

## Our Farmers Should Try A Change.

It is now an assured fact that Thibodaux will have a cannery. The stock has been subscribed and the contract given out to construct the cannery.

Attention must now be directed to another branch of the industry, namely, the growing of the raw material, tomatoes, beans, okra, corn, to supply the factory. There should be no difficulty in securing the raw material, if our farmers consult their own pecuniary interest, for it will undoubtedly be to their interest to raise vegetables for the factory. Take the item of tomatoes, for example, there is no doubt that land cultivated in tomatoes will net more per acre than any other crop, cane not excepted.

Our soil is rich and well adapted to truck farming. We have a large number of small farms in this parish, and it will be of vast advantage to their owners who occupy and cultivate them to have a new market opened for vegetables which can be grown in abundance.

Our small farmers will do well to give the matter of raising tomatoes and other vegetables for the cannery their most serious consideration. We think it will pay them, and pay handsomely. It will bring them cash money at the factory, without any middleman's commission. Every small farmer should contract to plant and raise one or more acres of tomatoes or other vegetables, as may be agreed upon with the managers of the cannery, and we have no doubt that the results will be satisfactory. An acre of tomatoes will net them more than an acre of Irish potatoes or of onion, and will be less trouble to raise. Try it.

The most noted event of last week in the South was the visit of Admiral Schley and Col. A. K. McClure to New Orleans. A public reception was tendered them on Friday night which was so largely attended that there was not enough room for all. The press of Louisiana and Mississippi was well represented at the reception.

Patriotic addresses were made and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. The hero of Santiago was lionized everywhere. His stay in New Orleans was a series of ovations from start to finish.

## Anthrax in Cuba.

From a recent issue of the Havana Post we learn of an outbreak of that much dreaded disease, anthrax, or charbon as it is more commonly known in Louisiana. The Havana Post has been investigating the matter and arrives at the orthodox conclusion that the government should burn or compel the burning of every animal dying of anthrax. The Cuban government is said now to be spending thousands of dollars for

the suppression of the disease, but ineffectively, if the Post's informant be correct.

Hundreds of cattle are said to be dying from the disease, but we note no reference to horse or mule stock, which are said to be more susceptible to it than horned cattle. At least we have thought so in Louisiana. The local authority expressing the opinions given by the Havana Post concludes by saying that anthrax has existed always in Cuba, but can be controlled by the cremation of the charbonous carcasses.

## The Reciprocity Situation.

The most convenient place to have a boil is on someone else's anatomy and not on our own, and this is the current view of the proposed reciprocity treaties. They are all right if they don't clash with any American industry. But eleven calendar days and fewer than that of working days remain of the present session of Congress and the conviction seems spreading that there will be no reciprocity legislation this session.

Reciprocity along the lines proposed, with Cuba, cannot do other than severely injure all of our domestic sugar industry, both cane and beet. The Cuban and British West Indian crops are now coming forward and the United States are practically the only market. They will market and have ready for delivery during the next five months about 1,250,000 tons of sugar, and if this be marketed as usual we shall have 250,000 tons per month imported on a market, the average consumption of which is about 200,000 tons per month. Where is the room for our home grown cane and beet sugar if this excess of imports be thrust upon us as is usual and if the Cuban part comes in at 4 cent per pound less than now. Necessarily the whole level of values will drop the 3-8 cent per pound and the Cubans will reap no benefit and the domestic sugar industry will sustain the injury of the entire concession.

If Cuba were like Hawaii, of limited capacity, its four or five hundred thousand tons would not swamp our market, prices would be sustained, and Cuba would reap the benefit of the proposed reduced duties on her sugars. As it is now, the promoters of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, in so far as they have been sincere in their expressed desire to benefit Cuba, are simply killing the goose that has laid the golden egg. We are the goose and Cuba will get no eggs.

In fact it now seems that the gradual recognition of the fact is dampening the ardor of the Cubans on reciprocity matters. They find their own present prosperity is based on solid foundations. They can compete successfully with the whole world in sugar production and ask no odds. The splendid factories now erecting in Cuba, the immense factories recently erected and now in operation and the startlingly rapid recovery of the Cuban sugar industry from the crushing effects of the war with Spain, as shown in the constant increase of the yearly crops until now they are about to pass the million-ton line and to break the record, all are evidences that what Cuba needs is to be let alone and she can successfully work out her own destiny.—Louisiana Planter.

## Fool Friends of the Negro.

A short time ago the Kansas City Journal remarked that there are still some old-

fashioned Republicans who believe that if Congress had taken the Southern disfranchisement bill by the horns, negro suffrage would not have been a failure. In commenting on this statement, the Washington Post says:

"We think the number of Republicans who believe that, under any possible conditions, the negro suffrage provided for in the Fifteenth amendment could have been other than a failure is extremely small. Gradual enfranchisement of the freedmen, with an educational qualification, might have been successful, but this sudden, immediate introduction of that great mass of ignorance, just released from servitude, into the electorate was fore-ordained to failure.

"Have those 'old-fashioned' Republicans forgotten the history of negro and carpet-bagger rule in the South? For ten years, under the administration of Johnson and Grant, the white people were disfranchised, and the United States army backed the negro government. The prisons were filled with thousands of citizens against whom no crime had been or could be proved. The legislature of North Carolina authorized the governor to proclaim martial law in every county, to arrest and try by court-martial, and the soldiers were negroes. Gov. Chamberlain, a Republican governor of South Carolina, is authority for the statement that when he succeeded Moses he found that 200 trial justices were holding offices by executive appointment who could neither read nor write. At the close of the war the debts of the seceded States aggregated \$87,000,000. During the ten years of negro rule \$300,000,000 was added.

"These are but a few of the facts of the era of negro suffrage. Wholesale plunder of the whites was the rule. A few years more of it would have left little worth stealing. But an end of that barbarous rule came at last. In 1877 the army was withdrawn and the whites took charge of their local governments. What has been the result? Have those 'old-fashioned' Republicans failed to note it? It is not too much to say that the history of the world affords no parallel to the development and progress of the South since negro rule went out. It is a story that reads like a romance—a story of progress and prosperity which contrasts with the era that preceded it as light and hope contrast with darkness and despair."

The Washington Post says the reason why Congress did not take the matter by the horns is not difficult to explain, because it lies in the fact that more than a quarter of a century ago the Republican masses of the North realized that in conferring the right of suffrage upon the newly emancipated slaves of the South a terrible blunder was committed. This is quite true. They now feel that in resisting negro domination the white people of the South have done exactly what the people of the North would have done under similar conditions. This is the reason why a Republican Congress has not taken the "Southern disfranchisement bill by the horns," and why the matter will be left to take care of itself. The mistake of negro suffrage was made by the Northern people and they are now perfectly willing that it shall be corrected by the people of the South in their own way.—Daily States.

## "A Little Tempest In A Tea Pot."

From Baton Rouge Advocate.

Editor Bentley of the Donaldsonville Chief, under the above caption, undertakes to defend his friend, President Roosevelt for his social equality and negro-loving proclivities, by declaring that there is nothing in the charges and that the whole subject is "much ado about nothing."

It is but reasonable to expect that the Chief would defend the president "He certainly was good to him;" vide the granite building just at this time. But the southern people will not permit the "poo, poos" of a few of the president's admiring friends and appointees to turn them from the issues the president has made. The Chief says:

"For all too many weeks the democratic press, especially in the south, has been devoting column upon column of valuable space in abuse of the chief magistrate of the United States President Theodore Roosevelt, who is charged with advocating social equality between the races. Absurd. These journals profess to believe that every little crap-game fight, every irresponsible demagogue's ranting is incited directly by the president's alleged negro policy, a policy which, it is directly asserted, will envelop the south in all the horrors and carnage of a race war. Ridiculous. Again, it is solemnly proclaimed that the republican party is wickedly resolved to make the negro once more a power in politics. Impossible.

"The truth of the matter is that this tremendously wearying outcry against the negro is but insincere political cant, an obsolete slogan, meant to coerce the ignorant and frightened the timorous to serve the ends of democratic politicians. The negro does not want to meet the white man upon a social plane, and could not if he would. He would be outdone at every step, constantly eclipsed, and the impracticable social equality so glibly prated of by demagogues and professional politicians would be to him but Dead Sea fruit. The intelligent negro knows this, vide the good, hard, common sense of the eloquent sermon recently delivered in New Orleans by the Right Rev. Charles E. Smith, bishop of the African Methodist diocese of Louisiana and Cuba."

Immediately following the president's disgusting conduct, two negroes in Mississippi deliberately entered the houses of respectable white families and demanded social privileges, and riot and bloodshed were only avoided by the merest chance. A negro villain tried to enter the home of two ladies in this parish; a half dozen negro ruffians insulted a quiet and respectable citizen and his wife at Plaquemine; no longer than Sunday last a negro man and woman in this city cursed and abused a gentleman and his wife upon the public highway. And so we might augment the list of immediate fruits of the president's nasty conduct.

The notorious Mormon Senator Smoot, following the president's infamous conduct, entertains a half dozen negro men and women at dinner and forces poor white girls to serve them and again the "little tempest" rises. It is not a "tea pot tempest." It is a whirlwind. It will blow the life out of southern republicanism and it will blow damnation into every negro who attempts to emulate the examples of the president's pet coons and the Smoot society circle. If persisted in it means disaster and irreparable injury to the whole negro race in the south.

## PUZZLE PICTURE.

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