

HOW TO SECURE DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Advantage Should be Taken of Publicity from Recent Tour of State by Farm Journal Editors—Pioneer Lot of Immigrants Must be Made to Feel at Home and Satisfied.

By DR. W. DALRYMPLE, of Louisiana State University, Before South Louisiana Immigration Association.

During these strenuous times in Europe, it would be superfluous to spend any time in discussing the question of foreign immigration not already in this country. So, for the present at least, it would seem we will have to devote our thoughts to the domestic immigrant in other sections of America who might be persuaded to come south and cast in his lot with us.

Immigration, of course, has built up and made this country what it is today, but there are still vast areas of land, like our own, that await development, and which can only be accomplished through a much larger population of the desirable class of intelligent agricultural immigration.

There are different classes of immigrants, but what we stand in greatest need of as I see it, is the better class of farmers who are familiar with the principles and practice of diversified agriculture—the intelligent tillers of the soil; the real home-builders.

From my own personal experience, through correspondence, there seem to be many people of this class who are casting longing eyes toward Louisiana. These people are asking about lands, the crops that may be produced on those lands, the accessibility to markets, the varieties of live stock that may be successfully raised, and the conditions of safety surrounding the raising of live stock. In this they specially inquire as to the danger from Texas or tick fever to cattle which they would like to bring with them from the north and west; and the sections of the state which have been rendered tick-free.

In fact it would seem as if Louisiana was, at present, the chief objective point of the northern and western farm-homeseeker. All this would suggest that with continual inquiry about this state is being made, little, or nothing, seems yet to be known by those people of our vast possibilities, and what is in store for them if they only but knew the real facts.

Most, if not all, of you are no doubt familiar with the recent trip of western editors through Louisiana. If we were to search for an initial step in the immigration movement toward Louisiana, I do not know of one that could have been better conceived than this editors' trip throughout the state. Since returning to their homes in different parts of the country, they have been writing stories about Louisiana in their respective papers, and I, for one, have been delightedly impressed with their impressions of the state, and the fair and truthful manner in which they have expressed their opinion. All of the articles I have read in different agricultural journals, and I have seen quite a few, seem to bear the imprint of surprise at the wonderful possibilities of Louisiana, and at the erroneous impressions previously held by these journalists about the state before they made the trip.

For example, the representative of the Indiana Farmer, published in Indianapolis, has the following to say: "It is the general opinion among northern people that Louisiana is largely made up of swamp land forged by deposits of the Mississippi river, that mosquitoes and malaria are common, and that on what land is tillable, only sugar cane and cotton are grown. Such impressions, more or less negative in character, filled the mind of the writer previous to a trip recently made, with other representatives of the agricultural press of the central western states, through Louisiana as the general topic. The state visits were made in a nearly every part of the state, and at every stop there were surprises. Diversified farming is being successfully practiced in nearly every section, the native live stock is being improved by the introduction of pure-bred animals from the north, and the entire state is undergoing a change, agriculturally speaking."

After discoursing on other facts regarding the state, such as the work of the demonstration farms and experimental stations, corn, live stock and fruit possibilities, transportation and marketing facilities, climatic conditions, etc., this writer mentions that in every part of the state northern people may be found who seem to be satisfied with the climate and health conditions, and who enthusiastically of farming conditions. Then he gives the names of a number of Indiana people in Louisiana who are doing well, etc.

This is merely a sample of the class of information which these western editors have been giving their readers concerning Louisiana since they have been in the state and have seen the real condition of affairs for themselves; all of which is bound to result in good to the cause of immigration to the state, if we will but follow it up.

As I have said, as an initial step this recent trip of western agricultural editors could hardly have been improved upon in my judgment.

In the first place, the state needs advertising in a conservative way. Agricultural conditions and possibilities in Louisiana do not need to be exaggerated. All that is necessary is for the true facts to be made known. But our conditions are so extremely favorable that it is difficult, if not impossible, to convince those in other sections of the country of the true facts through the ordinary channels of advertising. They have to be seen to be believed; and those western men have now seen them, have expressed their surprise, and are now telling their own people through the medium of the agricultural press, what Louisiana really is,

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Louisiana's Golden Opportunities.

Among the party of northern and western editors who recently visited Louisiana to study its agricultural possibilities was Alton Secor, editor of Successful Farming of Des Moines, Iowa. In the quest of the Manufacturers Record for his views, Mr. Secor recently wrote:

"During my three weeks in Louisiana I traveled somewhere near 2000 miles by auto, 200 or 300 miles by boat, and up one side, down the other, and across both ends of the state by rail, so I feel that I know something about the opportunities of this state. Only about one-seventh is under cultivation, and much of that is not being made use of to the best advantage. They are just awaking to the fact that one-crop farming will not do. They are just becoming aware of their own possibilities and their wonderful fertility, and are turning their attention to live stock and diversified farming.

"I know of no place where live stock could be so advantageously raised as in Louisiana. They have the soil and climate which produces enormous growth of feed, and their freedom from flies is another thing in their favor. This would make a splendid place for packing plants, tanneries, etc. After the live stock industry has been developed, at present there is little market for live stock.

"The same conditions make it exceptionally favorable to dairying and this would demand creameries, separator factories and all that goes with dairying.

"The fruit industry is just being developed. This would call for manufacture of boxes, fruit presses, spraying outfits, spraying materials, etc.

"At present the prospect is of producing more corn than they have stock to eat. They need starch works and things of that sort to use the surplus corn.

"In fact, I regard the state as having a great future before it along agricultural lines, and that will bring prosperity, and where prosperity dwells is a good place for factories. I see no reason why the state should ship its cotton to be manufactured into cloth or its oats to be made into breakfast food. I must confess that I was investigating agricultural opportunities rather more than manufacturing, yet what I found in the important cities and through all they were just waking up. The drawbacks from the manufacturing standpoint are the lack of development. Parts of the state at least have splendid transportation facilities by boat. I saw working in the lumber and sugar mills negro labor, and I never heard a complaint about labor troubles while there."

Since giving the present phase of the problem a little thought, it has occurred to me that an organization such as this would do well to follow up the good work that has been commenced by the representatives of the western agricultural press, by arranging to get into those western states and get in personal touch with the people who have now heard of Louisiana in a direct way through their own people, and tell them at first hand what there is for them to do, and what they may expect when they come. This would suggest, however, some previous preparation by the association as to all necessary details concerning the character of soil, crops that may be grown, live stock that may be raised, the size of holdings that may be obtained, either through purchase or renting, accessibility to markets and facilities for marketing, and every other detail thought essential in order to inform those people in every particular.

With your hopes put in order at home, it might then be well to select one section of the northern or western country, in which the state has received publicity through its agricultural press, and bring down a party to visit and see for themselves the wonderfully rich lands of this section. This might be repeated from time to time as conditions prompted.

The majority of this class of people, probably, be most familiar with general mixed farming. Their deas will do best run to one or more staple crops, and to feed crops with live stock to market them, and in this way build up and maintain the fertility of their soils. The size of the holdings desired will no doubt vary—some small; others larger; and still others of considerable area, depending largely upon what they may have been accustomed to, and the length of their purses.

It is to be able to realize that they are dealing with a class of men such as compose this association, will be a splendid asset in itself in the furtherance of this local immigration problem.

Extravagant claims do not pay in the immigration business. Feasting and furberlows are but ephemeral methods of trying to "catch" the immigrant, and do the cause much more harm than good if the claims cannot be established after the immigrant has been "caught." This however does not, of course, apply to the persons of this organization. One of the chief aims should be to see that the pioneer lot of immigrants, at least, have every reason to feel settled and satisfied. They should be made to feel at home among friends and the association should take a special interest in them, which, I am afraid, is not always the case with newcomers to the state.

In taking advantage of the advertising Louisiana has had through the western agricultural press, it might be a good idea for this association to secure the names of the journalists that were represented on the recent editors' tour and make judicious use of their pages in the matter of advertising, especially in those states from which immigration might be most desired. No doubt this would have its effect after the splendid write-ups which Louisiana has been given by those papers.

Once the tide of this class of immigration has turned this way, it will be extremely difficult to stay it. I think there can be little question that immigration authorities in the north and west have fully realized this, and it has been their aim to populate their own sections before the truth about this state and the soil generally became known. The misstatements concerning this section of the country have been appalling, and are even to be found in text-books, I have been told, used in northern schools—such bugaboos as yellow fever, malarial fever, lagoons, and alligators. However, the truth

The annual disbursements for field and factory operations in the sugar industry of Louisiana amount to over \$25,000,000.

FOOD BARONS WAR ON NATION

Cluttons of Granaries and Groceries Conspire to Raise Prices—Wag in Europe Falsely Blamed for Conditions Now Prevailing.

Editorial in New York World.

Various dealers in food, big and little, have declared war upon the American people. The aggression of which they are guilty is as ruthless in some of its aspects as that shown by nations in arms against their enemies. No autocrat ever proceeded with bolder assumption. No conqueror ever devastated a more prostrate state with a lighter heart.

At a moment when the people in congress are making extraordinary efforts to provide an outlet across the seas for the surplus food of this country, the owners of and gamblers in that food are kiting prices. If the government should do nothing to relieve the situation as to exports, food is so abundant it would be rotting in our warehouses and much of it would never come to market at all.

This is the state of affairs which, with war in Europe, has led the glutted portions of the granaries and groceries to anticipate famine, to monopolize plenty, and with no excuse better than a speculative theory as to the future to inflict upon their own countrymen burdens that would not be endured if imposed by government. Never before was there such widely organized eagerness for gain. It is a greed which cannot wait. In the belief and hope that there is soon to be starvation in Europe, where, all is war, it introduces privation in America, where all is peace. It is continental. It is also local.

Nothing of this kind comes about by accident. The men who are cornering food in the United States operate with the precision of a well-trained army. They act in concert. They have a plan of campaign. They have their captains of tens and their captains of thousands. From highest to lowest the one controlling motive is greed. They take advantage of circumstances. Scarcity is not making them rich. It is forcing them to coercion and extortion that they are depending upon to make them rich.

In the presence of a conspiracy so monstrous every prosecuting officer in the country, federal, state, county and city, is bound no less by decent manhood than by his oath of office to assail this piracy. The assertion that we see merely the law of supply and demand in operation is false.

Our supplies of most food products greatly exceed the demand, and are likely to do so for months to come. It is no true and natural law, but an untrue and unnatural law, that is now in force. Privation has been manufactured to order, not as a result of the demands of the day, but in response to the desperate theory that before another harvest enriches the earth hunger will rule in some portions of Europe. Advice, its eyes upon foreigners, has already undertaken to strangle Americans.

There are statutory laws that will reach this crime. There is common law in many states that is even more drastic. A thousand prosecutions in as many important counties would show in a week whether food is deficient or merely monopolized, whether rising prices are due to circumstance or to combination, and whether the starvation that threatens is justified by necessity or extorted in the evil imagination and the vicious practices of a colossal commercial scoundrelism.

Surprised at What He Saw. H. E. Colby of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, published at Waterloo, Iowa, one of the agricultural editors who recently visited Louisiana, writes as follows in a late issue of his paper:

"My impressions of Louisiana are very different from those which I entertained before undertaking this trip. The editors' tour was certainly a great thing from my standpoint, for it has given to me a clearer conception of the tremendous possibilities of that section of the country. "Perhaps one of the things that impressed me more than any other was the great fertility of the soil. I had no idea that Louisiana possessed such a variety of soils and such a vast extent of productive farm land. I had heard of the long growing season, of the great variety of crops and of the attractive climate; but at least, in my case, the remarkable fertility and soil texture were undreamed of before actually seeing them.

"Naturally because of my affiliations with the dairy industry I could not help but imagine the possibilities that Louisiana offers from the dairyman's standpoint. I visited stores on plantations where sometimes as much as 5000 acres were under cultivation and there I found tinned milk—the condensed product imported from distant market centers. Here is a country rich in feed that has every facility for the conduct of successful dairying, and yet you are buying everything in the dairy line from distant points.

"It seems to me the section of Louisiana that is known especially as the reclaimed land offers a great opportunity for the building of a second Holland."

Sources of Sugar Supply.

The sugar supply of the American people is drawn from three main sources. These are (1) domestic beet sugar produced in seventeen states from Ohio in the east to California in the west, (2) domestic cane sugar produced in Louisiana, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, (3) imported cane sugar produced in Cuba and brought into the United States under a special tariff rate 20 per cent below the full duty. Formerly it was necessary to import foreign sugars paying full duty, but with the increase of the domestic and Cuban supplies, practically no full duty sugar has been imported during the past two years.

We buy at home. How about you?

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TICK.

South Louisiana Immigration Association to Wage Fight for Extermination of Insect Pest—Fine Meeting at White Castle.

A tick eradication campaign, to be carried on with the vigor necessary to remove all federal restrictions, was launched at a meeting of the South Louisiana Immigration Association at White Castle last Sunday.

The question of tick eradication in the state has long been considered an important one, and the members of the association were unanimous in the conclusion that the right sort of campaign will readily bring the desired results and prove a big factor in inducing stockmen to locate in Louisiana. It was brought to the attention of the association that inquiries indicate several big cattlemen are desirous of coming to Louisiana, appreciating the state's many advantages, but are afraid to make the change until conditions warrant the government's removal of the quarantine in the tick-infested districts.

Another potent reason for the launching of the campaign was the announcement that the establishment of a United States cattle demonstration farm in any part of Louisiana is dependent upon the eradication of the tick.

A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow at Flagmont to spread the propaganda of tick eradication and line up forces for united effort in the campaign. This gathering will be followed by meetings in other places, and Iberville hopes to have the co-operation and support of all the neighboring parishes in this movement which means so much for Louisiana.

The South Louisiana Immigration Association considered a number of interesting subjects at its meeting. The principal speaker was Prof. E. S. Richardson of Louisiana State University. L. M. Soniat, president, introduced Prof. Richardson, and the large crowd gave the well-known educator a cordial greeting. Prof. Richardson spoke of the importance of directing public education into more practical lines, which in country schools should be chiefly in agricultural science. He also referred to the extension work of the university as an attempt to carry education further than the school bench, and to bring it squarely to the home and the field.

This was followed by a strong talk by E. P. Gueymard, who, in order to drive home his warning to the planters not to let the high price of sugar turn their heads and cause them to forget the hard and costly lesson they are just beginning to learn, introduced his remarks by reading a "fake" telegram which stated that the German army had suffered a crushing defeat; that the Kaiser had been assassinated and a republic declared, and that the price of sugar had fallen to 5 cents, with a further downward tendency.

Mr. Gueymard next explained that there is an opportunity for Iberville to secure the demonstration farm which the federal government proposes to establish in Louisiana, but that a prerequisite of any parish to obtain the farm is concrete evidence that efforts are being made to eradicate ticks. A motion was made by Clark Lebermuth that a permanent committee be appointed to promote the claims of Iberville in securing this farm. The following committee was appointed by the president: Iberville—A. L. Grace, Joseph Supple, L. P. Rhodes, J. T. Guyton, G. R. Murrell, Assumption—J. N. Foise, Henry Delaune, Walter Godchaux, A. E. Winkler, Philip Gilbert. Ascension—Robert Schockney, E. J. McCall, Frank Ayrault, Walter Lemann, G. W. Reese, St. James—Clark Lebermuth, Victor Latsel, Dr. Numa Himel, Mr. Graugnard and F. H. Lyman.

The committee was instructed to meet at Donaldsonville, Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 11 a. m.

Louisiana's Handicap.

A. M. Michel of Canton, Miss., we presume is the friend who sends us a marked copy of his town paper containing the announcement that the defunct Mississippi State Bank of Canton has paid its depositors in full. Does our friend mean to gloat over St. Francisville, to suggest complimentary contrast between Louisiana and Mississippi?

Even so. He has good reason to do so, for though the Policiena Bank and Trust Company has been in liquidation nearly a full year, to date the depositors have not received one cent of their money, and the prospects are exceedingly poor that they will ever receive anything like dollar for dollar.

Louisiana rather plumed itself over Mississippi when the latter had no bank examiner, but in the bank failure so far revealed in every instance the situation has been aggravated by the bank examiner's management. This is, of course, not so much a reflection upon the theory of bank examination, but the latitude allowed the official in determining when a bank shall be closed.

The bank examiner might retort that only he can tell the number of banks he has kept going by his leniency, but if he did acknowledge such a fact, it would not add to public confidence in the safety of banks. The chances all are that in not one case in ten is it wise to keep a bank in existence after it has become shaky, and never is it safe after a cashier (as alleged at Donaldsonville) has been detected in questionable acts.—St. Francisville True Democrat.

The Panama Canal was formally opened to ships drawing 30 feet of water last Saturday, when the United States war department steamship Ancon made the passage through the big ditch from deep water on the Atlantic to deep water on the Pacific side, without incident. The official or international opening of the great waterway will take place next March.

ATTEND THE

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE SOUTH LOUISIANA FAIR ASSOCIATION

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

OCT. 9, 10, 11 AND 12

and see the splendid display of

Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Poultry, Manufactures and Art from the GARDEN Parishes of Louisiana.

Auction sale of live stock last two days of fair. Baseball game between star teams three days of the fair. Interscholar football game fourth day. Running and trotting races every day. High-class free attractions. Four days of instruction, amusement and entertainment. Nearly \$4000 offered in premiums. Commence now to get your exhibits ready.

Write for catalog and premium list to
R. S. VICKERS, Secretary-Manager,
Donaldsonville, La.

Better Babies.

When you consider the care and attention given to the raising of horses, cattle, hogs and even dogs, and the tremendous progress made in the physical development of these different species of the lower animals, it contrasts remarkably with the little attention bestowed on the improvement of the human species.

It is a mooted question whether man is better developed physically at the present day than he was at the dawn of history. But whether he is or not, beyond doubt, every lower animal domesticated by man has made many fold the progress he has made in physical development. The difference between the size and appearance of the man of today and the man of the time of the Deluge is slight if any compared to the vast difference between the splendid thorough-bred horse of today and the same species of that day.

Suppose we had given a small tithe of the attention to rearing our children and propagating our species that we have given to developing the pure Duroc-Jersey from the primitive razor back. We would undoubtedly now be a race of giants.

For the purpose of emphasizing the need of more scientific attention to the physical development of our race, the South Louisiana Fair Association intends to make the Better Baby Show this year one of its best educational features and to that end we have secured the services of Dr. L. R. DeBuis, the well-known children's specialist of New Orleans, who will be assisted by two other physicians, to judge the baby contest. After the decisions Dr. DeBuis will give his reasons therefor and explain the different points on which his awards were based.

In a recent Better Babies Show in New York city the prize winning baby, who was 28 months old, weighed 33 pounds, 14 ounces, was 33 1/2 inches tall, measured 20 inches around the abdomen, 20 inches around the chest, circumference of head 19 1/2 inches, depth of chest 4 1/2 inches, length of arm 14 1/2 inches, length of leg, 16 1/2 inches.

The mother of this little girl attributed the state of physical perfection attained by her child mainly to the great and loving care bestowed on it. But she meant intelligent and not indulgent care, as evidenced by the fact that from the time of her birth she gave the baby regularly two daily baths, night and morning, made her play out in the open air several hours each day, followed a physician's directions in balanced rations and was altogether scientific in the baby's training.

The silver cups and ribbons which will be awarded to the prize winning babies at the fair, Saturday, Oct. 10, may well make the fortunate mothers proud, but of course the crowning will all be done by father.

Calomel May Hurt Our Liver

Every time you take this powerful drug you are in danger. Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead. Calomel is made from mercury, and while mercury has many valuable uses, it is a dangerous thing to swallow. If calomel stays in the system very long it salivates. Even when it works naturally, its after-effects are often bad.

The X-Ray Pharmacy will sell you Dodson's Liver Tone, which is positively guaranteed to take the place of calomel. Liver Tone stimulates the liver just enough to start it working, and does not make you sicker than ever—as calomel often does. You feel good after taking Dodson's and it won't force you to stop eating or working after taking it. It is as beneficial for children as for adults.

Try a large bottle for fifty cents under the guarantee that your money will be given back cheerfully if you're not satisfied.

Remember that money sent away for goods you should buy at home never returns, and goes toward enriching another city instead of your own.

Any man who has feet can kick, but it takes brains to boost.
An ad in The Chief will pay.