

The True Democrat

E. and M. E. Robinson, Editors.

Official Journal of the Parish of West Feliciana, the Towns of Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, and of the School Board.

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This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.

Saturday, August 31, 1918.

SHALL THE UNFAITHFUL BE REWARDED?

Those who stood by their Democracy in the 1916 campaign who held inviolate their primary pledges in the face of all temptations and against every force to set those pledges aside surely can not look with compunction upon a candidate, who failed to vote in the Democratic primary, and who again failed to vote in the general election although the name of a Democratic candidate for governor was at stake. Nor was he who thus failed to stand by Democracy in its time of stress private individual whose course might be hidden in his own obscurity, but it was the then Governor of Louisiana, whose position alone made the strongest urge that he should recognize and fulfill the obligations to his party. Other governors and public men make it a point of honor to go home to vote, but Luther E. Hall ignored such precedents and voted in neither primary nor general election although his course laid him open to the charge of party ingratitude, personal failing and finally lack of loyalty to his party. His reasons for such action have never been satisfactorily explained to this day, those given being utterly and entirely futile and absurd.

Recalling this circumstance alone, it is inconceivable that any among us of those, who fought the good fight—and won—along the lines of fidelity to party and the inviolacy of the primary, should now be able to support the present candidate of Luther E. Hall, the man whose signal delinquencies in this respect are matters of record. It will be a bitter pill even to meet him in a primary, which perhaps may bind one to his support ultimately, because of a party principle which he himself did not respect when such observance would have displayed true moral greatness. It is to be hoped that a majority of the voters in the Democratic primary will not put this test upon those who have faithfully borne such tests in the past.

MUST PAY IN ADVANCE

To conserve white paper the Government has issued some rigorous rules for the guidance of newspapers. Among these is one which directly concerns subscribers to newspapers, namely, that such persons may not be over three months in arrears after their full subscription year has expired. Heretofore it has been permissible with country weeklies to credit subscriptions to the end of the year, under the new rules this will not be allowable.

Therefore these subscribers of The True Democrat, who are not paying in advance, will please take notice that in future they must pay in advance, or within three months after the close of their year, as the publishers will be required to report exactly how many of their subscribers are that much behind. As a longer period is not allowed, subscribers must take pains to get in correct shape on our books.

We shall be compelled to drop all who are over three months in arrears. Subscribers, not paid in advance, will each receive a statement of his account early in September, by which means he can know exactly how he stands and how much grace he has if any, in which to pay up, or by his own failure to respond forces us to drop him.

Gov. Hall says that he had hoped to have the senatorial matter settled without factional politics, as this is no time for such issues. Very true. But if he had been sincere in this wish he would not have offered himself for the position, as he must know that he above all other men in Louisiana is provocative of factional feeling. He was a storm center while governor, and he has done nothing since to make himself more acceptable to his friends, and it is too early for his erstwhile friends to forget his errors.

The submarine commander that sank the Lusitania has been captured. It is suggested that ordinary confinement in a prison camp is too good for him. But is solitary confinement?

MAKE REGISTRATION DAY AN EVENT

The date will shortly be named when thirteen million men of this nation will register under the new draft law. It is desired that the occasion may be made memorable that above and apart from the necessary routine, there will be some public demonstration, some celebration, to show that the entire population is entering into the event with pride and gladness. Major General Crowder asks that every flag shall fly, every band give its music, every council of defense have a formal patriotic program.

There is no doubt that this will be done. The motto of the people of the United States responds to every call that this war for democracy can make.

It seems very idle to speculate on what boycott shall be instituted against Germany commercially after the war, although many organizations and individuals gravely discuss the matter as if it could be settled, or even foreseen. What is in the womb of the east now? So many astonishing things future and what will be brought forth can not be determined. It may come to pass that Germany may be so humbled, so utterly defeated, that her people will be objects of pity rather than of boycott. Who knows? It is wiser to apply ourselves to the duties of each present hour so that the most desirable results may immediately follow, and leave the problems of the future to be solved in their own time.

Three months ago when the situation seemed dark for the Allies, a hurried visit to France was made by Lloyd George for the purpose of having a conference with General Foch. In the course of their talk the former asked, "At this moment which cards would you prefer to play, those held by Hindenburg, or your own?" "Mine," was the quick reply of Foch and subsequent events proved that he knew the value of his cards.

Bilbo next.

The senator who criticizes President Wilson for playing politics should realize that war has politics, and the President must play it. Must he sit still and see men elected in Congress, who will try to thwart every measure for the conduct of the war?

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. Mansfield Enterprise.

We note with satisfaction that Hon. Theodore Wilkinson has declared himself for Judge Overton. There is no man in Louisiana in whose good judgment and probity we have greater confidence than in his, and to find ourselves on the same side with him, is like closing the court hand down the decision. Judgment affirmed.

The phrase "Tell it to the marines" goes back even farther than the beginning of our force of sea soldiers, and that was a hundred and forty-three years ago. Some one has traced it to Charles II, who was amazed when the colonel of his newly organized maritime regiment verified a story that the king had heard about fish that By Theron, according to Pepys' Diary, he said: "From the very nature of their calling, no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of our seas and lands as the officers and men of our loyal maritime regiment. Henceforth whenever we cast doubt upon a tale that lacketh likelihood we will tell it to the marines. If they believe it, it is safe to say that it is true."

CUT WOOD.

Patriotic Farmers of Louisiana, who have rallied to every call of the United States Government, are enrolling themselves into a mighty army now; their weapons are axes, and they are piling up a fuel reserve of wood so coal may be released for war industries and to speed transports and troopships to France, according to the Fuel Administration of Louisiana.

"Every farmer and his axe in every state in the Union are being mustered into service. True, there is no real peril and glamor and farfare of 'going over the top' in battle. But every farmer should realize that, with each cord of wood he cuts and uses for fuel or provides for someone else, about a ton of coal is thus released to insure the food supply, comfort and heat of the soldiers of America and our Allies over there."

"Eighty millions tons of coal must be saved this winter to keep the war industries and warships going—and the burden rests on the patriotic Amer-

ican people to keep them all in health and comfort and courage until the final victory."

Miss Van Rensselaer, of the Home Conservation Division of the Food Administration, advises that light instead of rich syrup should be used in preserving fruits. She calls attention to a fact that every housekeeper knows to be true, namely, that a light syrup does not destroy the flavor of fruit as a heavy one does.

THE TUNE CHANGES

(New Orleans States)

The Kaiser and the Junker not so long ago kicked into private life Foreign Secretary von Kuhlman because he expressed the opinion that the war could not be ended by a military decision—which was a conservative opinion, considerate of German susceptibilities, in the light of what since has happened.

But Admiral von Hintze Von Kuhlman's successor, summoning the German journalists to a conference, has the temerity to go far beyond Von Kuhlman's warning when he tells these editors that "our exalted cause is in great danger" and if the government, the nation and the press do not hold together with one aim, to win the war, "we shall be beaten."

It is the first time since the war began that any high German official has dared to speak of threatened defeat—always heretofore from the Kaiser down they have talked of German downfall they have talked of German invincibility—and the secret's speech is symptomatic of the effect of the crushing reverses German arms have sustained—since American influence and manpower have brought about a complete metamorphosis of the situation on the western front.

Germany missed an opportunity when she did not accept Von Kuhlman's warning and follow it up with a frank confession of the defeat of her aims in the war and offer to accept the conditions of peace laid down by President Wilson.

She will never have another such opportunity. She has forever lost her chance for a negotiated peace. The peace she must now submit to is, as Senator Lodge says, a dictated peace. The only choice that will be left her is whether she will accept such a peace before or after her own lands have witnessed some of the devastation she has visited upon those of her victims.

WHAT GRACE KING WANTS TO KNOW

Louisiana is proud of her historian, Grace King. Here is what she asks about woman suffrage, which she defines as the most elemental right of modern political life:

"Are the women of the South to be given a bill of divorce from their statehood?" "Are they to be cut off from their ancestral traditions and their heritage of party affiliations?" "Are they to be put forth into that No Man's Land in each State where negroes foregather and vote—the political hunting-ground of foundlings and wastrels?" Are they, in short, to be given the suffrage of a Federal Amendment (as the negroes were given it) and not receive it nobly, freely, openly from the hand of the State?"

These questions will be answered by the men of Louisiana Nov. 5.

AMERICA THE HOPE OF ALL

The world is standing breathless today watching the greatest race in all human history—the race between the United States and Germany.

Germany trying to close up the war before the United States can get into it, the United States hastening to get in before it is too late.

"Too late!" "Too late at Gallipoli!" "Too late to save Serbia!" "Too late to save Northern Italy!" "Too late to save Great Russia!"

The question stares us in the face: Is the United States to be too late in this war?

There is only one answer. It is imperative that we save and send the wheat and other foods absolutely required in Europe. We can not do it unless we stop using them here. We must realize that food is the weapon by which America is to be able to maintain a position in the war long enough to win it.

We have the problem of maintaining the men in that line and back of that line. We must not run any risk. There must be no narrow margins. We must build up reserves here against the lean years. We must see that there is plenty over there so that no matter what happens to the shipping in any month they are safe.

As our Army increases, more and more men will be drawn from the farms; perhaps we have now passed the peak of production. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal changes.

Our only safe course is to provide enormous reserve stores of staple foods both here and in Europe to meet any emergency. In a later period of the war, in some critical phase, to have to stop in order to devote our energies to farming might be fatal to our final success. There must be no let down in the program of conservation with the new harvest.

Heartened by our success, we must go ahead realizing more than ever our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those who look to us as the only source of food supply to save them from destruction.

We must see that the morale of our men and those who fight with them is kept at high tide. We can do so if they feel our support all the time. By the food-saving program the American people are to keep them all in health and comfort and courage until the final victory.

RED CROSS NEWS

TRUST THE RED CROSS.

The headquarters of the American Red Cross in France has many requests from parents in this country to supply such things as manicure sets, scissors, and other non-essential articles—as well as some essential things—to men of the American Expeditionary Forces. The requests may originate with the soldiers themselves, but the time the Red Cross receives the requests, the men have been moved or their wants have been supplied.

It is earnestly desired that parents desist from such appeals. They may rest assured that the Red Cross, in its own systematic way, is doing everything imaginable of the practical sort to supply the wants of the soldiers.

IN HOLY JERUSALEM.

Thousands of Armenian refugees at Port Said and many homeless families in and near Jerusalem now are being cared for by the American Red Cross.

It has established general dispensary and hospital with children's clinic at Jerusalem. Hundreds of persons have already received treatment. At the request of the government of Jerusalem the organization has taken over two orphan asylums with four hundred children. Three hundred Russian refugees are being cared for in Jerusalem by the Red Cross.

MUSICAL RECORDS WANTED.

Ever been sick and lonely in a hospital? And wished someone'd cheer you or sing, or talk?

The American Red Cross wants to chase the gloom out of the camp hospitals in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, hence an appeal for patriotic Southerners to send Victrola records and needles.

A New Orleans musical instrument store has cut the prices of Victrolas below cost, and the Red Cross depends on the relatives and neighbors of boys who have gone to camp, to send the records and needles.

Address your package to "Gulf Division American Red Cross, Administrative Store Room, 225 Postoffice Building, New Orleans, La." Then, in the corner of the package write: "Victrola Records—Handle with care." Any record—just so it isn't a funeral march or "The Watch on the Rhine"—is acceptable.

CARPENTERS HELP.

In Shreveport the carpenters built a canteen hut one Saturday afternoon. They gladly gave time and labor. In Baton Rouge they built a dancing pavilion, and in Huntsville, Ala., another canteen hut was built by the volunteer workers.

"Little has been said or written about their sacrifice. They have given real service. The Red Cross appreciates their efforts more than they know."

MARVELS OF ENGINEERING

It is not surprising that the Germans scoffed at Secretary Baker's announcement that there were a million American soldiers in France. A few months ago most Americans would have believed such an achievement impossible. The creating of an army of a million men and its transportation across three thousand miles of sea within little more than a year was a stupendous feat. That it was done when the shipping of the world was so much reduced by the submarine war, and when the strain upon it for other purposes was so much greater than ever before in the history of the world, is almost a miracle. It was accomplished only by the most extraordinary organization and the most loyal co-operation on the part of our British allies, whose ships have carried at least half our soldiers overseas. But putting an American army in France meant much more than creating it and shipping it. America had to make arrangements to receive it over there, to supply it, to house it and to distribute it; and for the vast constructive labor that these operations entailed America had to employ thousands of men of all types and nationalities, from Chinese coolies to German prisoners of war.

The ports of France were neither large enough nor numerous enough to receive the stream of shipping that had to flow in. American engineers converted the waste lands adjacent to old ports into great systems of docks. The French railways were inadequate to the task of transporting into the interior the men and supplies that were unloaded on the docks. American engineers constructed a great system of railways. All-steel cars were sent over from America in sections and assembled at the rate of a train a day: freight sheds, repair shops, railway yards with a trackage of two hundred miles, steel warehouses, refrigerating plants, gas plants, oil-storage tanks, grain elevators were rebuilt with astonishing speed. Woodland was turned into farming lands, swamps were reclaimed by drainage, hospitals—one of them with twenty thousand beds—were completed in little more than a month's time. Altogether, the American engineers in France have put through with marvelous efficiency the biggest "rush job" that has ever been done on earth.

After farrowing, the feed of the sow is gradually increased as the demand of the growing litter for milk increases, until the sow is given a full ration of grain fairly rich in protein, the aim being to stimulate milk flow as much as possible. As soon as the pigs will eat, a small enclosure is partitioned off from the sow and feed placed in a low trough for them. Many promising pigs have been crippled by the sow while eating from her trough, so it is best to pen the pigs in their own enclosure until the sow has finished eating.

E. L. Jordan, professor of animal husbandry, Louisiana State University.

Given a good percentage, the next step is to maintain the sow in a good state of health and vitality during pregnancy. Plenty of exercise, and abundance of forage crops (preferably legumes), and enough grain fairly rich in protein to supply the necessary material for the growth of the developing pigs are all of prime importance. The sow should have a good amount of flesh at farrowing time as she will need this reserve to properly nourish her litter.

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The entire civilized world seems plunged into one of those abysses of chaos that usually precede a portentous change for the better.

It is time for every man to remember that God is still overhead and our brother man beside us.

Such times as these are necessary to test our faith and maybe our courage. In the meantime we should grow every pound of food we can.

J. S. McGEHEE, Laurel Hill, La.