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THE LOCKS MUST BE BUILT

EXTRACTS FROM ACT NO. 9 PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA IN 1900, AND ACT NO. 84 PASSED IN 1902:

(Sec. 1 of Act No. 9.)

Whereas, the necessity of closing Bayou Lafourche by locks is recognized by the engineers both of the state and of the national government, and has had the sanction and approbation of congress, which has made appropriations for surveys looking to that end.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin and Lafourche Basin Levee Districts are hereby authorized to place locks at the head of Bayou Lafourche; and for said purpose are authorized to expropriate lands, enter into contracts, and exercise all other powers proper, useful, or expedient, for carrying out the purposes of this act.

(Secs. 1 and 2 of Act No. 84.)

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District and the Lafourche Levee District are hereby authorized to place a temporary dam at the head of Bayou Lafourche, pending the construction of locks, as is provided for in Act No. 9 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana for the year 1900, and an act of the fifty-seventh congress of the United States; provided, that the dam shall not be placed or begun before January 1, 1903.

Be it further enacted, etc., that before the beginning of the construction of said dam, said levee boards shall enter into an agreement with the proper officers of the United States, with good and sufficient security, for the removal of said temporary dam at or before the expiration of the period set by said act of congress.

LOUISIANA'S ILLS.

People of State Are Calamity Howlers, Declares Gov. Hall—Should Cease Wailing, Overcome Pessimism and Work Together.

Governor Hall, in a speech at a St. Patrick's day banquet in New Orleans, pronounced the query, "What's wrong with Louisiana?", and then proceeded to set forth in no uncertain terms the principal reasons for the obstacles encountered by the pelican state in reaching her fullest measure of development. He summarized them as follows: Calamity howling, pessimism, lack of co-operation, agricultural decay, dependency upon outside aid, dissatisfaction with existing conditions and unwillingness to work for their elimination.

The address of the governor was remarkable in its candor, says the New Orleans Item. He responded to the toast, "Louisiana," and took advantage of the occasion to show not only the greatness of the state but its smallness—its ills, as well.

"We are a part of a wonderful state—a remarkable state," he began. "We are bounded on the north by state-wide prohibition; on the south by water; on the west by jack rabbits and prairie grass, and on the east by a political squabble. And so there may be in this some reason for conditions in Louisiana. But of these reasons I do not intend to speak. We must be satisfied that certain conditions exist and must set ourselves to the work of correcting those which need correction.

"Louisiana never can become a truly great state until many things are eradicated. First, of course, we must work together. We need to put aside our petty differences and our disputes. Then we can take up the stern duties we have to do—the work we surely must undertake to purge our state and to make it what it has the right to be—the brightest star in all the galaxy of the star-dom of states."

As the governor diagnosed its ailments, Louisiana chiefly needs the reform of her citizens.

"We Louisianians are the worst calamity howlers in the country," he insisted. "When our cotton crop shows signs of poverty, the cry we raise can be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To hear our piteous weeping, one would think all the state was approaching fast to starvation. Now we are declaiming to the world the injury that is being done by the sugar tariff proposition. Let's stop our complaining to the world about the disasters that overtake us. Let's present a smiling face to our neighbors of the north."

The governor then took up another phase of Louisiana's ills. He pointed out that the state was too expectant of development by means of outside capital and influence.

"We constantly are speaking of our possibilities of development," he said, "but with the breath by which we speak of them we tell of the Chicago or New York capitalist who is going to do the developing. Let us begin to depend upon ourselves. Don't let us expect outside help.

"Again, when settlers and visitors from the north come to our state, what do they find? They go into the farming district and see farms not developed, fences in a state of dilapidation and owners who show their discouragement and admit they are anxious to sell. Before Louisiana can become truly a great state its people must overcome their pessimism and their lack of enthusiasm."

The governor spoke of many other things. He referred to the need for flood protection, but pointed out that this is one problem that is not to be solved by the state. "It is a problem for the federal government alone," he said.

Commenting upon the governor's address, the Lake Charles American-Press says editorially: "Better advice to Louisianians could not have been formulated if the governor had written a book about the topic. Louisiana has every advantage of soil and climate to make it the greatest wealth producing state in the union. Its people can enjoy more of life's comforts with less expenditure of money, and can earn all the necessities of life with less expenditure of effort than those of any other community on earth.

"It is a curious fact that the people who are the best off do the most grumbling, and it holds good in the case of Louisiana. By utilizing the time and effort we spend trying to induce others to come to Louisiana to do our development work, we could do it ourselves and obtain all the financial returns. All Louisiana needs is cheaper interest rates, and we can get that by showing what Louisiana land will produce if properly cultivated. When we begin doing what we can do ourselves along that line, outside capital and outside investors will come without any coaxing."

The locks in Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville is not a "dead issue" by a long way. The question will be kept alive until the levee boards are made to get out of the way and the national government permitted to take hold of the matter. How an intelligent people can calmly submit to the bottling up of one of the most important streams in the country, is past understanding. Locks in Bayou Lafourche would mean progress and more prosperity for the entire Lafourche and Teche country.—Assumption Pioneer.

After a legal flight of nearly three years to avoid incarceration, Wm. J. Cummings, former head of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, has been taken to Sing Sing prison to serve an indeterminate term of not less than four years for larceny of \$149,000.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

An Interesting Record of Its Origin and Progress—Gaining Ground at Home and Abroad—Struggle Dates Back to 1848.

From the always valuable and entertaining "Questions and Answers" department of the most recent Monday issue of the New Orleans Times-Democrat is copied the following reply to a correspondent who asks for information concerning the origin and progress of the woman suffrage movement:

"Originally the woman suffrage movement was not a protest against personal, legal, or social restrictions, per se, but against the fundamental injustice underlying an artificial division of labor which permitted women to expend their best efforts in any noble cause, and yet refused them recognition, public responsibility, and free speech. With the dawning consciousness of political and personal rights women found themselves pitted against the whole established system of conventions and laws, traditions and customs. The first woman suffrage convention was called together in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott. Simply, directly and naively these women fought for what they felt was a God-given right. For over sixty years, from Massachusetts to California, the struggle has gone on, growing constantly more complex and more involved.

"In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1893; in Colorado, in 1893; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911, and in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, in 1912. During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely, for all the offices not created by the state constitution. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state officers, and all municipal officers except justices of the peace.

"During 1913 bills asking for submission to the voters of woman suffrage amendments to the state constitutions were introduced into the state legislatures of twenty-eight states. In nine states these bills passed both houses. In four—North and South Dakota, Montana and Nevada—they are, therefore, actually before the voters and will be voted on in the November elections of 1914. In three—New York, Pennsylvania and Iowa—the measure will have to pass a second session of the legislature before going to the voters. In New Jersey, the measure was declared void because it had not been advertised as prescribed by law. In Wisconsin it was vetoed by the governor.

"Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

"In Iowa, New Jersey and New York bills were passed in 1913 to provide for a popular expression of opinion on woman suffrage in the state elections. These bills must be adopted also by the legislatures of their next regular sessions to become effective. The legislatures of North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Texas also passed referendum bills in 1913.

"Abroad, women have full parliamentary suffrage in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland, Norway and Iceland. They have municipal suffrage on the same terms as men throughout the British Isles and in Denmark and Sweden; and a certain measure of municipal franchise rights in nine of the provinces of Canada, and in the cities of Belize in British Honduras, Bangalore in British India, in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania and Switzerland women have no political rights whatever, but are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional or industrial."

Mrs. J. Y. Sanders Gets Divorce.

Despatches from Texarkana, Ark., under date of March 13, state that Mrs. Ada Sanders, wife of J. Y. Sanders, former governor of Louisiana, has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband by the Miller county chancery court, and alimony in the sum of \$10 per week during her life. The ground for the divorce, as given in the decree of the court and set out at length in the petition of the plaintiff, is desertion.

Mrs. Sanders is the daughter of Rev. J. F. Shaw, a Seventh Day Baptist minister, who resides at Boutte, twenty-two miles south of Texarkana. She has been making her home with her father since separating from her husband more than a year ago.

For Sale.

Yard eggs, guaranteed fresh. Any found deficient in quality will be replaced.

Also thoroughbred White Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn eggs for setting. MRS. G. D. BENTLEY, Telephone 154.

A California firm is selling eucalyptus charcoal at \$24 a ton, as against \$20 a ton for oak charcoal. Since most of the California-grown eucalyptus do not make good lumber, uses for other products of the tree are being sought.

It is likely that Mississippi will soon place statues of Jefferson Davis and former United States Senator James Z. George in Statuary Hall at the national capitol.

MR. WILSON'S "POLICY" OF "WATCHFUL WAITING."

Deplorable Results of American Government's Attitude of Inaction—Lack of Firmness in Dealing with Mexican Belligerents Responsible for Spread of Lawlessness and Anarchy.

By ROBERT S. VICKERS, Donaldsonville, La.

Because of a former residence of thirteen years in the republic of Mexico, I have been an interested observer of recent events in that country and of the results of President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting."

It is practically the same "policy" followed by Mr. Taft during the last two years of his administration, when the destruction of American lives and property and outrages to American citizens were met only with notes, protests and ultimatums from our State Department to the government of Mexico, all of which were more or less courteously acknowledged, but in no wise heeded.

Toward the end, Mr. Taft gave as excuse for his inaction his desire to leave the incoming administration free to adopt a policy of its own.

In due time, Mr. Wilson announced there would be no intervention, but that the policy of this government would be one of "watchful waiting."

This "policy," if one can dignify by the name of "policy" such incomprehensible inaction in the face of the murder of our citizens, the destruction of millions of dollars of property and the flouting of our national honor, has now been in force one year. Whether it has proved a success, depends on the point of view. A demonstration of patience makes the story of job pale into insignificance. As an exhibition of turning the left cheek when they smite you on the right, it even approaches the forbearance taught by the gentle Nazarene. If it was intended to give a model lesson in developing the foregoing virtues, it has indeed been a shining and conspicuous success.

But if it was designed, as any policy worthy of the name and of a great nation should be designed, to protect the lives and property and honor of American citizens who went to Mexico in good faith, relying on the promised protection of the Mexican government, and on the traditional policy of our government to make the just rights of American citizens respected in any part of the globe; if it was designed for this purpose, together with a humane desire to end the barbarous warfare that has devastated that country for the last three years, then it has been an inglorious failure.

Conditions that even by Mr. Wilson were characterized at the beginning of his term as intolerable, have steadily grown worse, and life and property are more insecure than ever. The number of Americans murdered, of which the State Department has record, now passes two hundred, while the unrecorded deaths are probably as many more. The number of other foreigners killed has also continued to grow, while the roll of Mexican dead now mounts high in the thousands. The property loss, which has reached the hundreds of millions, is incalculable and irreparable.

The net results, then, of this "do nothing" policy which Mr. Wilson alternately terms "watchful waiting," are the continued destruction of American and other foreign lives and property, the increasing fierceness and savagery of the struggle, the spread of lawlessness and anarchy, the steady loss of American prestige due to our many unheeded protests and lack of firmness, and the steady growth of anti-American sentiment caused by the "watchful" but irritating attitude of our government, which, despite Mr. Wilson's continued protests of friendship and disinterestedness, is regarded by the Mexican government and people at large as hostile and threatening.

Mr. Wilson declares that so far there is nothing in the Mexican situation to justify intervention or any change in his policy.

What, then, will justify intervention or a change in his policy? Is he waiting for a wholesale massacre of American and other foreigners? Can he not see that his present inaction simply invites such a catastrophe by permitting Mexico to drift blindly but with deadly certainty down the road of lawlessness and anarchy, and on to ruin and destruction?

It cannot be gainsaid that this country stands in a different relation to Mexico and the other Latin-American republics from that which it bears to other countries. If we have not actually assumed a protectorate over those countries by our enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, we have at least made them and treated them as proteges. That the Mexican situation is distinctly our problem, is recognized by all the great powers, who have carefully refrained from taking any action that might embarrass this government in finding a solution. This relation that obtains between the United States and the Latin-American republics, therefore, entails mutual obligations and responsibilities; on the part of the latter, to respect and protect the rights of foreign citizens dwelling in their midst, and in general to observe the customs and usages of civilized nations; on the part of the former, to safeguard the territory and political institutions of those countries from foreign encroachment, and at the same time compel them to live up to the obligations imposed upon them by vir-

L. S. U. NEWS AND NOTES.

Weekly Letter from School of Journalism at State University—Embryonic Reporters Write Interestingly of Student Activities.

If enthusiastic answers to letters sent from the University each week to the high schools over the state are good indications, the high school rally to be held on the University campus April 30 and May 1 promises to be the most successful of these annual gatherings ever scheduled.

Professor C. H. Stumberg, the University instructor in charge of the plans, announces that each day brings in assurances that the high schools are preparing to enter into the occasion with full representation. Almost every week he sends out a letter to the principals in charge of the high schools explaining some feature of the plans, and he is well pleased with their co-operation.

There are two features of the Louisiana State University high school rally which are original in this state. The first is the fact that the cost of making the trip to the University is equalized so as to give those near the institution no advantage over the schools at a distance. The second feature is the plan to hold some of the contests at the high schools instead of at the University.

The first plan is formulated so that the pupils pay one dollar each as an entry fee, which entitles them to compete in as many contests as they desire, the fund collected in this way being used to defray the railroad expenses of the trip. In distributing this fund, only railroad fares are considered, and the expenditures for meals, sleepers, etc., are not taken into account.

The contests held away from the University are not for individual pupils, but for the entire class. The aim is to bring out the fact that excellent work can be done by the class as a whole and to give the teacher a chance to accomplish the greatest amount of good. To enter a class for the away-from-the-University competition it must contain not less than five pupils and a paper must be submitted from each member of the class, unless the absence on the day of the test are unavoidable. The test will be given under the supervision of a committee at the town in which the high school is located, composed of the teacher of the class, the principal of the school and a citizen of the town. The answers will be put in envelopes, sealed in the presence of the class, and sent to the chairman of the University committee, who will in turn submit them to the judges of the contest. The tests which are to be held away from the University are: Eighth grade English, spelling, composition, grammar, first year Latin for ninth grades, French, plane geometry, algebra for tenth grades, and algebra for ninth grades.

The Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to secure the usual one and one-third railroad fare for the pupils who attend the rally.

His Baby.

She is my mother, said the young man, but I call her baby. She is 80 years old. Old people are very like babies, and we ought to love them, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

I have an idea life even up things. When I was young and helpless she took care of me; now I take care of her. I am paying my debt.

She never left me alone when I was an infant. Now I do not leave her alone.

She was patient with me then; now I am patient with her.

She fed me; now I feed her. I clothe and keep her.

She sacrificed her young life to me; I am glad of every chance I have to sacrifice for her.

She loved me when I was ignorant, awkward, needing constant care, and all because I was hers, born of her body and part of her soul. Now every feebleness and trait of childishness in her endears her to me, for no reason, except that she is my mother.

By so much as she is a tax on my time, attention and money, I love her.

She shall not triumph over me in the day of judgment, for my tenderness shall equal hers. She watched with me until I grew up; I shall watch with her until she steps into heaven.—Dr. Frank Crane, in T. & P. Monthly.

Now, on the other hand, there are thousands of American citizens still in that country and there were more than 60,000 when the American government practically withdrew its protection by cravenly advising its citizens to leave the country. Our investments now total close to a billion dollars, while those of other foreign countries amount to fully half as much more.

"Watchful waiting" until all of these investments are swept away and the health of our foreign citizens reaches into the thousands, and that of the Mexicans into the hundreds of thousands, or shall we rise to our responsibilities and adopt a truly American and humanitarian policy, such as glorified our deliverance of Cuba, and carry peace to Mexico at any price? Not until we teach the Mexicans, as we have taught the Cubans, that this government will not tolerate the violent overthrow of constitutional government, can there be hope of permanent peace in Mexico and in the other countries of Latin-America.

We will send you the daily Times-Democrat or Picayune and The Chief, both one year, for the price of the city paper alone, \$7.50. This is an unusual offer, and one that should prove attractive to many of our readers.