

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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NUMBER 40.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference.
417 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Big Block of Voting Stock.

Six states have given presidential suffrage to women since the beginning of 1917. They are North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, Rhode Island and Michigan. This makes more than six and a half million women eligible to vote. In the electoral college these states will control 164 votes, a tremendous asset in the next election for president of the United States. Within the next year or two it is an easy guess that the Republican and Democratic parties will make strenuous bids for the allegiance of women in these states. There will be no need to remind the voting women which party gave them their freedom, for women have good memories and a keen sense of loyalty.

Rhode Island Leads Atlantic Coast.

For courage and justice Rhode Island is carrying the standard of liberty on the Atlantic coast. New York has the staturesque symbol, but Rhode Island has the real thing in a statute giving women the torch of liberty to enlighten the eastern states. The legislature has passed a concurrent resolution enabling women to vote in presidential elections. Little "Rhody" leads the great states of the east in the application of modern ideas of democracy. There will be other states in line before 1920 when there will be a struggle for party supremacy. So obvious is this that the presidential suffrage was hailed as a "war measure" and prominent men and women showered felicitations on the governor for signing the bill so promptly.

Cheers for Nova Scotia.

By a unanimous vote of the assembly of Nova Scotia the vote has been extended to women on equal terms with men. It seems strange indeed that Canadian provinces have become greater exponents of real democracy than portions of the United States. Suffrage for women is inevitable. Politicians realize this and are preparing for the change.

HACKENJOS-DOWNING.

Donaldsonville Boy Wins Lovely Bride in Mississippi.

An event of much interest in the social circles of Ellisville was the pretty ring ceremony which united William Henry Hackenjoss and Miss Pearl Downing in the holy bonds of matrimony, Sunday evening, April 22, at 6 o'clock.

The ceremony took place at the residence of, and was performed by the Rev. J. S. Purcell, pastor of the First Methodist church of that little city.

Miss Downing, whose beauty is combined with the sweetest of personalities, was attractively gowned in a lovely pale green silk frock with accessories to match, and made a very bewitching bride. The groom wore the conventional garb of "mere man." Miss Downing is the lovely daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Downing, of Ellisville, and has for some time been connected with the Cumberland telephone exchange of that city, and numbers her friends by the score. The groom is a native of Donaldsonville, La., and has been in charge of the exchange at Ellisville, as manager, since last November, and while his stay there has been comparatively short, he has made many friends in the business and social circles of that city.

After the nuptial knot had been tied, the bridal party repaired to the Ellisville hotel, where a sumptuous repast was served and toasts offered to the health and happiness of the young couple.

Among those present from Laurel were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Joffron and W. L. Rodellat, of the Times typographical department. The Times joins their many friends in wishing them a long and happy matrimonial career.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackenjoss expect to leave on their honeymoon trip June 2, at which time the vacation with the telephone company begins. They will tour Louisiana—Laurel (Miss.) Times, April 26.

Mr. Hackenjoss is a well-known Donaldsonville boy, son of Mrs. Christian Winter, and has many friends here who will be interested to learn of his happy marriage.

"Some Pumpkin" as a Potato Grower.

The editor of the Chronicle has been enjoying a fine supply of vegetables from his garden for the past week, such as Irish potatoes, sweet peas, beets, onions, spinach, mustard, etc. We had our first mess of new potatoes Saturday, April 21. The potatoes, Triumph variety, were planted Jan. 31. For 85 years we have made it a rule to plant potatoes on the 30th or 31st day of January, if the ground was prepared and the weather suitable, or on or before Feb. 15 in any event, and we never failed to make a good crop. Sometimes the potato vines are cut down by the frost, but it never hurts the potato. It is all nonsense to cut off the vines with a hoe, or pour water on them before sunrise when frost bitten, as some folks do. If let alone and properly planted in good soil they will come out all right.—Coffax Chronicle.

Road to Happiness.

Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.—(Adv.)

LEVEE POLICY OUTLINED.

River Commission Defines Course Under Flood Control Act.

The Mississippi River Commission, in session at New Orleans last Saturday, plainly announced its policy under the flood control act. The maintenance of the existing levee system, and the conduct of fights against high water, is in the hands of the levee boards from this time on. Construction of new levees, the completion of the great system of levee protection, is entirely out of their hands. No levees will be built unless the levee board first deposits one-third of the cost. Rights-of-way will have to be paid for by the levee boards. Levee re-vent is part of levee construction, and is included in the one-third rule. Sub-aqueous or bank protection, such as the sinking of mattresses, remains the work of the commission, although the distinction is not specifically stated in the resolutions adopted.

Hunter C. Leake, president of the Pontchartrain board, asked two questions with reference to conditions under the new law. One was as to the time fixed for the commission's policy to go into effect. The other was as to the status of work begun under contracts previously given out. Colonel Townsend replied that the resolutions contained the answers, and that the levee boards could have copies of the resolutions upon application.

Major Frank M. Kerr, chief state engineer, remarked that the tenor of the resolutions was in line with his anticipation, but he would prefer to make a thorough study before venturing an official expression. He stated, however, that he believed the levee boards and the state could work out full compliance with the ruling. While it would require more outlay at the start, the goal would be reached so much sooner, and it has always been the claim that the goal was vital and must be reached. After the levee system was completed and turned over, the responsibility of maintenance would not be heavy, or expensive, which would give the board the opportunity to restore their financial balance.

Asked if the government taking entire charge of levee construction would relieve the state engineers of the high water fights, and the duty of maintenance would more than keep them busy. The answer was now very much overworked and their burden would not be greatly lightened to any extent. If the new levee policy granted the board any more time, it would be a blessing for the state, for they could then pay more attention to the equally vital subjects of drainage and good roads, which a completed levee system would further to an immense extent.

The resolutions read by Chairman Townsend as having been adopted by the commission were afterwards amended in executive session, to read as follows:

1. The Mississippi River Commission must be governed by and rigidly conform to the terms of the flood control bill, and the hearty co-operation of all levee boards is looked for in order to carry on the work of levee construction in a satisfactory and economical manner.

2. The money to be appropriated under the authority of the flood control bill is "for controlling the floods and for the general improvement of the Mississippi river," etc., and the amounts to be devoted to the construction of levees and other classes of work will, as heretofore, be determined by the Mississippi River Commission from time to time as appropriations are made, and in accordance with the policy of the commission as heretofore adopted.

3. Under the laws the amount contributed by local interests "shall not be less than one-half of such sums as may have been allotted by the commission." The general improvement of the Mississippi river, etc., and the amounts to be devoted to the construction of levees and other classes of work will, as heretofore, be determined by the Mississippi River Commission from time to time as appropriations are made, and in accordance with the policy of the commission as heretofore adopted.

4. The amounts contributed by local levee boards must be in current funds, deposited in the United States treasury or acceptable depository, to the credit of the Mississippi River Commission, and no allotment will be made of contributions received until an appropriation has been made by congress. In accordance with a ruling of the treasury department, interest accruing, if any, on such deposits, may be payable by the depository to the levee boards which have made such deposits in compliance with the law.

5. The terms of the flood control bill prohibit the allotment of funds for

levee purposes in any levee district unless a minimum of one-half of the amount required is contributed by the said district.

6. No credit will be given to any levee district for work done or money expended on the construction of levees prior to the allotment of funds therefor by the commission from the appropriations authorized by the flood control bill, and contributions from levee boards required by law must be in current funds.

7. All levee construction and the disbursement of funds from commission allotments and the contributions from levee districts shall be under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission and its authorized agents.

8. No money allotted by the commission under authority of the flood control bill can be expended for rights-of-way, but all such rights-of-way must be provided free of cost to the United States by the several levee districts; furthermore, "no money paid as expense incurred by any state or levee district in securing such rights-of-way, or in any temporary works of emergency, or for the maintenance of any levee line shall be computed as a part of the contribution of such state or levee district," toward the allotment made by the commission.

9. The maintenance of a completed levee, constructed in whole or in part under the flood control act, must be carried out by the levee district protected thereby.

10. Competent experienced engineers and inspectors in the service of the levee boards may be transferred to the service of the commission, under civil service regulations, as the exigencies of the work may require.

11. Section B of the flood control act provides that contributions from levee districts apply solely to the construction of levees. Re-vent work, therefore, is regarded as exempt from the ratio of contribution prescribed by this law.

BORROWED ITEMS.

Notes of Local Interest Extracted from Neighboring Journals.

Mr. and Mrs. Sim Braud, of New Orleans, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeanne, to Edward J. Charlet, the wedding to be celebrated in June.—Times-Picayune.

Walter Laundland, the obliging express manager on the Lockport branch, is back on the job, after spending a few days visiting in Assumption and Ascension parishes.—Lockport Leader.

Whiteman Brothers' tugs Fairhope and Nellie Brown left last week for Natchez to start work on a couple of big towing contracts recently awarded the firm, the Fairhopes having towed several thousand feet of willow and cottonwood logs to bring down to Baton Rouge to the Soudheimer mill, and the Brown having a like quantity to deliver at Hanson City, for the McLeod mill.—Daily States.

Following the announcement of the resignation of our present efficient electrician, J. W. Byrnes, we are pleased to state that the position will in all probability be offered to, and we are informed will be accepted by, Ernest A. Thibodeaux, a former native and resident, well and favorably known here, who married a local girl, and who will bring his family to Thibodeaux shortly after assuming his position, on or about May 15. Mr. Thibodeaux is well equipped and specially trained for this work and we are sure will fill the bill to perfection. He has been for a number of years superintendent of the municipal electric light and water plant at Donaldsonville, and is simply changing jobs with Mr. Byrnes. We welcome "Nessie" back home.—Thibodeaux Commercial-Journal.

The Garden Must Have Sunlight.

No amount of fertilizer, water and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden. The gardeners before attempting for the first time to use a back yard or other space should consider carefully how many hours a day any part of the yard is in shadow from buildings, fences or trees. At least five hours of sunlight a day is necessary for a successful garden. The more sunlight they get the better it is for most vegetables. For this reason it is a poor practice to put plants of low growth between tall-growing plants which will shade them for the greater part of the day. As a rule foliage crops such as lettuce and spinach do fairly well in partial shade, but even these must have sunshine two or three hours a day. In laying out the garden, therefore, use the sunny spaces for those which must have plenty of sunlight to grow and fruit properly.

Many New Shipyards Planned.

With the organization of half a dozen new ship-building companies, another giant corporation in prospect at New Orleans, enlargement of several already established yards, and the actual placing of the first government contract at Jacksonville, Fla., definite work is now under way all along the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to promptly meet the nation's requirements for a monster fleet of wooden steamers. Details of the big New Orleans ship-building corporation are still withheld, but it has been made known that plans of organization are well under way, and that it is proposed to establish ship-building yards at a number of points in Louisiana and Mississippi. Facilities will be provided for the construction of vessels up to 4000 tons capacity.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment a great help. The relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost.—(Adv.)

FARMERS WILL WIN OR LOSE THE WAR

Outcome of Gigantic Struggle Largely Dependent Upon American Tillers of the Soil—Enough Food Must Be Grown in United States to Supply Ourselves and Our Allies—International Crisis Imposes Unprecedented Responsibility on "the Man with the Hoe."

Milford, Pa., April 26, 1917.

Editor Chief:

In this great time, when every citizen must do his part, the president has made his chief appeal to the men who live on the land. He is right in doing so, for the safety of our country just now is in the hands of our farmers. What I mean is not merely our safety and the safety of our allies in the matter of food. I mean that the safety of the United States against foreign invasion hangs on the decision of the farmers of the forty-eight states.

The two great weapons in this war are arms and starvation. The war against France—the war against starvation will be won or lost in America. The Kaiser cannot whip the French and English armies and the English navy while England has food. But it is still possible that the German submarines may be able to keep food from reaching England to starve her into submission.

If the submarines win, the first item in the Kaiser's terms of peace will be the English fleet. With the English fleet in his possession, the Kaiser will be master of the world. What will happen to us then? Every man who stops to think knows the answer. We shall have money, food, labor—everything that is desirable in the world except the power to protect what we have. Experts estimate it will take us nine months to get ready to meet a German army of seven 150,000 men, with modern artillery. Under such circumstances, would the Germans treat us better than they have already treated Belgium and France?

Even if the armies of our allies should crush the German military

power this summer, before the shortage of food can reach the point of want, the world would still need vast quantities of American food. But if they do not, only one course can make us safe, and that is to grow food enough on our farms for ourselves and our allies, and to put ships enough on the sea to carry the food, in spite of the submarines, to the men who are fighting our fight.

If the war lasts beyond this summer, it will be the American farmer who will win or lose the war, who will overcome militarism and autocracy, or allow them to spread and control the world, ourselves included. This is no fanciful picture, but so far fact. Many a man will make light of it until he comes to think it over, but I venture to say few will treat it lightly after careful thought. It is no more impossible than the great war itself appeared to be, only a few days before it began.

It is true we can greatly increase the available food supply out of grain now used in making liquors, and by reducing household waste. But when these two things are done, and done thoroughly, they will not be enough. The final decision will still rest in the hands of the men who raise our food in the first place.

The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against kaiserism.

No such responsibility has ever rested on any class of men since the world began as rests today on the farmers of America. Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

BUSINESS PATRIOTISM.

The War is Calling Many Young Business Men to the Colors.

These young men are being taken from the business world. The vacant positions must be filled or business and progress must suffer. You know that today, if not yesterday, there are not enough trained men and women to fill these positions. What do you think will be the result when two hundred thousand more of our young men are called to the service of their country? In Baton Rouge alone during the last two weeks we had calls from 15 different business houses for competent bookkeepers and stenographers. We filled two of the positions. This demand in part is caused by the soldiers going away, and in larger part by the increase of business in Baton Rouge. More men will be called and more and more of the younger boys and young women will be needed to fill their places. Learn to do your part for the country by training yourself for the work that has to be done.

Young women today in France and Great Britain fill all the positions in banks, wholesale houses, offices of factories, and in the offices of the large manufacturing plants. This is due to the increase of business in our country. We are calling this to your attention so that you can be among the first to get yourself ready to do your "bit" for the good of the country.

The Baton Rouge College is making a special effort to help you and the community in this respect. We are giving you a special low rate for tuition so that you can do the work required. Thus you will not only help yourself, but also keep the business progress of this community going.

SPECIAL RATES! SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS! THREE MONTHS, DAY AND NIGHT, SIX MONTHS, THE WEEK—\$25.

Or a complete scholarship, unlimited as to time and covering every subject necessary to make you a competent business man or woman, day and night school, \$65. The saving to you on this scholarship alone in money is \$25, and on the completion of the work you will have an earning capacity of at least \$600 or more a year.

These terms begin May 1 and end September 1.

Write the BATON ROUGE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

ALL TIRED OUT

Hundreds More in Donaldsonville in the Same Plight.

Tired all the time; Weary and worn out night and day; Back aches; head aches. Your kidneys are probably weakened. You should help them at their work.

E. M. Barrett, 246 S. Boulevard Street, Baton Rouge, La., says: "I suffered from pain in the small of my back and I could hardly get up or down. My back ached at night and was very lame in the morning. I tired easily and was languid and nervous. I also had headaches and dizzy spells and my sight blurred. The kidney secretions contained sediment and were too frequent in passage, obliging me to get up several times to three times. Colds also settled in my kidneys. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cured me."

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

GOVERNMENT NEEDS CLERKS.

Examinations Announced for Clerks, Stenographers and Typewriters.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that in view of the needs of the service, stenographer and typewriter examinations for both men and women, for appointment in the departments at Washington, D. C., will be held in New Orleans and other cities on Tuesday of each week until further notice. A stenographer and typewriter examination for both men and women, to fill positions in New Orleans, will be held May 15.

A special examination for clerk, for both men and women without stenographer or typewriter qualifications, for employment at Washington, D. C., will be held May 25.

Applications are now being received for the position of minor or copyist draftsman, at \$100 per month, in the United States Engineer Office, New Orleans.

Until further notice, owing to the urgent needs of the service, applications for the following positions will be received at any time and the papers rated immediately, in order that appointments may be made with the least possible delay:

Apprentice draftsman, \$450 per annum, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant inspector of hull (wood) construction, \$4 to \$6 per diem, at various shipyards.

Chemist, \$1400 per annum, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Chief inspector of fuses, \$3000, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and elsewhere.

Expert radio aid, \$6 per diem, Department of Steam Engineering, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mechanical draftsman, \$1000 to \$1400, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Nautical expert, \$1000, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Special mechanic qualified in submarine construction, \$5.04 per diem, office of the superintendent constructor, U. S. Navy, Long Beach, Cal.

Topographic and subsurface draftsman, \$4.48 to \$5.04 per diem, at navy yards and other naval establishments.

Other examinations are announced as follows:

May 15—Fireman, \$600 to \$720 per annum, Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., and Indian Service.

Band leader and instructor, \$720 to \$1000, Indian Service.

Chief packer, \$1200, General Supply Depot, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

May 16—Printing plant, \$2 per diem to \$900 per annum, any branch of the service throughout the United States.

Subinspector of powder, \$6.04 per diem, office of the Naval Inspector of Powder, Jersey City, N. J., and other offices of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Anatomist, \$1600, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Field aid in plant pathology, \$840 to \$1080, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Scientific assistant in marketing live stock and animal products, \$1200 to \$1800, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field.

May 16-17—Laboratory aid in agricultural technology, \$780 to \$1080, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Architectural assistant in forest products, \$1500, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Assistant in plant introduction, \$1200 to \$1400, to fill one vacancy at Yarrow, near Rockville, Maryland, and one at Chico, Cal.

May 22—Landscape artist, \$2400, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Engineer Department at Large, Washington, D. C.

Lithographic transfer on offset presses, \$4 per diem, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Specialist in dairy cattle breeding, \$2500 to \$3000, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

X-ray machinist, \$1800, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

June 6—Fireman, \$720, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Junior chemist, qualified in fuels, \$1020, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Junior laboratory helper, \$480 to \$540, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Necessary blanks and information concerning any of the foregoing examinations may be obtained from the Secretary, Tenth Civil Service District, Room 330, Customhouse, New Orleans, La.

Ascension Farmer Injured in Capital.

H. W. James, a well-known farmer of the Hope Villa neighborhood of Ascension parish, who sells country produce on the streets of Baton Rouge, suffered a disabled knee and other less serious injuries last week, as a result of a collision between his motor delivery wagon and the seven-passenger touring car of Mrs. S. P. Schuessler, wife of a well-known Baton Rouge jeweler. The car struck the wagon broadside, turning it over. Both vehicles were damaged.

Was It Necessary to Spring This? Although the United States Marine Corps made the announcement on April 28 that they had reached their then authorized war strength of 17,400 men, the Necessary men were secured two weeks before that time, and were under training. Two brothers who were anxious to be "first to fight" were enlisted on Friday, April 13. They were Robert Z. and Thomas B. Necessary, sons of Mrs. Sallie Necessary, of Red Rock, Texas. An ad in The Chief will pay.

CAPITAL COMMENT.

The Chief's Special Weekly Letter Serving Hot from the State House Appetizing Bits for Our Readers' Consumption.

"To arms or to farms!" "The hoe is mightier than the sword." These are the slogans this week of every loyal Louisianian. Not only the capital, but every town, every community, every family, echoes the sentiment. Louisiana is eager to do her bit in the world crisis.

While General McCrory is co-operating with U. S. officers to furnish Louisiana's quota for the militia and the Officers' Reserve Corps, Superintendent Harris is proposing to allow public school boys to engage in raising food crops during the rest of the session and receive their regular promotions; Howell Carter, of the State Department of Agriculture, just back from a tour of a number of parishes, says the prospect for bumper crops of corn, cane, rice and truck is most promising; and the home demonstration agents are planning community canning clubs to take care of the surplus foods and help the people fill their larders for next winter. All the officials are alive to the probability of a scarcity of food.

The governor, while contemplating such serious questions as an extra session of the legislature to consider the widow's dowry law, and the request of the suffrage association to include in such a call the consideration of the woman suffrage movement, and while daily singing officers' commissions, is also leading in the movement for increased food production by successfully raising vegetables in his own back yard. He is at present attending the conference on national defense in Washington, where food and fuel supply and price regulations will be discussed. The state council of defense will co-operate with the national council.

The Board of State Affairs continues its good work, in spite of the hue and cry about "arms and farms." Chairman Thomas has notified police juries and assessors that railroad and other public service corporations must be assessed for local purposes on the same basis as other property. By order of the board all assessment lists were closed May 1. The rolls will be held open for public inspection from May 11 to May 31.

Secretary of State Bailey has furnished the U. S. census bureau with data which will be of service to the war department in putting into effect the selective conscription law. (News of the selective conscription law.)

Harry D. Wilson is representing Louisiana this week at the conference of federal trade in Washington. "If the conference fixes a maximum price on foods," said Mr. Wilson, "I shall propose also a minimum price. This would guarantee to our farmers a good price for their crops and stimulate greatly the production of food crops throughout the state." Mr. Wilson is making an effort to find out the needs of the state for jars, cans, and other preserving supplies, and will be able to render assistance in meeting the need if the merchants will co-operate with him. He has requested police juries to furnish each high or central school in their parishes with a canning outfit for the use of a various communities.

Some 600 or more boys and girls from the high schools of the state are taking part in the annual rally week at the University. Among the entertainments in the honor is an elaborately planned "College Night" performance, consisting of a play by college dramatic talent and comic "stunts" by the different classes. From 75 to 100 L. S. U. students will attend the training camp at Little Rock. The faculty will grant them full credit for the term's work. The camp opens May 14.

FORESTRY CONVENTION.

State Association to Hold Annual Meeting at Urania.

The Louisiana Forestry Association will hold its 1917 convention at Urania, Saturday, May 19, when a distinguished gathering of citizens and officials of the state will discuss forestry and its kindred matters. Urania has been selected as the meeting place as it is the scene of the modern reforestation measures practiced by the state, through the Department of Conservation, in collaboration with the Urania Lumber Co. The delegates attending the meeting will, therefore, be able to see at first hand just what is being accomplished on the 30,000-acre reserve.

The senior class of the Yale Forest School is presently at Urania, and the instructors and pupils will attend the sessions of the association. M. L. Alexander, commissioner of conservation; Major J. G. Lee, of the forestry school of the Louisiana State University; Professor Geo. Williamson, of the Natchitoches Normal School; State Forester Foster, of Texas; Professors H. H. Chapman and Harold C. Bryant, of the Yale Forest School; Henry E. Hardner, president of the Urania Lumber Co., and many others will be present and speak on forestry subjects.

The attendance of everyone interested in the forests of the state is earnestly requested.

Best Remedy for Whooping Cough.

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough loose and relieved him of those dreadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have more confidence in it." This remedy is also good for colds and croup.—(Adv.)

Let The Chief do your printing. Quality and price right. Phone 84.