

# The True Democrat.

VOLUME XXV

ST. FRANCISVILLE, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

NO. 33

## Do Your Banking With Us

By rendering valuable service to the people the Bank of Commerce has become a component factor in the development of West Feliciana Parish thus far, consequently deserves your support. As time goes on this institution's foundations become stronger, because every day its ability to serve the community increases. You are therefore serving your own interests best when you deposit and do business with us. Doing your business at home is a big step towards the return of normal conditions.

Be a West Felicianian.

### Bank of Commerce

## TO THE PUBLIC

I am in the market for Cotton Seed. Will pay top price.

### J. F. IRVINE

## EDENBORN LINE

(Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.)

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN THE POPULAR ROUTE

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.

## I am in the market for Cotton Seed.....

### L. W. ROGERS

### Photographs Enlarging Finishing

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

**EWING, Inc.,**  
Photographers.

## COTTON CROP BELOW RATE OF CONSUMPTION

(Courier-Journal.)

There is no doubt about this year's cotton crop being below the present rate of consumption and there is a question whether with the carrying from the crops of 1914 and 1915 there will be enough to go around without check of consumption. If the war should come to an end before another crop season, thus opening the markets of Germany and Austria, which are barren of supplies, there is no doubt about present supplies being inadequate. Germany and Austria have been shut off from American cotton for more than two years. As a result of the war other foreign nations have been taking less than under normal conditions, attributable to high ocean freight rates and their inability to compete with this country in finished articles. Offsetting to some extent the reduction in the conversion of cotton into textiles has been the enormous amounts used in the manufacture of explosives.

Withal, however, the world's consumption of cotton under the present handicaps is estimated to be in excess of 14,000,000 bales a year. The 1915 crop amounted to 11,191,820 bales, the 1914 crop amounted to 14,156,486 bales and the average for the past five years was 14,628,000 bales. Thus the crop of this year, 11,800,000 according to government forecast, is far below the average of recent years.

A healthful feature of the cotton situation is the steady expansion of the textile industry in this country, particularly in the South. More than 50 per cent of the cotton produced in this country is now being taken by American mills as compared with not over 40 per cent before the outbreak of the European war. The Southern States are leading in this country in the manufacture of cotton. In the cotton year ended July 31 last the takings of Southern mills are estimated to have been 4,000,000 bales, an increase of 830,000 bales over the previous year, while the takings of Northern mills are estimated to have been 3,320,000 bales, an increase of 101,000 bales. Exports last year amounted to 6,260,000 bales, which with takings of American mills, account for 13,600,000 bales. In the year ended July 31, 1914, exports amounted to 9,200,000 bales, while the American mill consumption amounted to 5,850,000 bales.

In addition to high prices offsetting to an appreciable extent the shortage in production the South is reaping the benefits of greater diversification of crops. A short cotton crop is less hurtful than formerly, for the South is having to buy less corn and other staples than when it stuck to the one-crop system. There are no signs of a check to active business in the South.

## THE COUNTRY GRAVEYARD AND COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

(The Progressive Farmer.)

The family burying-ground ought really to give way everywhere to the church burying-ground. We say this, first, because almost any farm may pass into the hands of new, uncaring owners to whom the sacred mounds will be only obstacles to cultivation; and secondly, because we need to encourage in the South everything that looks to the development of the community spirit as distinguished from the family or individualistic spirit.

A friend told us the other day about a rural community cemetery in McKinney County, Texas, the people of the community meeting three or four times a year to keep it clean and beautiful; and we know another rural community in which a trust fund of several thousand dollars has been raised, the interest being used as a perpetual maintenance fund for the burial ground. What we set out to suggest, however, is simply the opportunity for cooperative work in redeeming these country graveyards from their present dreary hopelessness of appearance. If there is a neglected family burying-ground near you, why not get a few neighbors to join with you some Saturday afternoon in putting it into shape, or if it is a church cemetery, have the preacher fix a time for all the members to join in beautifying it—resolving in any case to plant some trees, shrubs, vines and flowers next fall?

The only argument that will reach road hogs and speed maniacs must come from the Judge and can be summed up in \$50 AND thirty days.—Madison Journal.



FOOT BALL AT LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, SHREVEPORT, NOV. 4TH.

## PROVISIONS OF THE RURAL CREDITS LAW

(The Progressive Farmer.)

The act provides for the creation of twelve Federal land banks and permits the establishment of any number of joint-stock land banks for the purpose of making loans at a reasonable rate of interest, for long periods of time, on farm lands.

A Federal Farm Loan Board has complete control over these banks.

Twelve Federal land banks are provided, one in each of the twelve districts into which the country will be divided. These banks are empowered to lend on first mortgages on farm lands in amounts of \$100 to \$10,000 for approved purposes. The loans are to be made through farm loan associations and agents. No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements upon it.

National Farm Loan Associations—local organizations composed exclusively of borrowers—are authorized. These associations must be stockholders in the land banks in proportion to the amount their members wish to borrow. Eventually all stock in the Federal land banks will be owned exclusively by these associations.

A reasonable interest rate is established. The act prohibits the Federal land banks from charging more than 6 per cent on any mortgage, or requiring fees not approved by the Farm Loan Board.

The borrowers will share in the net profits of the bank because they are stockholders. It is contemplated that ultimately the borrowers will be the only stockholders.

Long term loans are provided for by authorizing mortgages for periods of from 5 up to 40 years.

Small annual or semi-annual payments on the principal are made a required feature of all mortgages.

## REGULAR SESSION OF L. S. U. BEGINS ON SEPTEMBER 20.

The 1916-17 session of the Louisiana State University will open on Wednesday, September 20. The first exercise will be an assembly in Garig Hall at 8 a. m. of all applicants for admission. Entrance and deficiency examinations will be held September 20, 21, 22 and 23.

By the recent act of Congress that created the Hawaiian National Park, the United States comes into possession of its first great playground for the people that lies outside its continental boundaries. It includes the three great volcanoes, Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; Kilauea has been almost continuously active for a century, and is still the most stupendous 'movie' in the world, and Mauna Loa and Haleakala are worthy mates.

It is not yet decided what is the carrier of infantile paralysis. Its appearance frequently in widely separated foci cannot be accounted for, and is a great puzzle to investigators. A writer in the Saturday Evening Post suggests that in such instances, the agent is a human carrier that has had the disease so mildly as not to be recognizable as such even by a physician. The conjecture is a plausible one.

Less than half of the applicants for teachers' certificates who stood the recent state examinations qualified for certificates, according to the tables of results compiled by John R. Conniff, chairman of the state examining board. Of 1285 white persons who stood the examinations, 576 passed, and of 416 negroes 160 passed. The percentage of failures for the whites was 57.21 and for the negroes 61.26.

## VIEWS ON INFLUENCE OF MAINE ELECTION

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic committee issues the following statement: "The result of the election in Maine indicates a sweeping Democratic victory in November. I have never claimed that we would win in Maine, because I realized that to carry such a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold in a presidential year would be practically impossible.

"We have materially reduced the usually large Republican majority always obtained on national issues in that state and that insures the election of President Wilson in November by an impressive majority, just as a Republican plurality of 12,500 in September, 1892, prefigured the election of President Cleveland in November.

"It is the first time United States senators have ever been elected in Maine by popular vote and the sentiment as to national issues is to be gauged by the vote cast upon the same issues in other years."

Chairman Wilcox telephoned from Syracuse to Republican headquarters a statement in which he said the result of the Maine election meant a reunited party, assuring the election of Charles E. Hughes in November.

## KHAKI VS. FULL DRESS UNIFORMS.

(New Orleans American.)

"Lo! I must tell a tale of chivalry," wrote Keats. "For large, white plumes are dancing in my eye." A British officer in this country recently wrote to a newspaper that he had observed on his visit that our army is too modest, that it parades in khaki when it parades at all, that the regimental bands do not play in our parks, and in our restaurants no officers in gorgeous uniforms are seen. Our American regulars are too efficient to indulge in such vanity.

Nevertheless the figure of bold Sir Lancelot with ringing armor and sparkling shield, helmet and feather shinning, bestriding a jeweled saddle, a horse with burnished hooves, which he guided with a gemmy bridle, his greaves of brass, his bugle of silver, his baldric blazoned, singing "Tira, tira" as he rode charmed the lady of Shallot and other ladies, including the Queen. And more modern military men have found that fine plumage makes fine birds in the eyes of the fair sex.

The chief end of the soldier, however, is not a war bride or the girl he leaves behind him unwed, but the enemy. That is why our men-at-arms do not try to live up to the ideal of the British officer, to emulate the nifty appearance of Sir Lancelot or to inspire bards who like Keats are moved to write tales of chivalry by the sight of large, white plumes that dance in the poet's eyes and set them in a fine frenzy rolling.

The habit does not make the monk, nor the uniform the soldier. Some of the fiercest fighting the world has ever seen was done by our Confederate troops when they were poorly clad. In the conflicts they have had with the Mexicans our soldiers in khaki that show so little of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war in parades acquitted themselves like heroes, which, instead of making a holy show of himself in military suits and trappings, is the high ambition of the happy warrior.

## CATTLE DIPPED DURING AUGUST.

East Feliciana—2,528 herds, 38,824 cattle dipped; 682 herds, 19,951 cattle infected; 71 vats.

West Feliciana—1,779 herds, 20,543 cattle dipped; 118 herds, 5,276 cattle infected; 52 vats.

## NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ARE MAKING BIG HIKE

Beginning Saturday, September 16 the route between San Antonio and Dallas, has been selected by General Funston for the big divisional "hike."

The marching Guardsmen and regulars will form a column ten or twelve miles in length and vehicles will have a hard time passing it. The hike will be the biggest on record, with 653 officers, 13,410 enlisted men and 5750 animals taking part.

For the first time motor transportation will be used to supply an army division. For the first time since the Civil war a division will move with complete divisional equipment.

Five motor truck companies, a total of 175 machines, will form the divisional trains. Two companies will make up the supply train, two companies the ammunition train and one company the engineer train. The supply problem will be handled along the lines worked out by the European combatants. San Antonio will be the base and throughout the 83-mile march to Austin, the stay of three days in the state capital, and the eight days' return trip, the trucks will journey back to San Antonio for all supplies except wood, water and hay.

Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas and Texas will take part in the hike.

## THE PEST OF NOISE.

(Youth's Companion.)

A pathetic letter sent to a Philadelphia newspaper, asking if there were any lawful protection from "a noisy parrot in a congested neighborhood," awakens the helpless sympathy of its readers. The anguish endured is so manifest, the chance of redress is so slight! A rooster in a "congested neighborhood" can be suppressed. But a parrot, a "pretty Polly," the pet of innocent children, the solace of a deaf old lady—who can hope that the court will rule against so engaging an offender!

A woman carrying a parrot in a cage stood waiting recently at the Grand Central Station, New York. The bird, fretted by the turmoil, pattered out its vocabulary with an occasional shriek of defiance. A nervous bystander asked if it "hated to travel." "Oh, no!" was the undisturbed reply. "It doesn't mind, when once we are started. I am thinking of taking it to Santa Barbara."

"Santa Barbara!" echoed the bystander, recollecting.

"Yes. It will soon get used to the cars. A friend of mine brought her canary from San Francisco last winter; after the first few hours, it sang all the way over."

Think of the unfortunates who crossed the continent in the unsolicited company of a canary! Any one who has ever taken the two hours' trip from New York to Philadelphia with a neighbor who never stopped whistling can faintly realize what those five days must have been. In Germany, a man who whistled shrilly in a railway carriage would be ordered by a magnificently uniformed official to hold his peace. In England, his fellow travelers would suppress him. In France, as in Italy, such an annoyance would be inconceivable. The privilege of making oneself a public nuisance is not, to the Frenchman or to the Italian, a civilized form of freedom.

The Russian is shielded by a paternal government from the more malevolent forms of music. In Petrograd, the gramophone and the phonograph are so strictly disciplined, so hampered by rules and regulations, as to be harmless elements in life. Banished from "congested districts," from business quarters, from every austere neighborhood where relief has been asked and granted, their unheard melodies have that surpassing sweetness that Keats has taught us to enjoy.

It is proposed now that we free-born Americans should do for ourselves what Russia and Germany do for their docile citizens; that we should cooperate to modify the needless noises that keep our nerves forever on the rack. A single dog barking and yelping in a back yard will suffice to destroy the peace of a neighborhood; yet even in the close vicinity of a hospital, where suffering men and women sigh for a few hours' sleep, dogs are sometimes permitted to bark all night, because, although there is a law that might in this instance be evoked, no one is sufficiently concerned to evoke it. A heart-whole indifference to the well-being of our neighbor is not the happiest expression of democracy.