

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

A WIDE-AWAKE HOME NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2 A YEAR

VOLUME XXI.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

NUMBER 45

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.

PHYSICIANS

E. K. SIMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Houmas street, between Iberville street and Crescent Place. Telephone 90.

DR. T. H. HANSON, PHYSICIAN. Office: Lessard street, between Nicholls avenue and Opelousas streets. Phone 240.

DR. J. D. HANSON, PHYSICIAN. Office and residence: Lessard street, between Nicholls avenue and Iberville street. Telephone 54.

OCULISTS

DR. T. J. DIMITRY, OCULIST. Office on Sundays at Hotel Donaldson, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. New Orleans office, 714-718 Audubon Building, 1 to 3 p. m.

ATTORNEYS AND NOTARIES

B. J. VEGA, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office, 313 Nicholls avenue. Telephone 31.

CONDAN, GUION & MARCHAND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC. Office in Nicholls avenue, opposite courthouse. Prompt attention paid to collections and civil business. Telephone 133.

EDMUND MAURIN, 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.

CALEB C. WEBER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Railroad avenue, opposite the Donaldsonville High School. Telephone 109-2.

SPECIALIST

DR. A. W. MARTIN, EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST. Eye-glasses fitted. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Office, No. 121 Railroad avenue, Donaldsonville, La. Telephone 308.

DENTISTS

DR. AMEDEE MARY, DENTIST. Office, 121 Railroad avenue, Donaldsonville. Hours: Week days, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Special hours on appointments after 5 p. m. On Sundays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Telephone No. 308. Special rooms for colored people.

As the Guest Chamber is the concrete expression of the host's thoughtful consideration for the comfort of his guests—so also the Bathroom should be more than merely sufficient for your own household. It should be refined and pleasing in appearance and your guests will upon leaving go with a recollection of a nicely furnished home.

Our honest workmanship and "Standard" fixtures is the combination for a perfect bathroom.

H. SCHAFF & SON
TINNERS AND FLUMBERS
Telephone 107-2 Donaldsonville, La.

The Nicholls
F. ROGGE, Prop.
Mississippi street, between Railroad avenue and Lessard street.

A Popular Resort for Gentlemen

A thorough and select line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar. Ice-cold Beer always on draught.

Pool and Billiard Hall in Connection

A private room for meetings and social gatherings. Courteous treatment to our patrons.

NEW POTATOES WANTED
Address:
GERMANIA STORE,
Hohen Solms P. O., La.



Satisfies
There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

Delicious Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

When you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Making Cooking a Pleasure for the Housewife

DISCARD the old wood stove during these warm summer days and use the

Detroit or Perfection Coal Oil Stoves

The safest and most perfect and economical stoves on the market. No heat, no soot, no smoke to worry you. Ideal hot weather stoves.

Call and see our line of Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Churns, Lawn and Garden Tools, Hammocks, Flower Pots, Etc.

Charles A. Maurin, The Leading Grocer
Mississippi Street

Men's Suits That Satisfy

The best thing about buying clothes here is that you get the new things as soon as they come out.

Then when they reach the "everybody and his brother stage" we drop them.

Therefore, when we say the best of clothes-ready-to-wear we mean it in every particular, newness of fashion as well as quality and finish.

This makes it safe for you to select your SUMMER SUIT from our splendid variety, knowing that we'd rather satisfy you than have to pacify you.

ADOLPHE NETTER
The Fashionable Clothier

TWORMS INJURING CORN.

Fall Army or Grass Worms Devastating Crops in Many Sections of State—Life History and Habits of Pest, and Methods of Control—Poison Best Remedy.

At the present time the fall army worm, or grass worm, is very abundant and is seriously injuring the corn crop. We are receiving many letters asking for information about this pest; therefore, the life history and habits will be briefly stated and methods of control given.

The worms pass the winter in the ground about half an inch to an inch below the surface, and the moths emerge in the spring at the approach of warm weather, when the females lay their eggs on the different grasses. The eggs hatch in about a week, and the worms then feed on the grass until full grown, which is usually two to three weeks, and then go under the ground, where they remain for a period of one to two weeks before emerging as adult insects. From this it can be seen that we may expect about four broods in this latitude.

The natural food plant of this insect in this section is grass, crab grass preferred; but when conditions are favorable and the worms become very abundant, as they are at present, they will attack practically all of our cultivated crops. Corn, cotton, sugar cane and most of the staple crops grown in Louisiana suffer more or less from the attacks of this pest, but corn is the favorite among our Louisiana products, and it is this crop that is being most seriously damaged at present.

Usually insect pests of this nature occur at infrequent intervals, and not often do we have them two years in succession. The reason for this is that the natural enemies, which all insect pests have, get control and prevent rapid multiplication. When we have some unnatural or abnormal condition which destroys the natural enemies, but does not seriously interfere with these pests, we may then expect serious damage. We have ground beetles, ants, small wasp-like parasites and certain species of flies which prey on these army worms and usually hold them in check, but the vast winter has been very severe on these natural enemies and has so reduced them that this pest has been given the opportunity to multiply without any natural check. It is possible that the natural enemies may become abundant enough to control the army worm when the next brood hatches out, but we are unable to tell whether or not this will happen; so, therefore, our farmers should be prepared to combat them.

As the natural food plant of these worms is grass, all grass fields should be plowed under or closely grazed with cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in order to prevent these insects from breeding and developing in large numbers. Especial precautions should be taken to prevent the growth of crab grass, as it is the favorite food of the pest in this locality. Where grass lands in waste or idle places are found infested, many of the worms may be destroyed by running over these areas with a heavy roller of some kind. In some instances it may be practicable to mow grass lands in order to destroy the food of these worms.

They may be destroyed on corn, cotton or any crop which they attack by dusting the foliage with Paris green or powdered arsenate of lead. We have found that a mixture of Paris green and slacked lime, one part of Paris green to fifteen to twenty parts by measure of lime, has given satisfactory results. Paris green will burn the leaves of most plants if applied without mixing with lime flour or dust, but the arsenate of lead may be applied alone without injury. Paris green is cheaper, however, than the arsenate of lead, and is more commonly found throughout the country; therefore, the majority of farmers will be able to procure the former poison more readily than the latter.

The poison may be applied with one of the common dust guns manufactured for this purpose, or bags made of osaburg, or cloth of best nature, may be used and the poison sifted from them on to the plants. These bags are usually made about ten to twelve inches long by four to six inches in width, upon the whole length on one side with both ends closed. A strong beard about two by two inches and four to five feet long is used with a bag packed to each end. About five inches from each end of the beard a one inch hole is bored and stopped with a peg or cork. The peg is removed and the poison put into the bag through these holes. By jarring the beard, the poison is sifted from the bags on to the foliage of the plants.

It is best to make the applications of poison in the early morning before the wind rises, but in case it should be necessary to make applications when the wind is blowing, it is advisable to attach pieces of duck, or cloth of a similar nature, to each end of the beard in such a way that they will act as curtains and force the poison down on to the plants and prevent it from being

(Continued on page eight)

TO CLOSE HYMELIA SOON.

Members of Lafourche Board Inspect Crevasse and Find Water Falling Rapidly—Obstruction of Breach by Means of Willow Mats Contemplated.

The Lafourche Levee Board last Sunday sat in judgment on the Hymelia crevasse, found the water there fallen considerably and the current through the break correspondingly slackened, and decided to take soundings, and, if it was then thought the end will justify the means, proceed in obstructing the opening preliminary to the actual closing. A gasoline boat from New Orleans carried some of the members of the board to the upper end of the crevasse Sunday morning, and there they were met by the members of the board from above Hymelia.

On the torn embankment, close to the brink, the board held a special meeting, deliberated at length on the present state of affairs at the crevasse, and reached the conclusion set out.

The taking of soundings in the breach will be done at once, and if decided upon, the obstructing of the flow will follow immediately. How this will be accomplished is not settled.

The Hymelia crevasse is now 4800 feet wide, or nearly a mile across, but the caving of the levee ends has practically stopped. By actual measurement, the water at that point has fallen five feet one inch since the day the embankment gave way, and save where scoured out here and there by the swift current, the breach is showing some distance out from the levee. At no place in the breach are the mud lumps yet sticking out, but the broken water indicates that it is very shallow in places.

The water is going through so slowly now that a skiff made the passage in safety a day or two ago, and the taking of soundings will not prove difficult or dangerous, it is believed.

The gasoline boat that left New Orleans about 8 o'clock Sunday morning carried as passengers Commissioners R. Perez of Plaquemine and William Humphries of Jefferson, Superintendent Burgess of the Grand Isle and Fort Jackson, James Wilkinson of Plaquemine parish, and Mr. Pothol, a planter at Josette's Bend. On the way up a stop was made at Ama to take aboard Commissioner Thomas J. Sellers of St. Charles parish.

The upper end of the crevasse was reached about 2:30 o'clock, and there the party was met by President Victor Maurin of Ascension parish, Commissioner Songy of St. John parish, and Assistant State Engineer Joseph Monget. Owing to the fall in the river, those aboard the boat had to cross to the levee in a skiff. Less than two weeks ago big government steamers were lying alongside of this levee.

While crossing in front of the crevasse the gasoline boat, piloted by a fisherman from the neighborhood, struck a sand-bank, and, swinging broadside to the current going through the break, came near capsizing, in which event those aboard would have been in a perilous situation.

It is believed there are a number of deep channels in the crevasse, especially at the upper and lower ends, but the most of the water going through now seems shallow and much arrested by the dense willow growth on the batture, which extends out about 300 feet. It is proposed to cut off the heads of these willows and let them float into the shallows of the break to form a mat which will do much to obstruct the opening.

Commissioners Humphries and Perez stated that the back water is still rising, but that they look for a fall within the next ten days, by which time it is expected little water will be going through the crevasse. Superintendent Burgess of the Grand Isle and Fort Jackson, Railroad reported that the overflow is up to the cross-ties along the tracks of his line, where it crosses the swampy behind Gretna, but said that he was very much encouraged by his visit to Hymelia, and believed the river would now fall fast enough to prevent the crevasse putting the Grand Isle and Fort Jackson out of business.

Child Born with One Head and Three Bodies.

A child with one head and three bodies was born in New York several days ago. One of them was a well-developed girl, and to her was attached by means of tubes near the mouth two small boy babies, neither of them having legs, but alive and breathing. In order to save the girl, surgeons detached the bodies of the two boys and at seven days old the girl was thriving and doing nicely.

Notice.
You can have your suits cleaned and pressed while you are receiving tonorial services, at JOHN OUBRE'S Sanitary Barber Shop—the only one in town. Prices as follows: Suit, cleaned and pressed, 60 cents; coat, pressed only, 35 cents; trousers, pressed only, 15 cents.

Our styles lead the way

EVERY MAN

WHO expects to wear New Clothes this summer should make it his business to see our suits now, before the assortments get broken, and while our stock is new and fresh. Navy, serges, mohair and worsteds are all the go this season, and these suits bear a stamp of individuality that will mark you a well dressed man in any society.

Let us show you how cheaply a man can dress with a small money outlay.

Bernard Lemann & Brother
"The Store with the Goods"

LEEVE SYSTEM FAVORED. COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Engineers Oppose Outlet Theory for Flood Prevention—Too Many Openings Slacken Current, and All but One Will be Closed by Sedimentation.

That the most feasible way of controlling the floods of the Mississippi river and preventing a recurrence of destructive crevasse lies in building the levees big enough and strong enough to enable them to withstand the enormous pressure of high waters, appeared to be the consensus of opinion of the members of the Louisiana Engineering Society, who had their monthly meeting in New Orleans Monday evening.

This question formed the principal topic for discussion during the evening. Not all were in favor of the levee system as against the "outlet" system, and one speaker at least, Mr. J. P. Kemper, emphatically expressed himself in favor of the "outlet" system. As explained by Mr. Kemper, who spoke before the society at some length on "Observations of the Effect of the Torras Crevasse and Suggestions as to Its Cause, and Prevention of Similar Occurrences," the outlet system means the cutting of additional channels to divert some of the waters of the lower Mississippi from the main stream. One outlet, said Mr. Kemper, should be cut from Grand Lake to Bayou Teche, then from Bayou Teche to Cote Blanche Bay.

The outlet system was opposed by Arsene Perrillat, who strongly declared for the levee system. "It has been the past history of the Mississippi," said Mr. Perrillat, "that too many mouths can be kept open, so that in time all but one of them will be closed by the sedimentation. If more outlets are now cut, this history will be repeated. The current will be diminished, the sedimentation will fill the bed of the stream and it would be necessary to keep on building the levees higher all the time.

"The only solution lies in the levee system. The only levees that gave trouble in the recent flood were the old ones, or those which had been neglected or had grown too thin. If the levees are built high enough, wide enough and strong enough to keep the current within the bed and carry the silt out into the gulf, there need never be any anxiety as to overflow."

The levee system was also favored by United States Engineers W. E. Knobloch and J. H. Lewis; Col. Sidney F. Lewis, engineer for the Orleans levee board, and A. M. Shaw, engineer for the Phillips Land Company, all of whom made addresses.

DOCTORS AFRAID TO GIVE CALOMEL.

After-Effects Uncertain and Often Dangerous. Dodson's Liver-Tone, a Mild Medicine, Takes Its Place.

The use of calomel has been stopped in thousands of homes. Dodson's Liver-Tone, a pleasant, vegetable liver tonic that is a perfect substitute for calomel in curing constipation and biliousness, is taken instead. Dodson's Liver-Tone is absolutely harmless and its use is not followed by nausea and another attack of constipation as often happens after taking calomel.

X-Ray Pharmacy has sold so much Dodson's Liver-Tone and it has been so satisfactory wherever taken, that they guarantee to give any person his money back if he does not find it a perfect substitute for calomel. No restriction of habits or diet is necessary.

Origin and Provisions of the New Plan of Municipal Administration—Galveston the Birthplace of a Civic Movement that is Sweeping the Country.

Kansas City Star:
The general provisions of commission government which mark the distinction between the new rule and the old ward plan, are the following:

The mayor and commissioners are nominated at a non-partisan primary. The two candidates for mayor and the eight candidates for commissioners are made the official candidates at the city election.

No mark, emblem or party designation of any character can be printed upon the primary or election ballots to designate the political party to which the candidates belong.

No public franchise grant can be awarded by the commissioners without first submitting the proposition to a popular vote if 10 per cent of the voters petition for such an election.

No franchise can be granted for any conditions for a longer period than twenty years.

The city has the power at all times to regulate rates charged the public under any franchise grant, and the authority to determine the reasonableness of rates charged.

No franchise can be granted for the use of the streets and alleys, unless the city first receives adequate compensation for such a grant, and this compensation must be in addition to any agreement entered into for any per cent of the receipts received by the city under the franchise contract.

The people by petition may initiate and adopt ordinances.

They may, by petition, recall the commissioners at any time and elect others.

The commissioners are required to give a \$10,000 bond to protect the city against any financial loss by reason of their incompetence, neglect of duty or dishonest practices.

Appointments to clerkship and positions must be made from the civil service. The commissioners are prohibited from exceeding the revenues of their departments. To draw a warrant for a sum exceeding the amount of cash on hand causes them to vacate their offices without a court trial.

(Continued on page eight.)