

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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VOLUME XL.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

NUMBER 1

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

C. KLINE, corner Crescent Place and Houmas street, dealer in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions, corn, oats and bran. Phone 152.

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DR. S. O. DECOUX, EXPERT OPTOMETRIST AND OCULIST (REFLEXES). Eyes examined free. Will visit Donaldsonville on the 1st and 15th of every month. Office at Mrs. John F. Landry's residence in Mississippi street, near the Catholic church.

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B. J. YEAH, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office with R. McCulloh, corner Railroad and Nicholls avenues. Telephone 313.

R. McCULLOH, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office and residence, corner Railroad and Nicholls avenues. Practices in all the courts of Louisiana, both state and federal. Address, P. O. Lock Box 5. Telephone 313.

G. A. GORDRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Nicholls avenue, opposite the courthouse. Prompt attention paid to collections and civil business. Telephone 133.

CALEB C. WEBER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Railroad avenue, opposite the Donaldsonville High School. Telephone 199-2.

EDMUND MARLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC AND JUSTICE OF PEACE. Office, 308 Opelousas street, opposite the Donaldsonville High School. The office of justice of the peace will in no way interfere with my practice in district courts or justice courts other than the one over which I preside. Telephone 3-2.

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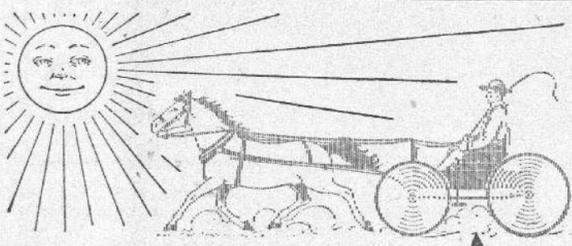
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NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 14, 1910.
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SEED SELECTION.

Improvement of Cotton by Judicious Choice of Seed—How a Crop Yielding Three Bales to the Acre May be Produced—Care and Discretion Necessary.

By Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

When a farmer buys high-grade seed at a large price he is simply paying another man for using his brain to do what the farmer can do just as well if he will.

Careless cotton farming and gin-run seed are responsible for a lot of short-cotton crops. There is but little pure-bred seed planted, and the product of that little generally becomes more or less mixed in the field and at the gin.

Five points should be carefully noted in cotton-seed improvement: Type, variety, selection, ginning and storing. A farmer should determine the type of cotton he wants to produce. He can in the end produce what he wants if he studies and works for it. By "type" is meant the kind of stalks, boll, lint, etc. The type generally preferred is a strong, short, vigorous stalk, with plenty of fruit limbs on the lower half; fruit limbs short jointed, but extending to the outer border of the plant and fruiting to the end; large bolls, storm resisting; a heavy percentage of lint; staple, if large-boll cotton, at least 1 1/2 inches and strong; plant hardy, early, and prolific.

CHOOSING THE VARIETY.

Plant seed of a variety that produces cotton as near the type you want as possible. It will not be exactly your ideal, but if good seed of the right variety it will come near it. Plant this seed on a separate tract of land, or plot, so it will not become mixed by insects. Every farmer needs a seed plot just as much as he needs a well-bred male if he is going to improve his stock. Thin and cultivate this plot in the best way.

SELECTING THE SEED.

Let us go personally to the seed plot in the fall with a sack over our shoulder and make selections. Here is an ideal stalk about three feet tall, loaded with choice bolls.

There will be more than a pound of lint cotton on it at maturity. Around the heart of the plant we select the best bolls, rejecting the bolls on the ends of the limbs and near the top and a few that are so low they nearly touch the ground. The top ends tend to be immature and the seeds in the bolls near the ground absorb the moisture and are not as vigorous as they should be.

The next stalk is not quite so perfect, but it is pretty good, and we take a few of the best bolls. On the next stalk are four or five good fine bolls. My man was along with a sack and he was just about to pick them; in fact, his fingers had closed over one. "Let them alone," I called out. "Look at that stalk; it never thought about going into the cotton business until it was half grown. There is only about an eighth of a pound of cotton on it if all the bolls mature. That plant has some bad blood in it or is a black sheep in a good flock. We do not want to raise that kind."

Then we passed several plants not very good and not very poor. Just a few feet along the row I noticed two remarkably fine bolls near the top of a stalk. Something called my attention away, and when I looked back my man had them. "Ain't they fine?" he remarked, and he gave a smile of satisfaction. "Right," I replied. "If you do not see the plant. They grow too near to top and will tend to make our crop light." "If you are going to be so particular we shan't get much cotton seed," he answered rather shortly. "Bob," I replied, "I am through making these quarter-of-bale cotton crops. They say that like reduces like. Now, that first stalk of cotton we picked had over a pound on it and if all the stalks on this plot were like it we should get three bales of cotton or more per acre. I intend to make a-bale crop, and I am going to commence by selecting the right seed to do it."

The next plant was loaded with bolls, but it did not stand over 18 inches high. "That is a perfect plant," I remarked, "but we will not take any bolls from it. It is too tall. Never select a runt pig for a pre winner at a fair. If I had an acre of such plants they would not hold as much cotton as I want."

In this way we went over the two-acre plot and secured 200 pounds of seed cotton. This was carefully stored and ginned.

The next year there were three times as many perfect stalks in the field as the previous season. In three years nearly every plant was a model and we had a three-bale crop.

In making selections never pick a boll for seed except from a plant that is just what you want your crop to be next year. You cannot buy such seed. RAISE IT.

GINNING AND CLEANING SEED COTTON.

Store our selected seed in a dry place and wet until the steam gins are nearly through then carefully clean the gin, put down a sheet to catch the seed, and run your selected lot through. Store in a dry place if it is time for planting.

Before planting, run this seed through a fannin mill, blowing out any seeds that may be light and screening out any that are too small. Follow this method just as closely as possible. A peck of such screened seed will produce more strong plants than a bushel of the seed commonly planted.

New Baptist Church Dedicated at Hohen Solms.

Hohen Solms, La., July 30, 1910.

PLEASE allow space in the columns of your valuable and widely-circulated paper for the publication of the following account of the dedication of the new Second African or St. Philip Baptist Church at Hohen Solms, which was erected to replace the edifice destroyed in the storm of Sept. 20, 1909.

J. E. Anthony officiated as master of ceremonies. The services were opened by Rev. J. C. Shelton, pastor of the church, and A. Butler, president of the board of trustees, pronounced the invocation. The address of welcome was delivered by E. D. Baptiste and was responded to by James Brunswick, Jr., both speeches being of a high order of eloquence and interest. Rev. P. Prescott, of Hohen Solms, delivered an introductory sermon, which was followed by the reading of a paper by Miss Annie Anthony on the subject of "The Greatness and Goodness of God." Revs. J. J. Jenkins, M. W. Patterson and other ministers expressed words of cheer and God-speed.

The pastor and congregation of the church wish to attest their sincere appreciation of the moral and financial support and aid tendered them by the Hon. G. B. Reuss, president of the police jury of Ascension parish, and also by Mr. K. G. Spahr, manager of Germania plantation. We would be glad to specify the nature of this valuable assistance were we not advised not to enter into details on that score.

Thanks are also extended to Dr. and Mrs. James Kilbourne for a munificent donation and a handsome floral offering.

The following donations, in addition to those previously mentioned, are gratefully acknowledged:

St. Peter Benevolent Association, Jos. Dugas, president.	\$ 10 00
St. Peter B. A., general collections.	9 05
St. Joseph House Mission Society, Mrs. J. G. Shelton, president.	11 00
St. Joseph H. M. S., general collections.	11 15
Total from organizations.	\$ 41 20
Total amount collected and donated.	\$ 152 60

Very respectfully yours,
J. C. SHELTON, Pastor.
L. W. BUTLER, Church Clerk.
EDWARD NAPOLEON, Sec. Trustee Board.

Crop and Weather Notes.

Another week of good growing weather has been vouchsafed the cane crop, the modicum of mercury served up to the

comprised copious showers on Sunday and Sunday, sunshine and high temperatures on Monday and Tuesday, a roaring downpour on Wednesday, a repetition of the "clear and warm" bulletin on Thursday and another heavy precipitation yesterday. Under the influence of these ideal conditions the cane is growing at a great rate and is fast approaching a state of development which augurs well for a heavy tonnage and a fine juice yield by the time the harvest season rolls 'round.

The truth of the saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," is being exemplified these days by the prevailing weather conditions, with reference to their suitability to the present needs of the sugar and rice planters. While the cane crop flourishes like a green bay tree and waxes tall and healthy when favored with atmospheric conditions such as have prevailed for the past fortnight, the rice crop is seriously damaged by the heavy rains which are an essential characteristic of the cane crop's weather requirements just at this time. What the rice planter wants, and must have if his crop is to prove a paying investment, is a period of clear, dry weather, lasting at least until the bulk of the crop has been cut and threshed, which ordinarily occupies from three to six weeks. The length of time required for the harvesting of the crop in this section is likely to be considerably shorter this year than in former seasons, however, owing to an unexpected and unaccounted for increase in the labor supply.

It is stated on good authority that one planter in this parish who cultivates several hundred acres of rice secured enough hands, practically at his own price, to cut his entire crop in four days. If this is true the rice planters may succeed in saving a sufficient amount on the cost of labor to compensate them for the loss they are likely to sustain as a result of inclement weather during their harvesting season.

The Donaldsonville rice mill will begin operations about the 15th inst. and prospects are bright for an unusually successful season. Rice cutting is in full swing in this neighborhood, and within the next few days the cereal will begin to come in to the local mill to be converted into the finished product.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Donaldsonville, La., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1910.

Bell, Toke	Gaspar, Adam
Brand, S. C.	Jackson, Mrs. Joe
Smith, Charley	Johnson, Miss Connelie
Davis, John	Kanada, Diky
Douglas, Pauline	Monroe, Mrs. Effie
Dominique, Mary	Pierce, Mary
Dodds, J. L.	Porter, Dora
Eucates, J.	Robertson, Annie
Fuentes, J.	Robertson, Annie

When calling for these letters see advertised. Last called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington, D. C.
J. J. LAFARGUE, Postmaster.

EXPOSITION TAX.

Reasons Why Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Should be Adopted.

Every Taxpayer will be Benefitted, and the Burden Imposed will be a Small One.

By Exposition Publicity Bureau.

IT would be impossible and perhaps undesirable to have everybody of the same mind with regard to any public question that may arise, hence more or less opposition to the proposed Panama Exposition tax may be expected. It is not out of place to remark in this connection, that if there were any question in support of which without violation of any principle every taxpayer in the state might cordially unite that question would seem to be the Panama Exposition amendment.

As the amendment was originally passed, there was some complaint that the proportion of the tax to be paid by the country was too great, but in response to that objection a special session of the legislature will meet on the 15th instant to reduce the amount asked for from the country taxpayers and to increase the amount exacted of New Orleans. The ratio under the new arrangement will be one million dollars from the country taxpayers and six and a half millions from the New Orleans taxpayers, the amount asked of the country taxpayers being only thirty-seven and a half cents on a thousand dollars assessment.

Small as that tax may be, it must be admitted that it is too large were it to be devoted to an improper purpose; hence the support of the tax should be based upon the value it will be to the taxpayers, rather than the comparative insignificance of the burden. Admitting that the tax will be small, still the payment of the small tax cannot be defended unless such tax be necessary to the support of public government, or to bring profit to the taxpayers.

The great fortunes amassed in modern times have been acquired in two ways chiefly, to-wit: by consolidation and by advertising. The great predatory trusts have been built up by following the principle of "addition, division and silence," silence being of the essence of their success. Publicity is the deadly foe of such interests that may have covert designs upon the people, but it is the breath of life to legitimate enterprises.

men who, having something that is meritorious, have had the good sense and the courage to let the public know of its merit. This leads directly to the crux of the question concerning this tax of 3 1/2 cents per thousand dollars of assessment, asked of the country taxpayers in support of the exposition. Louisiana, her interests and her industries, are in the public eye today and general attention is focused upon them as a direct result of the publicity being given them in the fight to obtain the location of a great international exposition in New Orleans. With no such magnet to draw the attention of the people of this and other countries this way, the most effective advertising that Louisiana is now obtaining could not be secured even were the state willing to pay several times as much in case as the whole amount of the tax on city and country would be.

Does anyone ask what good all this publicity will bring to the small taxpayer? The answer is, it will bring to him exactly the same sort of good that effective advertising has brought to all men who have had something worth while, and who had the nerve to let the people know about it through the medium of advertising. "But," it is objected, "he has nothing but his small farm, and the publicity that will increase the value of that will only add to his burden by increasing the tax he must pay on the increased value, without increasing the revenue he derives from it." The answer to that objection will be found in the answer to the question: Does he produce anything that somebody else may want? If so, the publicity that this exposition will give to it, and the increased demand it will create, will enhance the profits derived from whatever it may be that one may have to sell.

If the thing produced be farm, orchard, pasture, poultry or dairy products, the demand for them will be increased in proportion to the number of consumers the exposition will attract, temporarily and permanently; and with increased demand will come increased prices. If it be but labor, whether skilled or unskilled, the exposition will offer opportunities and better prices, sufficient to offset many times over the amount of the small tax necessary to secure the exposition. If, by the voting of this insignificant tax, we shall secure the great boom in all lines of industry that the fair will bring, the investment will be, by far, the most profitable one that the south has made within the life of the present generation. And the exposition is going to be held somewhere; at San Francisco, if Louisiana shall turn it down by the defeat of this tax.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Gov. Sanders Issues Proclamation Convening Legislature in Extraordinary Session, Aug. 15 to 24, to Re-visit Panama Exposition Tax Amendment.

Governor Sanders issued a proclamation Monday calling a special session of the general assembly, beginning at 12 o'clock m. on Monday, Aug. 15, and ending on Wednesday, Aug. 24. The proclamation follows:

"By virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana, I, Jared Young Sanders, governor of the state of Louisiana, do hereby issue this, my proclamation convening the general assembly of the state of Louisiana in an extraordinary session at the state capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, for a period not exceeding ten (10) days, beginning at 12 m., on Monday, the 15th of August, 1910, and ending on Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1910, and I do hereby designate as the objects to be considered in the said extraordinary session, the following, to-wit:

"First—For the enactment of such law or laws, and for the passage of such joint resolution or resolution, submitting amendment or amendments to the constitution of the state levying a tax or taxes for the purposes of constructing, maintaining and operating in the city of New Orleans an exposition commemorating the opening of the Panama Canal, and authorizing the World's Panama Exposition Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana, and domiciled in the city of New Orleans, to issue bonds and to pledge any and all taxes to be collected under any law proposed amendment of the constitution in aid of said project, and other legislation in aid, furtherance and assistance of the said proposed Panama Exposition.

"Second—For the purpose of proposing an amendment of article 270 of the constitution of Louisiana, so as to authorize municipal, ward and parochial authorities to vote special taxes in aid of industrial or manufacturing plants or enterprises, and such enabling laws as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of such article as amended if such amendment to the constitution is adopted.

"Third—To authorize and direct the attorney general of the state to take part in and assist in all cases involving the title of land in the state, whether the title of such public land is in the state, or in some political subdivision thereof, whenever so directed by the governor.

"Fourth—To amend and re-enact act 171 of 1910 by inserting therein an amending clause.

"Fifth—To make an appropriation to meet the expenses of the extraordinary session of the general assembly held under this proclamation.

"Sixth—To enable the senate to advise as to all appointments of officers made by the governor since the senate was last in session, and to take action on such appointments.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and caused the great seal of the state of Louisiana to be fixed at the state capitol in the city of Baton Rouge, on this eighth day of August, A. D. 1910.
"J. Y. SANDERS.

"By the governor:
"ENGINE J. McGINNEY,
"Assistant Secretary of State."

Caillouet, Leche, Young.

A kindly, kindly man is Caillouet, And Leche like unto him, a Knight is there

To act like Bayard or the knights of old, When Knighthood was in flower, If thus I name

These two, 'tis done because they stand apart Like giant cedars on Lebanon's hills, or shine

Like stars that guide the sailors when at sea, Then, too, there's Young, in New Orleans, a man

Of such a mould as Caesar had; read lines That Shakespeare put into the lips of Androny.

As long as this, our Order, has such men, The future, fair in prospect, will unfold

As fair as flags that people love, or own Red, white and blue, and France's fleur de lis.

—August Columbiad.

Thirteen Confederates Left. The death of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, and thirteen former Confederate soldiers in congress. They are Senators Bankhead and Johnston, of Alabama; Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Senator Money, of Mississippi, and Representatives Talbot, of Maryland; Richardson and Taylor, of Alabama; Rucker, of Colorado; Livingston, of Georgia; Spight, of Mississippi; Gordon, of Tennessee, and Lamb, of Virginia. Senator Tallaferrero, of Florida, who has been defeated for re-nomination, was also in the Confederate service.

STILL IN BUSINESS!

J. J. LAFARGUE

THE UNDERTAKER

wishes to announce that he is still engaged in the business and is fully prepared to answer calls at all hours. His up-to-date Undertaking Parlors are located in the same old stand next door to the Nicholls Hotel, and his equipment is larger and more complete than ever before. A continuance of the public's patronage is earnestly solicited.

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