

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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

VOLUME XLIV.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

NUMBER 8

TRUCK SELLING FEDERATION.

Secretaries and Managers of Co-operative Associations Form Central Body for Purchase of Supplies and Distribution of Products.

By HERMAN J. SEIFERT, in New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The first step toward combining the various farm produce selling associations into a central body was taken at a meeting held at Donaldsonville, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Mayor Walter Lemann, who is the secretary of the Donaldsonville Truck Association, Secretary H. S. Vickers, of the Chamber of Commerce, and other progressive farmers, were responsible for the movement and its success. They addressed their call to the secretaries of the various selling organizations in south Louisiana, and also invited representatives of the Farmers' Union, while the Texas & Pacific aided materially, besides sending several of its officials.

The attendance was much larger than hoped, and the spirit of co-operation was strong. While the conference only intended to discuss the proposed plan, the meeting went beyond that. In the first place a state society of selling association secretaries and managers was formed. A committee was then named to draw up a central selling bureau charter. This will be sent to all the south Louisiana bodies for information, and all of those bodies will then elect delegates to an organization convention, which will probably be held in New Orleans.

State Secretary Minnie Carron and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morgan were the committee from the Louisiana Farmers' Union. Walter and F. B. Lemann and R. S. Vickers represented Donaldsonville. E. P. Gueymard the Texas and Pacific, W. E. Ellis the St. James Co-operative, Felix Dabache of Anchor, the Pointe a la Peste truck growers, W. B. Stuart and C. Klop of the Belle Helene Farmers' Association of Ascension, H. V. Germany and J. C. Cazes the Addis truck growers, A. S. Baker, A. V. Smith, E. A. Folse and A. S. Hill the South Louisiana truck growers, Lockport; Gus Villere, Labadie Farmers' Co-operative; S. L. Drexler the Thibodaux Produce Co-operative, R. J. LeGardeur and Walter Godchaux the Assumption Marketing Company, Napoleonville; W. D. Beraud, Lafourche Crossing truck growers, and W. M. Hathorn the Melville Truck Growers' Co-operative.

Favor Co-operation.

The session was held in the Elks' club-house, with Walter Lemann as temporary chairman and Mr. Villere temporary secretary. Mr. Lemann stated that Henry Hirsch of Ana and W. D. Merrick of Des Glaize had also enrolled. In calling to order he said that in each of the communities whence they came there existed co-operation and their people were in favor of still further co-operation. They desire to keep in touch as to crops and markets. The gathering was really a preliminary step toward the formation of a district selling association which would control all the products of the farms in the section.

Mr. Baker told of plans he had gathered from some of the oldest and most successful organizations in the country, to guide getting the district under the same buying and selling head. The Lockport association intends buying all seed, packages, and other things for its members, and has spent money on trips to locate seed and sell stuff. There is no question that union would greatly help each individual community. If the bureau would unite, with a central office easily accessible, and with an expert at the head, the general business could be handled to much greater advantage and profit than at present, and much more intelligently. The plan is feasible, and the saving in expense will be immense if the united farmers will provide the volume of products. He calculated that the saving would amount to 25 per cent. California has the best marketing system, and he for that she would not be on the map with her products. He thought the time was ripe for concentration. He had only been in the state five months, but was already convinced that by working in unison Louisiana could move her stuff to profitable markets at least expense during eight months in the year. People have not had anybody to buy the right seed for them, and some have not the faintest idea where to get it. If they concentrated, one manager could buy the best seed and save a lot of their money. The ordinary grower did not know what he wanted to raise or what the market wanted. As a concrete example he cited the general failure to raise the early potatoes that would bring the greatest profit, and what intelligent co-operation would accomplish in that direction alone. Texas and learned from Oklahoma.

Mr. Godchaux said there was no question of the economy of concentration, but the only question was the ripeness of the time and the authority of the secretaries present. He thought a central organization of secretaries would be a good start for this year, and that an educational campaign would soon bring about the general selling association.

R. R. Claridge, agricultural agent of the Texas and Pacific, held that the market is the farmers' big question, and pointed to the central selling association as the answer. The East Texas, at Jacksonville, was an example of what could be done. Honesty was its great lever. Manager Shoemaker had promised to aid Louisiana in organizing.

Locals Alive to Co-operation.

Mr. LeGardeur said the locals were fully alive to the need for co-operation. The farmers formerly shipped their little crops to be robbed. Then they united in selling associations, learned uniformity of grading and packing, and bought better seed

BUY-A-BALE DAY.

Friday, Oct. 2, Set Aside for Concerted Action by Public Schools in Support of Great Movement to Aid Cotton Farmers.

State Superintendent T. H. Harris has addressed the following circular letter to the superintendent of public education of every parish in Louisiana:

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 21, 1914.

"Dear Superintendent:

"Friday, Oct. 2, 1914, is hereby set aside as Buy-a-Bale Day. In all of the parishes which raise cotton, the superintendent will please issue a call for the assembling at the schoolhouses of all patrons and citizens at 3 p. m., Oct. 2. The announcement should be published in all the papers of the parish this week and the editors should be requested to urge editorially the attendance of all patrons and citizens; and all principals of schools should be instructed to issue that a cordial invitation to attend the meeting reaches every citizen in their districts.

What to do After the People Assemble.

"1. Teachers and children should sing a few patriotic songs.

"2. The principal (this applies to one-teacher schools, as well as to larger schools) or a citizen should explain the effect of the European war upon the cotton market, the tremendous losses and hardships the southern cotton farmers are facing, and the relief offered by the Buy-a-Bale movement.

"3. Have a pupil demonstrate on the blackboard the loss the south will suffer if it sells its cotton crop at the present market price, placing the crop at fourteen million 500-pound bales, and taking ten cents as the standard price of cotton. (Any daily newspaper will give the market price).

"4. If any chambers of commerce or other organizations in the parish are promoting the Buy-a-Bale movement, the principal should write the names of the officers on the blackboard for the information of the citizens present. If no organizations in the parish are pushing the movement, the superintendent should get in touch with all the chambers of commerce in his parish and urge them to take immediate action.

"5. Each farmer present should give in a statement showing the number of bales of cotton he has or will have, the number he can hold, and the number he finds it absolutely necessary to sell at once. The superintendents should prepare the blanks for these statements.

"6. The blank forms should have spaces for name, postoffice, bales owned, bales the farmer will hold, and the bales the farmer wishes to sell at ten cents a pound.

"When the blanks have been properly filled out, the principal should collect them and send them to the superintendent, who should tabulate the information and furnish it to the organizations in his parish which are pushing the Buy-a-Bale movement, or in the absence of such organizations in his parish, to the nearest organization known to him.

"7. Each cotton farmer present should sign an agreement to the effect that next year he will plant not more than a certain number of acres in cotton, reducing the acreage where the acreage heretofore was large.

"If our cotton farmers are forced to sell their cotton at present prices, the suffering resulting from the loss cannot be estimated. There is no need for the loss. There are sufficient numbers of patriotic citizens with surplus money to buy at ten cents a pound the cotton which the farmers must sell, and to hold same until the senseless war now raging in Europe has closed, and cotton prices have become normal, provided they can be placed in touch with the people who have cotton to sell. The schools can gather in a few days the necessary information and I shall be very much disappointed if superintendents and teachers fail to give their hearty, enthusiastic support to the suggestions contained in this letter.

"Sincerely yours,

T. H. HARRIS,

State Superintendent."

The Right Kind of Talk.

Our sister towns, Donaldsonville and Houma, are preparing to hold parish fairs to be of benefit not only to themselves and their respective parishes, but which will prove interesting and of benefit to us if we avail ourselves of the opportunity to enter and help them make successes of the occasions.

The police jury donated \$250 to the South Louisiana Fair to be held at Donaldsonville, and it is to be hoped the parish as well as individuals will make a good showing at this fair. Let every farmer or fancier who has something to show in the line of produce or live stock enter the contests and try to bring home a prize to attest the progress and advancement of his parish.

While the police jury found it impossible to donate a like sum to the parish fair of Terrebonne, a fact which is regrettable, let every citizen of this town and parish do his utmost to see that the Terrebonne fair is the equal of any. Let us make up, in spirit and enthusiasm, what we failed to give in a financial way.

The spirit of the age is to get together and pull as one. We wish the fair organizations of both cities united success. One day we may organize our own fair, and they, we are sure, will lend a hand to us.—Thibodaux Commercial Journal.

Distinguished Career of Jewish Rabbi.

Rev. Emanuel Sternheim, the new spiritual director of Bikur Cholim Congregation of this city, is 32 years old and was born in London, England, being the eldest son of the late Jacob Sternheim, for many years investigating agent for the Jewish Asylum and the protection of Girls and Widows.

From his student days onward, Rabbi Sternheim devoted himself unceasingly to the amelioration of the condition of those among whom he lived and worked in East London, where for upwards of ten years he was engaged in social and religious work. He was prominently identified with all the more important Anglo-Jewish organizations especially with those operating in East London. Although not actually resident in Toybee Hall, as he lived with his people in East London, he was for many years engaged in the manifold activities which center around this institution, which, while it is non-sectarian, is naturally situated where it is in the midst of London's ghetto, the center of much Jewish effort.

Rabbi Sternheim has traveled much in continental Europe, having made an exhaustive study of social conditions in Holland, France and elsewhere. He is a good linguist, proficient in various foreign tongues. Since his residence in the United States, he served with conspicuous success as head worker of the Jewish settlement, Cleveland, O., and subsequently accepted the position as rabbi of the Hebrew Union Congregation, Greenville, Miss. During his occupancy of this post he was a popular preacher and speaker in Mississippi and nearby states, in many pulpits and on many platforms.

He was appointed by the governor of Mississippi to represent that state at the First American Conference on Social Insurance, and at many other recent conventions. During his residence in Greenville he was most successful in giving it a public library, raised a large sum of money for the purpose, was secretary from the inception and until his leaving the city. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Business League, and was exceedingly active in every form of civic and educational endeavor.

In the United States his literary achievements have been considerable. He is associate editor "East and West India," literary editor, "The American Jew," St. Louis, Mo., and a constant contributor to "The American Hebrew," "American Israelite," "American Review of Israelites," "The Nation," "New York Times Book Review," "Survey," "International Journal of Ethics," "American Sociological Review," etc.

Rabbi Sternheim married six years ago Miss Bertha H. Hickey, daughter of Mrs. R. Benjamin of Hackney, London, and the late Harris Benjamin, for many years a prominent member of the Jewish community of Portsmouth, England, where his daughter, Miriam, was born and educated, being a graduate of the Portsmouth high school and teachers' college. Mrs. Sternheim was a teacher at the Steyney Jewish school in London, for some time, and is also deeply interested in social and religious work. Rabbi and Mrs. Sternheim have one daughter, Naomi, born in 1910.

Rabbi Sternheim is a member of a great number of important learned bodies, sociological societies and religious, civic and educational organizations, in the work of which he takes every prominent part. He is regarded as an authority in the sociological field.

To Reproduce Battle of Chalmotte.

The roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry and the crack of rifles again will be heard on the historic scene of Chalmotte on Jan. 8, 1915. The British columns of red coats, under Gen. Pakenham, again will march in solid, precise formations against the crude mud earthworks thrown up by the motley collection of ragged defenders under Gen. Jackson, only to be ruthlessly mowed down by the unerring rifles of the keen-eyed Tennessee and Kentucky hunters and the charges of grape from the cannon manned by Lafayette's pipe crew.

The mimic battle to be fought will be the principal attraction of the coming "Hundred Years of Peace" celebration, and the Louisiana Historical Society and T. P. Thompson, head of the Louisiana State Museum, who have been given exclusive charge of the celebration, are fast working out all the plans incident to the pageant that is expected to attract visitors from all over the United States next winter.

To properly recognize the part Tennessee and Kentucky took in the defense of the city, it has been decided that the national guard of these two states be brought here to join with the Louisiana troops in the reproduction of the battle, taking their place in line where Carroll's and Coffee's heroes stood when the red-coats were beaten back. Mississippi troops also will be invited; they will impersonate Hinds' dragoons.

The battle will be reproduced correctly in every detail on the very battle ground exactly 100 years later. The series of dramatic incidents that preceded and followed this notable conflict also will be reproduced that posterity may see just what took place. Motion pictures will be taken of the whole pageant, and arrangements are under way to handle the production on a lavish scale. The scenario is being written by Stanley Clisby Arthur, who has been appointed by the historical society as chairman of the committee on motion pictures, and in it "Old Hickory" is the foremost figure. Edward Livingston, Gov. Claiborne, Major Planche, Capt. Beale, Jean Lafitte, Dominique You, Major Gabriel Villere, Gens. Pakenham, Gibbs, Keane and the other actors in the dramatic scene a hundred years ago will live again for their part in the drama that preserved Louisiana and won for the United States the honors of the war of 1812.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

FEDERAL GAME LAW.

Synopsis of Statutes for Conservation of Migratory Game, Insectivorous and Song Birds—Rigid Enforcement Proposed.

United States Attorney George W. Jack, of Shreveport, has given out the following statement relative to the federal game law as applicable to Louisiana:

Every true sportsman is interested in securing a strict observance of the game laws, so likewise is every farmer; it means an increase in game and a decrease in both weevils and other harmful insects. For the conservation of our game and the preservation of our insectivorous and song birds, I am glad to say that both the federal government and the state of Louisiana have enacted stringent statutes. This office is in receipt of many requests for information as to the federal law, and I have, therefore, thought it well to prepare this statement, the better to acquaint the public with its provisions.

The federal law does not provide the same regulations and open and closed seasons for all of the states, and so this synopsis of the law is intended to cover the statute only in so far as it is applicable to Louisiana.

The federal statute covers only migratory birds, and these are classified either as migratory game birds or as migratory insectivorous birds. The migratory game birds are divided into five groups, as follows:

1. Waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

2. Cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

3. Rails, including coots, gallinules and snort and other rails.

4. Shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellow legs.

5. Pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

The following are considered migratory insectivorous birds: chickadees, Boholinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, warblers, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

The shooting of all migratory game birds is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.

The shooting of migratory insectivorous birds is prohibited.

The shooting of band-tailed pigeons, little brown sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, and all shorebirds except the black-breasted golden plover, wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs is prohibited until September 1, 1918.

November, December and January constitute the open season for waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese and swans; for rails, including coots, gallinules, and snort and other rails; and for the following shore birds: avocets, curlews, dowitchers, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellow legs. The first day on which shooting is permitted is the first of November, and the last day on which it is permitted is the 31st of January.

The open season for woodcock is from November 15 to January 1, November 15 being the first day, and December 31 the last.

The shooting of doves, under the federal statute, is only prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Blackbirds are not included in the federal statute. Both doves and the red-winged blackbirds, however, are classified under the state law as game birds, and are protected during the closed season therein provided; that is to say, from November 1 to February 15. It will be noted that the closed season, as provided by the state law, continues 15 days longer than the closed season provided by the federal law.

The conservation commission and the state officials are doing good work in the enforcement of the state law, and it is my intention to make a special effort to get a rigid enforcement of the federal law.

In this I trust, I shall have the hearty co-operation of everyone, and especially the farmers, sportsmen and hunting clubs. All violations of the law reported to this office will have prompt attention. The penalty prescribed by the statute is a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both at the discretion of the judge.

Plans Completed for Central Marketing Association.

A special from Napoleonville to the Times-Picayune of Wednesday says:

"R. J. LeGardeur, secretary and treasurer of the Assumption Marketing Company, who was selected as temporary secretary of the association, formed recently in Donaldsonville, by secretaries of marketing companies in the state, has just completed the proposed plan and by-laws of the Central Marketing Association, with headquarters in New Orleans, which is in course of formation. The association will manage the buying and selling for all the marketing associations in the state. This plan, it is argued, is being successfully operated in some of the other states."

Send in Your Entries Early.

You are requested to send in to the South Louisiana Fair Association a list of your entries as soon as possible. This will not only be a favor to the secretary-manager, but it will also go far toward securing your choice space at the big fair, Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

South Louisiana Fair Donaldsonville

OCT. 9, 10, 11 AND 12

The choice of space for your exhibits will depend on the date of your entries. It is therefore advisable to fill out entry blanks and send in as early as possible. You must remember we are going to have a record-breaking fair this year and if you wait until the last minute to forward your entries you may be disappointed in the space assigned you.

R. S. VICKERS,

Secretary-Manager

HOPE PLANTATION CHOSEN.

Site in Iberia Parish Selected for National Live Stock Demonstration Farm—Noted Scientists to Direct Work.

Part of Hope plantation in Iberia parish, belonging to the state, has been selected for the demonstration farm which the federal government will establish for the benefit of the cattle industry in Louisiana.

The site is on the west bank of Bayou Teche, opposite the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, and is not intersected in any way. The committee on scientific selections of the United States agricultural department bureau heads, Dr. W. R. Dodson of the Louisiana experiment station, and the members of the board of control of the state penitentiary, have agreed on the location, and much of the work has been mapped out and actually begun. At the farm the first thing to be done will be the erection of two large stave silos. As soon as these are up and filled, the bringing in of cattle will begin and the practical tests instituted promptly.

The superintendent of the farm, upon which the federal and state governments will spend over \$50,000 the first year, has been named in the person of Dr. B. C. Malden, now of Fort Worth, but who was in charge of cattle inspection at the New Orleans stock yards about 1909. After that the United States assigned him to tick eradication work in Louisiana and Mississippi. He was then sent to the big Fort Worth stock yards as cattle inspector, and his knowledge of the industry in this section and climate induced the government to place him in charge of the important project about to be established.

Another leader chosen is Dr. G. W. Nesom, who will direct the extension work in connection with the farm. He will have a staff of four trained assistants, and will disseminate the results of the farm demonstrations as fast as certain knowledge is obtained, building up a system of educating the farmers. Dr. Nesom comes from Mobile, but he was a graduate of and a professor in Clemson College, and then taught in Iowa University. The government later sent him to the Philippines, where he had charge of the forage crop work and the rations for the animals used by the cavalry. He made such a success that he was promoted to be director of agriculture for the Philippine Islands. He quit the service about three years ago to assume direction of a large sugar-growing proposition, and visited various countries engaged in cane culture. About that time something happened to sugar and the syndicate abandoned its plan. As a result Dr. Nesom returned to science and the government was glad to engage him for the work here.

In advance of any cattle being placed on the farm, the section is being asked to keep its promise and eradicate the tick. Dr. Wright is holding meetings at various points, and Dr. Eason has been especially assigned to the work by the Bureau of Animal Industry and is already in the field. The same bureau has designated Dr. Casserly to assist in hog cholera work. Dr. Casserly will make his headquarters in Baton Rouge, but will be available to assist in the work of his field.

He will begin his first Louisiana tour next week, and will visit Vernon, Iberia, St. Mary and other parishes.

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