

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper—Published Every Saturday—Subscription Price, \$2 a Year.

VOLUME XLV.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

NUMBER 15.

INTER-COASTAL WATERWAY.

Nine-Foot Channel with Width of 100 Feet Demanded by League.

The eleventh annual convention of the Inland Waterways League of Louisiana and Texas, which has just completed its session at Houston, spoke out in an uncertain manner. There was no evidence of any weakening on its part because of the many difficulties presented or the opposition shown in certain directions. On the contrary, the league was more pronounced and emphatic than ever, asked for more than it has hitherto demanded, and it met with vigorous language the several efforts made to sidetrack this improvement. The case of those who believe that this waterway is to the advantage of the country from every point of view, industrial, economic, commercial and military, besides being easy of construction and costing comparatively little, was presented more forcibly and convincingly than ever before.

The convention put itself on record as favoring a 9-foot channel with a width of 100 feet, instead of the 5-foot channel previously advocated. There were some—and among them men who had been very active in the campaign for this inland waterway—who deemed it wise to still adhere to the 5-foot channel, believing it is easier to get the appropriation for such an improvement than the deeper and more expensive one, but the convention would not hear of this. The United States engineer in charge of the work spoke for a 9-foot channel, declaring that it was necessary to get full value from the proposed improvement; that the character of the work, standardizing our canals and interior waterways and had agreed on 9 feet as the standard depth. This has been accepted for the lower Mississippi and the Ohio, and as it was proposed to connect the coastal waterway with these streams, it should be made of the same depth, so that coal and other freight of that character from above could be delivered by the water route direct.

The convention asked for an appropriation sufficient to open the routes from Morgan City to New Orleans and from Galveston to the Sabine river, thus giving a through water route from the Mississippi to Corpus Christi.

In support of the appropriation and the improvement, the advantages it would provide to the gulf coast country, commercially and industrially, were pointed out. It would connect several thousand miles of interior waterway, enabling the people of the country tributary thereto to exchange their products without having to seek out without risking any danger from storm or from an enemy, should our coast ever be blockaded. The improvement was also advocated from a military and naval point of view, as the canal would enable us to transfer shipping from point to point along our coast without coming in sight of an enemy, and it was rightly surmised that this point would receive consideration in the next congress, which will take up the question of preparation. Finally, it was pointed out that this waterway would play a leading part in aiding the work of drainage and land reclamation, throughout the territory it traverses, to which work the federal government has pledged its encouragement and assistance.

As for the opposition and the various objections raised, the convention was outspoken and did not mince words. It denounced the "piecemeal" manner in which congress provided for internal improvement as "wasteful, unbusiness-like and uneconomic." It similarly denounced the efforts of certain papers to prevent the improvement of our water routes for the use of our commerce by calling the appropriation "a pork barrel," and declared "at the only feature of such appropriations that could be so characterized was the absurd and loose manner in which the money is doled out by congress, thereby greatly increasing the cost of the work."

And it took issue with the stepfatherly manner in which certain members of the rivers and harbors committee are disposed to deal with this intercoastal route and to defeat its claim on congress by pretending that the present demands are for an entirely new scheme of improvement and could not be taken up under a ruling of the last congress against considering any new projects. The convention showed from the official reports of the government engineers that this was wholly untrue. In fine, the convention presented its claims more strongly and more forcibly than ever.—Times-Picayune.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 8. Hog Market: Receipts 11,800. Buyers wanted hogs weighing 200 lbs. up, which were scarce today. Trade was steady for hogs, with an outside paying \$7.25 for prime heavies. The city butcher and shipper top was \$7.25, with the bulk of their buy at \$7 to \$7.15. Packers paid \$6.50 to \$7.10, good weights bringing the latter price. Roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Pig market opened 25 cents lower, but closed 25 to 50 cents lower, with 120 to 140 lbs., \$6.30 to \$6.60; lighter pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Sheep Market: Receipts 6500. Lambs weak. Bulk of the good kinds, \$8.75 to \$9. Sheep steady; fat ewes, \$5.50; bucks and choppers, \$4.50; canners, \$3. Yearling wethers were bid 25 to 40 cents lower than last week's close.

Cattle Market: Receipts 10,000. Large share of the receipts were mixed stuff and grassy and medium fleshed steers. Trade was slow and 10 to 15 cents lower than last Friday. Canners sold around \$4; fleshy cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fat cows, \$4.75 to \$5.25; light bulls around \$4.50; heavy bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; common light yearlings, \$3.85, while fleshy steers and heifers are selling at \$4.50 to \$5. NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Chamberlain's Tablets. This is a medicine intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. It is meeting with much success and rapidly gaining favor and popularity. Obtainable everywhere. (Adv.)

MANUAL BLOCK SYSTEM.

Telephone Train Dispatching Circuit in Operation on T. & P.

Telephone train dispatching was recently put into operation in the New Orleans-Addis district of the Texas and Pacific system, simultaneously with the operation of the manual block system for train control. The New Orleans-Addis portion of the Louisiana division is 88 miles. Two No. 9 gauge copper wires were strung from Gouldsboro, across the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Addis. The wires were transposed every half a mile. Conductors were procured through a submarine cable across the river, to extend the wires to the present dispatcher's office, in Thalia street, New Orleans.

The new wires were strung under the supervision of C. C. Bowers, electric engineer of the T. & P. Railway. While some of the distance between New Orleans and Addis saw slow progress in wire stringing, on account of unfavorable right-of-way conditions, rapid progress was made on the whole. The best day's record was twenty-two miles.

After the erection of the line wires, two of the existing iron telegraph wires were cut at each station and manual block telephone circuit created between these stations. Over these two iron wires, one grounded telegraph circuit was installed, forming what is called a simplex circuit. This block telephone circuit is so arranged on switches that the stations which close at night can connect the circuit through offices so that it will extend from one night office to the next.

On the train dispatcher's circuit, at all regular telegraph stations, a selector telephone equipment was installed. By using the selector call system, the dispatcher can ring the bell in any station that he desires without another station receiving the ring. All stations can listen in on the line.

For facilitating the moving of trains and preventing delays at blind siding spurs, etc., telephone booths have been installed, one at each end of sidings, and at each spur along the right-of-way. This requires a total of 40 booths. The telephones in these booths are arranged so they can be connected to the train dispatcher's circuit by throwing a double through switch. A suitable hand generator is installed in these telephones to ring the bells on the block circuit stations east and west from the booth. It is not necessary to ring on the dispatcher's circuit, for the dispatcher wears a head telephone connected to the circuit continuously.

At day offices a wall cabinet has been installed on the outside of the building and is equipped with telephone and switches similar to regular siding booths.

It has been conservatively estimated that approximately 60 per cent more business can be handled over a telephone train dispatching circuit per day than by the use of the Morse dots and dashes. The real value as to time-saving on the New Orleans-Addis district will be demonstrated this fall when the heavy cane movement is being handled.

As an evidence of simplicity and efficiency of the telephone train dispatching circuit, the general superintendent, by use of a telephone stand installed in his business car, is now able to communicate with the dispatcher's office in New Orleans while in his car on a spur track, probably 50 miles from the dispatcher's office and several miles from a depot.

TO COMBAT MILITARISM.

Louisianians Invited to Join Branch of American League.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 12, 1915. Editor Chief: Louisiana is to have a branch of the American League to Limit Armaments, which has its headquarters at 43 Cedar street, New York City. The League is organized to combat militarism and the spread of the militaristic spirit in the United States. At the present time with the world groaning under the iron rule of the militarists of Europe and those who would follow their example, the League feels that the United States should be protected from the spread of this passion for military development, and that the approaching session of congress should find other forces than those of the armaments before the committees of that body. The League would point out the dangers of calling in for our protection the very forces which are destroying Europe before our eyes.

Germany's standing army, more than seven times as large as ours, costs only twice as much; and for our navy we spend much more than Germany. The League therefore maintains that it is the duty of the United States not to appropriate more money, but to see that what is appropriated already is spent efficiently.

The League exists to avert panic and promote sanity. It stands for reasonable and effective use of the public funds for effective defense. It asks that for every dollar spent on coast defenses and battleships, at least as much be spent in constructive work to improve international relations. The League is opposed to the militaristic program now urged upon us, which calls for immensely increased army and navy, government-paid militia, military training in school and college, and even compulsory military service. These are dangerous experiments to try.

Diplomatic successes such as have crowned the recent efforts of our government without "rattling the sabre" raise a fundamental question as to the usefulness of armaments.

THE 1916 MAXWELL 25

FULLY EQUIPPED

\$695 f. o. b. Donaldsonville

Will be on demonstration in Donaldsonville SATURDAY and SUNDAY, NOV. 13-14

Don't fail to see this car. It will be at the Hotel Donaldson on both days

PRADOS AUTO CO.

Distributors New Orleans, La.

L. S. U. SHORT COURSE.

Annual Lectures and Demonstrations to Be Given Feb. 1 to 11.

Announcement is made by the Louisiana State University that Feb. 1 to 11, 1916, inclusive, has been selected as the period for the annual course of lectures and demonstrations given by the faculty of the University and especially invited lecturers and instructors from this and other states, and the United States Department of Agriculture or other branches of the federal service. These lectures and demonstrations deal exclusively with practical problems. They are attended by farmers of all ages and degrees of experience. In past years some of the men engaged in the largest agricultural enterprises of the state have attended these lectures throughout and expressed their extreme gratification at what they have been able to learn from them. The other extreme of small agricultural enterprise has also been represented. The small farmer has been emphatic also in his expressions of appreciation of the benefits derived from attending these courses.

There is no tuition charged for this course of lectures. The railroads give special rates for those wishing to attend. Most of the agricultural organizations of the state hold their annual meetings during the period of this course, thus bringing together a large percentage of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of the state.

GONZALES GIRL WINS \$100.

Miss Ida Kline Writes Best Essay in National U. D. C. Contest.

One hundred dollars in gold will be delivered shortly to Miss Ida Kline, of Gonzales, with the compliments of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who found that her essay was the best submitted in their national competition.

Miss Kline is the second Louisiana girl to win big honors in U. D. C. essay competitions, in which thousands took part. Last year Miss Susie Gordon, of New Orleans, received second prize in a similar contest.

Announcement of the selection of Miss Kline's essay for the highest award was made by Mrs. Pinckney Smith, chairman of the Louisiana U. D. C. committee. Others on the committee are: Mrs. M. R. Bankston, Mrs. Dr. Rivers Frederick, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. J. N. Neyes, of Amite.

Essays submitted in the competition were all on the subject "The Place of the South in American Literature." Thousands of girls sent papers. The U. D. C. has been holding an annual essay competition for years. Girls who are direct descendants of Confederate soldiers are eligible to compete.

A BIT OF ADVICE.

First—Don't Delay. Second—Don't Experiment.

If you suffer from backache, headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys need help.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney trouble—they are recommended by thousands. Can residents desire more convincing proof than the statement of a citizen of this locality?

J. A. Schuler, Jr., night marshal, 407 Railroad avenue, Plaquemine, La., says: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney disorders and found them beneficial. I always advise my friends to take Doan's Kidney Pills, when they are complaining of their kidneys."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Schuler had. Foster-Liburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—(Adv.)

Two Hundred and Fifty Stories.

And every story a good one. They are entertaining, but that is not all you can say about them. You know there is hardly a periodical published that is not full of time-wasting stories, but not a single story in the Youth's Companion is a time waster. Take the stories of C. A. Stephens. It would be hard to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful and yet entertaining.

Some of the Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry, some reveal the secrets of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range. They are chosen with an eye to the possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys, stories of college life and domestic vicissitudes for girls, stories that range all the way from sheer drollery to deep seriousness for men and women. There are no stories quite like those in the Companion.

If you are not familiar with the Companion as it is today, let us send you sample copies and the forecast for 1916. New subscribers who send \$2 for 1916 will receive a copy of the Companion Home Calendar for 1916, in addition to all the remaining 1915 issues from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Boston, Mass.

Death of Nat Strauss.

Nat Strauss, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, who endeared himself to a large circle of friends and the community at large as a soldier and philanthropist, died at his home in that city on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the ripe old age of 81 years. He was a native of Alsace, but came to America in 1852, living for a short time at Jackson, Miss., and then moving to Clinton, La., where he entered the Confederate army at the breaking out of the civil war. He served as adjutant general on the staffs of Gens. Miller and Braxton Bragg, and was a brave and faithful officer. After the war he settled in Mobile, Ala., subsequently removing to New Orleans, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was one of the oldest members of the boards of the Touro Infirmary and Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, and for twenty-six years filled the office of grand secretary of Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. His nearest relatives left to mourn him are three sons, Edward J., Harry N. and David F. Strauss, and one daughter, Mrs. Gus. D. Levy, all residents of New Orleans, and two sisters, Mrs. B. Meyer of New York and another living in Strasburg, Alsace.

A. L. Moier, a white farmer living eight miles south of Delhi, La., was called from his home after midnight, Nov. 1, and murdered by an unknown assassin, evidently for the purpose of robbery, as \$200 the victim had on his person was missing. There were sixteen wounds on Mr. Moier's head, inflicted with a hatchet or an axe.

SAVE MONEY

—ALSO—

YOUR HEALTH

Thousands suffering from rheumatism, nervousness, and liver, kidney and stomach disorders have been wonderfully benefited at

MINERAL WELLS

By drinking the waters of that MARVELOUS RESORT.



OFFERS LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES EVERY DAY

DON'T PUT IT OFF AND BE SORRY

For further information and free literature, write,

A. D. BELL, G. D. HUNTER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Gen. Pass. Act., DALLAS, TEXAS.

The printing plant and building of the Raleigh News and Observer, owned by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. The large printing establishment of the Uzzell Company, where the fire originated from a gas explosion, and several adjacent stores were destroyed. W. H. Bagley, business manager of the Uzzell plant, and two firemen were seriously injured. The property loss was \$250,000.

Tell 'em you saw it in The Chief.

HOPES THEY'LL LIKE IT.

Distinction Without a Difference in Ward Bosses Then and Now.

While the three candidates for governor, (the die having been cast in their case and the fat of the New Orleans ring given forth for Col. Pleasant), are busy attending the state fair, many of the candidates for minor state offices are debarred from this gathering place of the voters. Instead, they are dancing attendance upon the seventeen puissant gentlemen in New Orleans who hold in their hands one-fourth of the votes to be cast in the coming Democratic primary.

The American-Press does not especially blame the minor prophets; it takes votes to win, and once the ward boss vote is secured, it will not be difficult to round up enough of the "chick" vote to get a majority. Neither is Col. Pleasant to be censured; he is a politician, and a politician who feels bound by what he said ninety days back in a bad way in a factional campaign.

We fail, however, to see how our brethren of the ring-hating press of north Louisiana are going to preserve their consistency. Ninety days ago they proclaimed opposition to a constitutional convention because the ward bosses favored it; because the New Orleans delegation was hand-picked by the ward bosses; and because a ward boss aspired to be its president. Now, they are shouting for a candidate for governor bearing the keshmer mark of the ward bosses, with the prospect of accepting ward boss candidates all the way down the state ticket.

What a politician said ninety days ago was only words, as usual, but what a newspaper said ninety days ago is in the record. If they approve the selection of the ward bosses now, they confess that their outcry against the powerful seventeen three months ago was a sham, a mere subterfuge, a pretext to defeat the convention for some hidden reason.

One hopes they enjoy their predicament as much as the onlookers do. Truly, as the Homer Guardian-Journal cynically observes, it makes a difference whose ox is gored. It will be amusing to observe whether this expresses the depth of the anti-ring sentiment in north Louisiana when the primary votes are counted.—Lake Charles American-Press.

GALVEZ AWAKE.

Four-Room Building to Be Erected Under Supervision of Patrons.

Galvez, La., Nov. 8, 1915.

Three years ago the Galvez people voted a special tax, for a period of five years, for the purpose of erecting an adequate school building in which to house and educate their little ones. Due to some reason or other, nothing as yet has been done.

The Galvez school patrons have finally come to the realization that some action must be taken—and that immediately—in order that their children's welfare in every phase may be assured.

Accordingly, a series of meetings were held, at which the patrons discussed ways and means and thoroughly considered the situation. At the last meeting an association was organized that is getting in ship-shape condition to weather the storm.

A building committee was appointed, and work will be begun on a four-room building as soon as plans they have been submitted and accepted.

Let us give the Galvez folk the "glad hand," for they are determined to work in harmony and union, one and all, in contemplation of boosting in the near future one of the best rural schools of Ascension.

ONLOOKER.

Two little girls, Antoinette Orlando, aged 3 years, and Bernadet Althmeyer, aged 7, were fatally burned while at play at their respective homes in New Orleans one day last week, and a third girl, aged 15, was rescued from a similar fate by her 5-year-old brother, who threw a blanket over her and smothered the flames.

J. Rush Wimberly, prominent Shreveport attorney, and his brother-in-law, W. W. Poland, have been exonerated from charges of misappropriation of funds of the Jonesboro State Bank, of which institution they were respectively president and cashier.

An ad in The Chief will pay.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

President Wilson Outlines the Administration's Policy in an Address Before the Manhattan Club—Appeals to the People for United Support—Deplores Manifestation of Religious Antagonism.

An Associated Press despatch dated New York city Nov. 5, gives the following synopsis of a notable utterance by the president of the United States that merits the careful perusal and the American people without regard to political or other differences:

President Wilson opened the administration campaign for its national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here last night at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself to assure "all liberty and self development." Significantly he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

The president was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and even the galleries were filled with Democrats happy over their victory in New York city. When the president rose to speak every one jumped up and applauded again and again until he was forced to signal for quiet.

"Within a year," said the president, "we have witnessed what we did not deem possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

The president called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the program. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country," and he gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter I shall ask them to make it clear how far they believe that they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country suffer against disturbance."

There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the president declared, because it stands in friendly relations with the world. He spoke of the United States as "a nation too big and generous to be exacting, but yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people whenever assailed or invaded."

Outlining the defense program, the president said it included an increased standing army, the training within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual forces of 133,000, and the strengthening of the national guard. He laid particular emphasis on the need of ample equipment.

The president declared that the navy already is a "very great and efficient force, but that in order to bring it up to a point of 'extraordinary force and efficiency' a definite policy

must be adopted and hastened, and an adequate supply of men and equipment provided.

In addition to speaking on national defense, the president attacked "men who love other countries better than America," and men who stir up religious and sectarian antagonism. He declared such men should be "called to a reckoning."

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshipping the God of nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The government is conscious of this obligation and the nation is conscious of its obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none."

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracks of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will, and the might of invincible justice and right."

Harry Lester was convicted at Bay St. Louis, Miss., of the murder of Peter Marcey, baggage master of the New Orleans and Gulf Coast line, and held on a charge of conspiracy to hold up a train. Lester tried to prove an alibi and three witnesses testified to having seen him in New Orleans at the time the hold-up and shooting occurred, but several other persons swore to his identity as the slayer of Marcey. A sentence of life imprisonment was passed upon Lester.

Beware of Cheap Substitutes. In these days of keen competition it is important that the public should see that they get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and not take substitutes sold for the sake of extra profit. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has stood the test and been approved for more than forty years. Obtainable everywhere. (Adv.)

Swat the fly, buy at home, be a hooster, and read The Chief.

The "SILENT SMITH"

—Model 8 shows what should now be expected of a typewriter.



The success of the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters has been due to the fact that the wants of the user have dictated its construction. The user has decided in favor of certain improvements now incorporated in Model 8. Among them are:

- Silence of Operation—The most silent running efficient typewriter ever placed on the market. Absolute silence has been very nearly attained.
- Decimal Tabulator—A help in billing and tabulating. There is no extra charge for this convenience.
- Variable Line Spacer—Enables the operator to start on a given line and space from point of starting; also to write on ruled lines whose spacing varies from typewriter spacing. A great help in card work.
- Faster Ribbon Feed—Insures new place of impact for each typeface.
- Choice of Carriage Return—Upon special order the new left hand carriage return will be furnished in place of the right hand return.

All the important features of previous models have been retained—ball bearing carriage, typebars and capital shift, back spacer, key-controlled ribbon, removable platen, protected type, flexible paper feed and automatic ribbon reverse.

Write for New Catalog of Model 8. It will explain why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter is a synonym for superior service.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Factory and Home Office, SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

313 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.