

# THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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## PREPARING FOR ARMY DRAFT.

### Exemption Machinery Ready in All But Few Sections of Country.

With drawing of lots for the selective draft army awaiting only the completion of exemption machinery in a few scattered sections of the country, government officials are anxious that registrants take every opportunity between now and the day of drawing to inform themselves thoroughly regarding exemption regulations so as to reduce to a minimum the confusion to be cleared up after designations are made. To this end attention is directed to various sections of the regulations over which questions have arisen.

Attention is especially called to the fact that no question of exemption of any registered man for any other cause than physical disability or dependent relatives can be taken up before the local boards. The whole matter of industrial exemptions is left to the superior boards, one of which has been created in each federal judicial district.

No individual case where exemption is desired in any industry classified as vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up until the individual has been called up for examination by his local board, found to be without dependents and physically fit for military service, and certified to the superior board. After that, application to the superior board for exemption on other grounds will be admissible. The registrant or his employer may file necessary affidavits with the superior board seeking exemption, and the case will be heard promptly.

Another point on which there has been much doubt is the status of registrants absent from their registration districts. Inquiries have come from men in this situation, asking if they will have to return to their home towns for examination. They have been informed that if they are selected for examination, each will be notified by mail by his local board and then can apply to the local board for permission to undergo examination in the town where he is staying. Such action cannot be taken, however, until the registrant has actually been summoned by his local board.

The government has distributed to all local boards complete sets of blanks to cover appeals, transfers and any other matters in connection with the process. Full instructions for filling out any form of blank and specific instructions as to the manner in which each is to be used, also have been provided. Registrants may examine these at quarters of local boards, but every effort has been made to prevent the filing of affidavits or other documents that do not apply to a case actually under consideration. Otherwise the boards would be swamped with efforts to get a decision in advance.

Probably the point in the whole process which has led to the greatest misunderstanding and confusion is the system by which industrial exemption is to be granted. Many persons have regarded it as certain that men in munition making or other strictly war industries would be exempted as a class. That is not the fact. What is to govern the process is the importance of the individual in such an industry. If another man could take his place without prejudice to the working of the plant, he will not be granted military exemption.

To make this policy effective, the superior and not the local boards were assigned the task of saying whether or not a man should be retained at his desk or his bench. The bulk of exemptions will be for physical unfitness and on account of dependents, and consideration of these causes will keep the local boards fully occupied, leaving to the more deliberative superior boards the entire handling of the much more vexing questions of industrial exemption.

There are just twelve things for registrants to do in order to determine their actual status under the operation of the draft lottery. Here they are in the order prescribed by Provost Marshal General Crowder:

First—Go to the headquarters of the exemption district in which you live, and make a memorandum of the rank number that is next to your name on the list.

Second—Determine how many men were registered in your district.

Third—Wait for announcement that the drawing at Washington has been completed, and then go to your board headquarters and find out where you stand in the line. You may be first, or you may be last, or in between. Your number will be drawn, that is sure, and you will want to know how soon your turn is to come, so don't delay in finding out.

Fourth—After the draft, your board will call the men drawn to their headquarters or elsewhere for examination. If you are called, answer the summons on the day specified, whether you intend to claim exemption or not.

Fifth—If you pass the examination and do not claim exemption, hold yourself in readiness, and watch the bulletins from your board giving the names of those called for immediate military service. In the order drawn, your name will be in the bulletin.

Sixth—If you intend to claim exemption, you must do so within seven days of the day notice that you are called is mailed to you by your board. Your board will have on file from blanks on which the exemption claim is to be made. Get the blank and fill it out.

Seventh—After filing your claim for exemption you must file proof of your claim within ten days after filing your claim. Proof consists, in most cases, of affidavits from yourself and from people who know you that your statements are accurate. Claims will be decided within three days after you file the affidavits.

Eighth—If you are not satisfied with the result of your claim you can appeal to the local board.

Ninth—If you are exempted a certificate of exemption will be issued to you. Preserve this certificate care-

fully as its loss may cause trouble.

Tenth—Claims for discharge on industrial grounds must be filed separately and after claims on other grounds. You must go to the local board with such a claim and file it within five days after posting of notice that you have been certified for service.

Eleventh—Proof of claims for exemption on industrial grounds must be filed within five days of the filing of claim. Appeals may be taken to the president. Exemption for industrial reasons will constitute discharge.

Twelfth—Do not demur from the action of the board, and after you have been called, hold yourself ready for the government order telling you when and where to go to camp. Given his own number and the total number of registrants in his district, any registrant can figure out quickly what place he occupies in the line as soon as the results of the lottery are announced. If there are 100 registered men, every serial number above that will represent a blank in that district when it is drawn, and the rotation numbers of the drawing will pass them over. Thus if No. 98 should be drawn first, No. 125 second and No. 74 third, the order of liability in a district would be No. 98 first and No. 74 second.

## Italian Society Celebration.

(Continued.)

The Societa Italiana di M. B. Conte di Torino, celebrated its eighteenth anniversary with a grand festival for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross. The committee selected by the president, Joseph Campagna, were: Mike Capone, chairman; Leon Capo, John Sansone, and Tony Falsetta. The festival was given July 7 and 8. On the 7th dancing featured the program. On the 8th the society hall was decorated with flags of different nationalities. The weather being good, a grand parade started at the hall at 3 p. m., led by Claiborne's band. The marshals were Mayor E. K. Sims, Messrs. Edmund Maurin, Jasmin Tobias and Ramirez. The principal streets of the city were paraded. The procession comprised members of the society and all who wished to go. When the parade returned to the society hall, patriotic speeches were delivered by Mayor Sims and Messrs. Maurin and Tobias, the latter speaking in Italian. The president was asked to make a talk and in the course of his remarks repeated Mr. Wilson's words, "United we stand, divided we fall," being applauded by all present. Dancing in the evening ended a quiet festival that netted \$146.15 for the Italian Red Cross.

## JOSEPH CAMPAGNA,

President Italian Society di M. B. Conte di Torino.

Judge W. C. Baker of Franklin, La., elected judge of the twenty-third judicial district court as a Progressive, has registered as a Democrat, thus returning to the party which always claimed his affiliation prior to his enlistment in the Progressive ranks in 1915. We have heard no suggestion from any quarter that his name as judge has quit the party that gave him his office he ought in good conscience to quit the job also, and his remark in his letter of explanation that he was elected without opposition indicates that if the plea should be offered he will rule it out of court as irrelevant and disclosing no cause of action.

It is expected that Louisiana will be given a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, when the membership is increased by a pending act of congress, and Hon. John T. Michel of New Orleans is being backed for the position by this state. W. M. Barron of Baton Rouge was also an aspirant, but gracefully withdrew when it became apparent that Mr. Michel's indorsements outnumbered his own and that a contest among Louisianians might result in the appointment going to some other state.

Because of the scarcity of negro labor for river steamboats, boat owners and agents are considering the employment of white deck hands and roustabouts. River men say they have never known a time when labor was so scarce on the levees as at present. Several boats out of New Orleans were able to make but one trip a week when their usual schedules call for two, on account of delays in getting labor.

## Convert Your Ford Into a Truck.

We have secured the agency for Graham Bros' truck attachment, which, added to a Ford chassis, makes an ideal truck. Unlike other conversions these people furnish the attachments complete with cab and body. The price is right, too.

## ALLEN'S GARAGE.

Donaldsonville, La.

## A Word for the Merchants.

Donaldsonville merchants contribute to every movement for the upbuilding of the community; they employ scores of clerks; they own or rent substantial buildings; they are the backbone of your city; they are entitled to your patronage.

## Cause of Despondency.

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quick relief disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels.—(Adv.)

It is to everybody's interest to patronize home industries. No community can succeed where this policy is not carried out. Keep your money at home.

If you buy out of town, and we buy out of town, and all our neighbors buy out of town, what a thunder will become of our town?

Let the Chief do your job work

## HOME CANNING INSTRUCTIONS.

### Simple Recipes for Preservation of Various Vegetables.

In answer to a number of inquiries relative to the preservation of vegetables, I wish to submit the following recipes which are recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and which the writer has had occasion to use very successfully.

**Tomatoes.** These are easily kept in glass jars that a failure is almost inexcusable. There are a great many ways of canning tomatoes, depending upon the kind of glass jars used and the purpose for which they are intended. Should one already have on hand a number of jars of the screw-top type, they can be used for putting up tomatoes, and the more modern styles may be used advantageously for the other vegetables. Select only sound and ripe tomatoes, dip them in boiling water for a few minutes, remove the skins, and then cut them up and place in an open kettle, preferably an aluminum or porcelain-lined one, and salt at the rate of about one level teaspoonful to each quart. Bring slowly to a boil, stirring frequently to prevent scorching, and keep boiling for at least one-half hour, or until the tomatoes are thoroughly done. If you are anxious to economize on jars, boil off all the surplus water until the tomatoes become thick.

If you are using the screw-top type of jars be careful to sterilize them first by placing them in cold water, bringing to a boil and boiling for ten minutes. The rubber and top should also be immersed for the same length of time. As needed, remove the jars one at a time, place a rubber around the neck, and fill with the boiling hot tomatoes. Take the top of the jar from the boiling water, being careful not to touch the inside with the fingers for fear of introducing spores into the jar, and screw it on tightly. Remember that everything that is put into the jar should be sterilized. When using a spoon, fork or cup with tomatoes, they too should first be immersed in boiling water.

Contrary to general opinion, corn is rather easily put up. The United States Department of Agriculture has shown that the amount of sugar in the sweet varieties diminishes very rapidly after the ear is pulled from the stalk; therefore in order to retain the original sweetness and flavor it is necessary to can corn immediately after it is pulled—within an hour, if possible. Select the ears with the full grain before the husk has begun to harden, husk them and brush the silks off with a stiff brush, shear off the grains with a sharp knife and pack the jar full. Add salt to taste, usually about a teaspoonful to the quart is sufficient, and fill up the jar with cold water, up to the top. If possible use the spring-top jar. Place the rubber around the neck of the jar, and place the glass top on loosely. This would likewise hold true with the screw-top type, care must be taken to press down the spring at the side of the jar. Place the jars in a pan of cold water, bringing the water about two inches below the neck of the jars. Put a covering of some kind over the pan and set on the stove. Bring the water to a boil and keep it boiling for one hour or preferably one hour and a half. At the end of that time remove the covering of the pan, allowing the steam to escape, and press down the spring at the side of the jar. This will clamp on the top and prevent any outside air from entering. If the screw-top type is used, then screw on the top tightly. This must be done when everything is steaming hot. The jars may now be removed and cooled or allowed to stand in the pan until the next day.

On the second day raise the spring at the side of the jar, for this will relieve any pressure from steam that might accumulate inside the jar during the second cooking. Boil for one hour, or preferably one hour and a half, then clamp on the top as on the preceding day and allow them to cool. Repeat this operation on the third day. After removing the jars from the boiler be careful not to expose them to a draft of cold air, as a sudden change of temperature is likely to crack them.

**String Beans.** Select young and tender beans, string them and break into short lengths. Pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top and boil for one hour on each of three successive days as directed under "Corn." A small pod of red pepper placed in the bottom of the jar will give a delightful flavor to this vegetable.

**Eggplant.** Remove skins of the eggplant, cut into thin slices, and drop in boiling water for fifteen or twenty minutes. Drain off the water and pack slices in the jar. Cover with water and sterilize as directed under "Corn."

For further information, apply to J. OSWALD MONTGUT, Demonstrating Agent for Ascension.

## Death of Capt. B. W. Marston.

Capt. B. W. Marston, Sr., one of the best known among the older citizens of north Louisiana, died June 13 at the residence of his son, B. W. Marston, Jr., in Shreveport. Capt. Marston was born at Clinton, La., Nov. 10, 1841, and was at school in Kentucky when the civil war began. He organized a company at Memphis and was elected captain when only 19 years old; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and after recovering served on the staff of Gen. Kirby Smith until the war closed. He became a successful planter and steamboatman, was active and prominent in politics and public affairs, and spent his time and money lavishly in helping to fight the boll weevil when that pest was ravaging the cotton fields of Louisiana. He served four years in the state senate from the Red River district, and was a prominent figure in the Democratic national convention that nominated Wm. J. Bryan for president the first time.

## "FORWARD AMERICA."

### Patriotic Hymn with Inspiring Lines Composed by Dr. Dillard.

(Lafayette Advertiser.)

Dr. James H. Dillard, formerly a professor in Tulane University, now of Charlottesville, Va., has written a stirring and patriotic hymn of four stanzas, entitled "Forward America," to be sung to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." The first stanza is a tribute to the beauty and blessings of America; the second makes America teach the rule of right; the third proclaims the triumphant march of democracy with justice among men; and the fourth hails the day of war flags furled and lasting peace. State Rural School Supervisor C. J. Brown has sent copies of Dr. Dillard's hymn to the directors of the state summer normal schools, suggesting that all the teachers of the state learn it and teach it to their school children next session. The hymn is as follows:

Thy vales and plains are very fair,  
America, America!  
Thou art endowed with blessings rare,  
America, America!  
Thy God hath given much to thee  
That thou a sign to nations be  
In blessing all humanity,  
America, America!

The nations hush to rule of might,  
America, America!  
What law shall teach the rule of right?  
America, America!  
True glory lies in noble life—  
Not in the conqueror's envious strife  
Nor where oppression's law is rife,  
America, America!

America shall lead the way,  
America, America!  
Democracy shall have thy sway,  
America, America!  
No man shall claim another's toil,  
Nor wrong his brother on thy soil,  
Each land shall haughty rulers foil,  
America, America!

Thy gleaming stars shall lead the world,  
America, America!  
Till warlike banners shall be furled,  
America, America!  
Some day the battle-cries shall cease,  
The fighter's trade shall find release  
And all thy voice shall be for peace,  
America, America!

President Stephens placed the song on the Fourth of July program at the Southwestern Industrial institute and suggests that a copy of it be published in all newspapers of the state.

## OPPOSE COMPULSORY DIPPING.

### East Ascension Farmers Say Measure Will Work Hardship on Them.

At a joint meeting of Brittany and Calcasieu locals, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held at Brittany last Saturday night, the following resolutions were adopted without dissenting vote:

"Resolved, that we view with alarm and apprehension the effort now being made by the general assembly in special session convened to re-enact the compulsory cattle dipping law, known as the Williamson bill, making it compulsory on stock owners to dip their cattle every fourteen days.

"Resolved further, that we consider this fourteen-day provision of the bill would work untold hardships on the average small farmer, who would require several days to round up his cattle for each dipping, making it absolutely impossible for him to comply with the law and at the same time carry on his regular farm work.

"Resolved further, that we call upon our senator and representatives in the general assembly to use their best efforts to defeat this impracticable and unpopular provision of said bill.

"Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished our senator and representatives, a copy be sent our state president, and a copy furnished the press for publication.

"S. S. FERGUSON, President;  
HENRY McCOY,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Brittany Local No. 856."

## REGISTRATION OF BOATS.

### All Craft Propelled by Machinery or Sail Must Secure License.

Licensing of boats, as required by the Navy Department, has been proceeding rapidly in the eighth naval district, but boat owners in some parts of the district apparently do not realize the necessity of having their boats registered and licensed.

It is not the desire of the government to place any hardship or unnecessary restrictions upon boat owners, but patrol boats will soon be put into service rounding up vessels not licensed.

Boat owners within the second section of the eighth naval district, which comprises waters from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Sabine Pass, Texas, should immediately make application to the Licensing Office, 215 Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La., for application cards, which are to be filled out and returned to that office, when licenses will be issued. No charge is made for this license. All boat owners should make immediate application for these cards.

Skiffs or rowboats are not required to be licensed, but all boats propelled by machinery or sail must carry a "license to navigate." This license is in addition to any that may have been issued already by any government bureau.

## Doing Good.

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. Jno. F. Jantzen, Delmeny, Sask., says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."—(Ad.)

An ad in The Chief will pay.

## EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC WASTE.

### Killing of Cattle on Railroad Right of Way an Absolute Loss.

President Wilson in his proclamation of April 15 warned the nation that the country's food supplies are running dangerously low, and impressed upon our minds the imperative necessity for the conservation of foods of all kinds. It is said the government is now considering the advisability of inaugurating meatless days on account of the scarcity of meat. Under such conditions, it is not too much to say that the wastage of food is, to say the least, unpatriotic.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the Texas & Pacific Railway killed on its right of way 1027 cattle, 552 hogs and sheep, and 155 horses and mules, a total loss and absolute waste.

These are times for thrift and service. We must feed and supply not only our own people, but millions of our allies in Europe. Estimating the average weight of cattle killed at 700 pounds each, hogs and sheep at 100 pounds each, we have the startling total waste of 774,100 pounds—sufficient to feed an army of 50,000 men twenty days, 100,000 men ten days. Many of these cattle were milk cows, the loss of which entailed a corresponding loss of milk and butter. This frightful and preventable waste is a national reproach and unpardonable extravagance.

Our armies are clamoring for horses and mules. Thousands and hundreds of thousands are required. In order to raise more food, we need more horses and mules.

We have done everything we can to prevent killing this stock, spent large sums in building and repairing fences and tried to educate our employees (and we think we have succeeded) to do their utmost at all times and under all circumstances to prevent the killing of stock. Nevertheless the killing and wastage continues.

The only thing that can and will stop it, is the full and hearty co-operation of the public and the owners of stock. Much of the stock is killed inside station limits, where railroads cannot build fences. Hundreds of head are killed because gates are negligently left open.

The simple and practical way to eliminate this appalling waste is for the citizens of the various towns to bring about the passage of laws prohibiting live stock running at large. Farmers should co-operate with the railroad companies in keeping gates closed. One who under present conditions will leave a gate open, exposing live stock to the danger of being killed by trains, is guilty of an unpatriotic act.

Every man, woman, and child living along the Texas & Pacific Railway, employ or non-employ alike, is appealed to co-operate with the railroad company in wiping out this wastage. Every person who fails to do his part in the saving of a single animal is guilty of helping the country's enemies to reduce food supplies, the thing relied upon to ultimately defeat us in this war.

You can show your thrift and patriotism in no more convincing way than by combatting the national tendency to squander the country's wonderful resources.

Are you doing your bit to help win the war?

J. H. ELLIOTT,  
General Manager, T. & P. Ry.

## HOME CANNING METHOD.

### Bulletin Gives Directions for Conserving Fruits and Vegetables.

Canning fruits and vegetables in the home by the one-period cold-pack method is a relatively simple process and can be done with ordinary kitchen equipment and with comparatively little labor. Much of the surplus of the home garden can be saved for winter use by this canning method, which is fully described in a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, "Farmers' Bulletin 839, 'Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method.' This bulletin is of special interest and value to all housewives, canning clubs, societies, or persons interested in conserving the food supply of the nation. It may be had on application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin contains very explicit directions for canning practically all of the common garden vegetables, including tomatoes, peppers, sweet peppers, pumpkin, squash, sweet corn, field corn, beans, peas, and root vegetables, also various combinations of vegetables. It also includes canning directions for soft fruits and berries, and hard fruits, as apples, pears, or quinces. Directions for the canning of camp rations, meats, and soups are given in detail.

Each step in the canning process by the one-period cold-pack method is carefully outlined from the preparation of the equipment and the raw materials to the storing of the canned products. A special time-table showing how long fruits, vegetables, soups, and meats should be scalded, blanched, or sterilized, is of particular value to the housewife. Various types of home-made and commercial canning outfits are described.

Ought to Be Sons-o'-Guns as Fighters. The fighting equipment of Uncle Sam has been augmented by the enlistment of two "Winchesters" in the U. S. Marines. This name will be added to the roster along with Remington, Colt, Mauser, Savage, Stephens, Marlin, Smith and Wesson, and other potential sharpshooters who recently joined the "Soldiers of the Sea." Almost every firearm and rifle manufacturer is represented by a namesake in the Marine Corps. Oddly enough, "Springfield," the rifle with which the U. S. military forces are equipped, has, as yet, no namesake in the ranks of the fighting sea-soldiers.

For results! Advertise in The Chief. Rates on application.

## TYPHOID PREVENTION.

### Free Vaccine Furnished Physicians by State Board of Health.

The following letter was sent to physicians throughout Louisiana by Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the State Board of Health, under date of July 14:

"Reports received in the office this week show that one or more cases of typhoid fever exists in a number of communities in various sections of the state. The probable source of infection in many instances is thought to be polluted water of surface wells, or, where there are open privies, flies.

"If there is one case in your community or in the parish every precaution should be taken to prevent spread. The source of infection should be investigated and if thought to be the water supply citizens should be advised to boil all water used for drinking purposes. If there are open closets immediate steps should be taken to have same screened.

"The State Board of Health furnishes free anti-typhoid vaccine, and will send it upon request of any physician.

"For protection and as a precautionary measure vaccination against typhoid should be encouraged.

"The State Board of Health will thank you for information concerning any case and will appreciate your co-operation in the effort to eradicate this dread disease."

## WEBWORM CAUSING DAMAGE.

### Trees and Plants Suffering from Ravages of Insect Pest.

A serious outbreak of the fall webworm has occurred in portions of southern Louisiana, the caterpillars becoming full grown about July 1. Injury is especially severe on willow, gum, pecan, pear, persimmon, mulberry and peach trees. After devouring the foliage, of which they are especially fond, the caterpillars feed upon a great variety of plants, including some field and garden crops.

It is possible the next generation of caterpillars, which will appear shortly, will also be a very destructive one in Louisiana. Farmers should watch for the appearance of the small, young caterpillars, which form over the foliage upon which they feed," says T. H. Jones, entomological assistant, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Spraying the cultivated trees, shrubs, vines, and other plants upon which they appear, with an arsenical poison will kill the caterpillars and prevent further damage. For this purpose arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds of the powdered form to five gallons of water is recommended. Spraying should be done when the worms are small—as soon as possible after they have issued from the eggs—in order that a little vegetation as possible be destroyed."—L. S. U. Press Bulletin.

## Ten Seconds for Safety.

"Is it worth ten seconds of your time to keep from being injured or killed?" This question is asked by J. H. Elliott, general manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway, in a circular just issued. "Thousands of persons every year are crippled or killed because they fail to place a value of ten seconds upon their safety," Mr. Elliott continues. "Before you cross a railroad track ahead of you, just say to yourself, 'ten seconds for safety,' then stop, look and listen. Be sure to look in both directions. That's all that is ordinarily necessary, and it won't take more than ten seconds of your time whether you are driving a horse, an automobile or a motorcycle. If you are walking it won't take any time."

## Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhoea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed.—(Adv.)

The Chief is the official journal of the police jury, parish school board and city council of Donaldsonville. Send us your subscription and keep posted on the official proceedings of these important bodies.

Kill the FLY.



## To Owners of Ford Cars

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, appointed us authorized agents for Ford cars in this territory, to properly represent Ford interests, to give service to Ford owners. The Company in return demands that we equip and maintain an adequate service station, employing competent Ford mechanics, using only genuine Ford-made materials and charging regular Ford prices.

This is the service we are giving to Ford owners. Material—workmanship—prices, the standard of each guaranteed.

When your Ford car needs attention, bring it to us, and get the benefit of expert Ford mechanics. We give you the assurance of genuine Ford service, with genuine Ford-made parts.

Ford cars—Runabout \$345; Touring Car \$360; Coupelet \$505; Town Car \$595; Sedan \$645, all f. o. b. Detroit.

K. A. AUCCOIN  
Donaldsonville, La.

For results! Advertise in The Chief. Rates on application.