

# THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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### The Amende Honorable.

New Orleans newspapers, as well as their cynical country brethren, have a heap of fun occasionally in pointing out the deficiencies of that city's police force. As one of the guilty parties, the American-Press feels impelled by way of reparation to point out the vindication of the New Orleans police force, furnished by the federal census bureau, which in a recent bulletin compared the police forces of the various cities of the country.

New Orleans, with an estimated population of 345,433 on December 31, 1911, was appropriating \$410,740 for the maintenance of its force, at an average cost per capita of \$1.19, the lowest in the list of cities in the selected class. Every patrolman in New Orleans has over 400 acres of the city to guard. Los Angeles, the next lowest city in the numerical strength of its force, has three times as many policemen and spends \$682,000 on them.—Lake Charles American-Press.

North Dakota farmers to the number of 513 entered a corn growing contest last spring. The winner is the youngest farmer on the list—Harper Drush, aged 12. On a four-acre plot he grew an average of 71.7 bushels of corn to the acre, for which feat he received a prize of \$50 in gold.

### You Can Do It For 25c.

A few doses ORO guaranteed to cure chills and fever. Dead short for colds and grip. Fine tonic. No poisons. Acts on liver and bowels. 25c. Money back plan.

### "Baby Mine."

Do you want to laugh? Would you enjoy two hours of pure, unadulterated fun? Then go and see "Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's funniest of all plays, when it comes to the Grand Theatre next Thursday night. "Baby Mine" is said to be the most uproariously funny play ever written, and has scored an unequalled success on two continents. After running for one solid year at Daly's Theatre in New York, where it played to the largest gross receipts in the history of the American stage, the delightful comedy is now breaking all records at the Criterion theatre in London, where it has reached its second year. It will shortly be produced in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Australia, South America and Japan. No other comedy has ever had such a record. "Baby Mine" will literally put a girle of laughter around the world. Its fun consists in its comical situations, its hilarious nonsensities. People simply roar and shout over "Baby Mine," and the merriment is so contagious that no one attempts to hold out against it, the entire audience being convulsed with whole-hearted mirth. "Baby Mine" is a comedy you will enjoy without feeling afterwards that you were a fool. Is there need to say anything more about it?

### Why Do You Scratch?

Royaline Toilet Ointment will stop that itching or your money back. 50 cents.

Yard eggs, guaranteed fresh. Any found deficient in quality will be replaced. Regular customers solicited. Telephone 154.

### Again, Roads.

If the public could be convinced that it is economy to begin with fundamentals the problem of progress in every line of social endeavor would be solved.

At present the sole remedy for many industrial evils lies in the betterment of roads.

Manifestly, when time is unnecessarily consumed and labor wasted in transportation of products to market there is a fundamental waste. One instance will serve as an illustration. A man loaded his wagon early one morning with a bale of cotton and a few bags of the loose product. He lived twenty-two miles from town.

The roads in that section are better than the average, but it took him until night-fall to reach the selling point. He and his half-grown son, who accompanied him, spent the night in town, paying the expense of lodging, meals, and room for the team. The second day was spent in negotiations for the sale of the cotton and the purchasing of a few necessities. They arrived on the third day late in the afternoon, having lost practically three days.

That farm was mortgaged. Everything made from year to year was paid out in interest and for a poor living for the family. There was not a dollar for improved labor-saving machinery, for additional fencing or, in fact, anything that would enhance the value of the place.

If this farmer had raised small marketable crops—which he didn't—he could not afford the time or give up the use of his team to take them to the nearest point. A few sweet potatoes, cotton and corn were the sole products raised.

If his place had been mortgaged for the building of a pike or trolley line connecting him with a market there would be hope of paying out. As conditions are, he gets poorer and more hopeless every year. There are hundreds owning small farms today caught in this system. There is nothing ahead for them but grinding toil with bare subsistence as a reward.

### The Income Tax.

Thirty-eight states, two more than the necessary two-thirds, have now ratified the income tax amendment to the constitution. The fight for the tax, which has been going on for more than a quarter of a century, has been won by the people in spite of the stubborn resistance of the great financial interests, and hereafter the rich will be compelled to bear their proportion of the expense of government instead of placing the whole burden on the shoulders of the poor, who can least afford to carry it. The tax, it is estimated, will yield a revenue of not less than \$100,000,000 a year, and will enable congress to make a material reduction of the tariff duties which have contributed in no small degree to the high cost of living. The ratification of the amendment proves that the people acting together are more powerful than the great allied interests, and that while the people may have to fight long and hard for what they want, they are sure to get it in the end.—New Orleans States.

### Works Both Ways.

The buy-at-home argument applies to all classes alike. The merchant expects the newspaper to guide the average purchaser to his store, and instead of patronizing the home print shop, he sends to Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, and other places for the same stationery he can get at home, at better prices. This idea must not be a one-sided affair, or it will get lost in the shuffle.—Franklin Walchman.

### Save Your Money.

Royaline Liver Regulator is best and cheapest for constipation, biliousness, headache, indigestion. Tin box to last about one month, 15 cents. Money back plan.

## WHAT BURBANK HAS DONE.

Some of the Achievements of the Noted Plant-Breeder in Forty Years of Effort—Wonderful Discoveries and Methods to be Given to the World.

"I have heard of Burbank, just as I have heard of Edison—but what has he done that is of practical and lasting value?" asked a man who was discussing Luther Burbank's work.

Out of the results of forty years of daily achievement, it is hard to pick a single illustration that will answer the question: "What has he done?" But there is for example, the common potato. Thirty-five years ago potatoes were round, red-skinned and small. The potatoes of today are long, white-skinned and large.

It would be difficult, now, to find specimens of those little, round, red-skinned potatoes of olden days, for the Burbank potato has become practically universal—it no longer pays to raise the other kind.

Luther Burbank did three things to the potato: He increased its size; he increased the number that grow in a hill; and, third, he improved the quality and flavor.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in one of its bulletins, has said the Burbank potato is adding seventeen million dollars a year to the agricultural income of the country. On this basis, and remembering that Burbank products are not limited to America, but are, in fact, better known abroad than at home, it is easy to compute that the Burbank potato, in the thirty-five years since its discovery, has added to farm incomes a grand total in the neighborhood of six hundred million dollars.

In other words, Luther Burbank, with this one single plant improvement, has given the farmers of the world an added income which compares favorably with the whole estimated earnings of the Standard Oil Company since its inception.

And the casual inquirer, who had heard of Burbank's name, and who had never seen, tasted or even heard of any other potato, asked what Burbank had done that was practical!

Or, to pick at random another example: America's most precious tree, the walnut, is practically extinct—at least as a source of marketable lumber. The walnut tree, as nature planned it, is slow to grow. In thirty-five years it usually reaches a height of twenty feet and a circumference of eighteen inches.

Burbank has produced a walnut tree—equal, if not superior in the quality of the lumber—which, in only seven years, has attained a height of eighty feet, (as against twenty feet in twice that long), and a circumference of seventy-two inches, (as against eighteen inches in twice that long). At the cost of \$2 per tree for planting, this new walnut can yield in twelve years a lumber value of three thousand dollars per acre.

Or, to put it another way, in these days when forest conservation is an acute issue, Luther Burbank has given us a short-cut to reforestation, has enabled us to make good a lumber shortage, due to our own wanton recklessness, and to do all of this, not a generation from now, but in the mere span of a dozen years.

Yet the question is asked: "What has he done that is practical?"

There are three billion acres of desert in the world, barren, arid and unproductive. Burbank has conceived a way to transform these three billion acres into productive. He did it not by finding new plants which would thrive on desert soil and under desert conditions. He did it by making the common cactus which already grows there produce a rich, juicy fruit, and then by making the cactus thornless, he added a great forage crop after the fruit is picked. He so transformed the cactus that it grows thornless and covers itself with beautiful, highly colored, pear-shaped fruit, as juicy as a ripe watermelon, with a flavor between that and the Bartlett pear.

Under favorable conditions, corn produces on the basis of about one ton and a half of food per acre. Alfalfa produces as high as five tons of food per acre. The Burbank cactus has shown that it will produce as high as two thousand tons of food per acre—or, in money, it can produce \$1200 worth of denatured alcohol per acre as against \$35 from an acre of Indian corn.

If, merely by improving the common potato, Burbank has created an actual wealth equal to that of Standard Oil, what estimate can be made of the value of this new Burbank food cactus, with three billion acres of unproductive land to plant it on?

In the size of type in which this article is set, it would take more than twenty-two pages merely to catalog the plant experiments and

### No Game on Marsh Island.

We have been relieved of the punishment incidental to the possibilities of Marsh Island as a game preserve. It will be remembered that Mrs. Russell Sage, a misguided old lady of New York, who received several millions from her late husband, invested a large sum in the purchase of this waste, with the idea that it could be transformed into a preserve for birds. The question went to the legislature, with the request that the state accept the property on condition that guards be furnished to patrol the miles of muck, but many members knew too much of the real conditions to bite at the proposition, and refused to accept the gift of the old lady with good intentions.

Pictures of vast colonies of ducks and birds have been presented by several newspapers, and labeled "Mrs. Sage's great gift to the winged family of Louisiana." It is true there are a few ducks on Marsh Island, but they are not numerous, and never were during the last twenty years. Fewer have been brought from that section than any other spot on the coast, though the news has been scattered broadcast that the spot contains more ducks than all the rest of the earth combined.

The writer of this article has been over Marsh Island from end to end, and from one side to the other, more than once, but the possible millions were in another locality. Several parties from this town have gone there, expecting to load down their boat, but secured only enough to eat, and this is the case with many others who have gone forth, hoping to make the muzzle end of their guns, to return as they went.

Marsh Island is a bog, and has no vegetation except the tall grass growing along the coast at every point, and the circulating idea that it is a great place for the breeding and rearing of game birds is misleading and cannot be backed by a single fact to prove any of the claims of its superior location. Show us the man with evidence of having made a "killing" at Mrs. Sage's duck ranch, and we will believe in it.

### Plan to Prevent Floods.

In a letter to the Times-Democrat, F. H. Allen, the well-known Donaldsonville foundryman, advances the following suggestion for the prevention of floods in the Mississippi valley:

"Speaking of river problems, why not let the river solve its own problems? It could easily and willingly do this if given the opportunity. Let the state appropriate two or three strips of land ten miles front on the Mississippi, and with powerful dredges build strong levees on each side of these strips from the river to tide level, which must not be too far distant, then cut the front levee down to about one-half its normal height and cover the remaining portion with a heavy coating of concrete. When the river rises above this low levee it will cover these strips between the two side levees and in a few years will have deposited enough sand to raise them for a considerable distance from the river to the height of the lowered front levee, at the same time affording absolute protection to long stretches of country, both above and below this outlet. This land, being subject to overflow only occasionally, could be made to yield a revenue and the water could be made to furnish power.

"When one of these strips was raised to a certain height it could be sold for many times its cost, and another strip contiguous with one levee already built treated in the same manner, till vast stretches conventionally located would be raised, and, instead of the huge levees now required, we could go back to the potato ridges of our early days, at least in the lower section of the state. I say, let the state do this, because instead of a burden, I think it could be made a splendid revenue producer, while affording protection from overflow, and the old Mississippi would be solving a problem that no power of man can ever hope to solve."

### New Departure in Cotton Growing.

The sale of 25,000 acres of cotton lands in the Yazoo delta of Mississippi to a syndicate of Manchester capitalists marks a new departure in the cotton-growing industry in the south. For some years British spinners have been endeavoring to enter the field of raw cotton production in Africa, but their experiments in that quarter have been unsatisfactory and expensive. There are no finer cotton lands in the world than are those in the Yazoo delta; hence, with intelligent outwitting the British investors will be enabled to reconquer the southern states of America a portion, at least, of the losses they have sustained endeavoring to convert the wild tribesman of Africa into modern agriculturists. In her staple crops the south possesses sources of wealth by comparison with which the gold mines of California and the diamond fields of Kimberley and the Transvaal sink into insignificance.—Country Review.

## WHITE PLAGUE CONQUERED?

Great Claims Made for New Treatment Discovered by Berlin Physician—Many Wonderful Cures Reported—Method of Preparing Remedy a Secret.

So much interest has been expressed in this country concerning the reported new cure for consumption discovered by Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin, that the government is rushing out a public document containing all the information available, the bulletin being now in process of printing in the government printing office. It contains a report from Consul General Thacker of Berlin, who was requested by the state department to procure all available data and facts for the benefit of the American people, and also gives the address before the Berlin Medical Society delivered Nov. 6, last, in which Dr. Friedmann announced his discovery and told something of its results. This is followed by discussions of other eminent German physicians, who give testimonials of some of the cures claimed by Dr. Friedmann. The majority of these physicians had turned over cases they regarded as hopeless to Dr. Friedmann for treatment, and were amazed at the cures effected.

The new treatment consists of the injection of a solution prepared by the doctor himself, which he claims contains living non-virulent bacilli taken from the cold-blooded animals, in contradistinction to the virulent organism contained in Koch's tuberculin, and other tuberculous remedies. Dr. Friedmann has so far concealed the method of preparing his remedy for use. He announces that he does not want to disclose this secret until he is prepared to manufacture it in sufficient quantities to supply the profession. At present he is treating all cases that come to his institute in Berlin.

Consul General Thacker reports that the medical profession in Berlin has not accepted the remedy as of practical use and reserves judgment until they have been given an opportunity to make their own tests. All seem to admit, however, that Dr. Friedmann has effected some wonderful cures and they are interested in the discovery.

Some of the more eminent physicians of Berlin, following the address of Dr. Friedmann, announced and admitted a number of remarkable cures that had come under their notice, mainly cases that had been referred by them to the discoverer of the cure.

Dr. Eric Muller reported that he had sent five cases of severe bone tuberculosis to Dr. Friedmann. One case was that of a boy whose knee was so affected that amputation was believed to be necessary. Two injections by Dr. Friedmann cured the knee and saved the limb. Dr. Muller expresses full confidence in the cure.

Dr. Karfunkle reported on 450 cases that were treated by Dr. Friedmann under his personal observation. Cures in all cases were effected within two weeks to three months. He declares that in no case was there a failure of cure. He also reports that the remedy is harmless and causes but slight inconvenience. The majority of patients show symptoms of improvement immediately and develop lungs rapidly.

Physicians that are able to work at the time they take treatment continue their employment. Dr. Conrad Custer, expressing full confidence in the Friedmann remedy after having watched the method for more than two years and noting some really astonishing cures, spoke of the value of inoculation and of the possible extermination of the disease. He said:

"But the second side of the Friedmann experiment seems even more significant to me, that is, the inoculation. Although it is a magnificent accomplishment to cure tuberculosis, it is still more magnificent to be able to prevent contracting tuberculosis and perhaps to banish it from the world. It is really a fact that smallpox practically has disappeared, owing to vaccination, at least in Germany, where it is regulated.

"The Friedmann inoculation is more significant than vaccination. By means of the latter a species of smallpox, even though weakened, is inoculated. The sickness was formerly more serious when we vaccinated from the arm, and sometimes quite sick spells and inflammation arose, which is no longer the case. On the contrary, the Friedmann injections do not, generally speaking, cause any reaction in children; only small, hard spots under the skin, but no sickness. This is certainly an advantage over vaccination."

Dr. Heyman, who prefaces his remarks with the statement that he at first looked on the Friedmann remedy with considerable skepticism on account of his experiences with many other so-called consumption remedies, declares that after two years of experimenting with this cure he is glad to add his testimonial to its curative possibilities. He reveals some very remarkable cures under this treatment.

In his description of his search for a tuberculosis cure and the method of applying the remedy, which he claimed had been tried on more

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