the following regulations will apply to summer school work:

- No credit will be given for summer school work except where work is taken to make up a failure of the previous year or a condition. Applicant for such credit will be required to pass an examination covering the ground for which credit is requested.
- No credit will be given for work done in a subject which has not been previously studied for at least one-half year by applicant, before summer work is undertaken.
- In no case will a student be allowed to skip an entire grade by virtue of summer school work.
- No credit will be given, in any case, until a satisfactory examination, under regularly constituted public school teachers, has been passed.

R. E. CRUMP, Parish Supt.

WHEN CO-OPERATION FAILS.

(The Country Gentleman.)

A group of farmers ordered a carload of mill feed on a cooperative basis. One of them volunteered to look after the business end of it and to let the others know when the feed arrived. It came in due time, and so did all the farmers except one. That one is a man whom everybody likes and trusts, a man whose word is as good as his bond.

He had some good excuse for not being there, so the man who was looking after the order secured a place to put his part of the feed and sent him word where to get it. Some time afterward he sent for the feed. Still later—some months later—he met the man who had ordered the feed for him and paid him—the exact cost of the feed.

He did not say a word about paying for the trouble of finding a storage place and putting the feed in it, or about paying interest on the money the business manager had advanced for him. He doubtless appreciated the kindness of the business manager, and would certainly have done as much for him; but he failed to consider that this friend was out considerable trouble, some labor, and the interest on something like a hundred dollars for two or three months.

The man who acted as business manager in this deal has about concluded that it pays him better to go it alone than to try to cooperate with his neighbors in buying. He says farmers are too neighborly, that they want good feelings to take the place of business methods.

His disillusionment is not to be wondered at. The spirit of neighborliness and good will must be the basis of all successful cooperative enterprise, but this neighborliness must be put on a business basis. One need not love his neighbor less for keeping accurate accounts with him.

FOR SALE—Peavine and Lespedeza Hay, Cedar Fence Posts and Cedar Telephone Poles. JAS. P. BOWMAN. (Jan. 15th)

NOTICE.

Automobiles will not be permitted in the Rosedown field.

JAS. P. BOWMAN.

FOR SALE—Seasoned Pine Wood. (Jan. 15th) JAS. P. BOWMAN.

WANTED

All kinds of old iron.

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A. D. BELL, GEO. D. HUNTER,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOARD OF REVIEW.
St. Francisville, La., June 5, 1916.
The Police Jury met as a Board of Review and after considering various matters pertaining to the assessments, adjourned Tuesday, June 6, 1916.