

The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1909.

NUMBER 31.

LOUISIANA STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS

COTTON PLANTS SHOULD BE DESTROYED IN EARLY FALL.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN DEMAND

The Practice of Relying on Other States Has Not Been Entirely Satisfactory in the Past.

Baton Rouge.—In a bulletin advising the farmers to destroy their cotton plants by October 15 or November 1, the State Crop Pest Commission, through Secretary Newell, tells the farmers that if this is done a good cotton crop can be raised. In his bulletin Mr. Newell says: "The Crop Pest Commission has just completed a series of experiments at Mansura, Avoyelles Parish, in studying the hibernation habits of the boll weevil.

"On September 28 a lot of live and active adult boll weevils were gathered in a nearby cotton field and placed in one of these cages and the cage securely locked. No growing cotton was in any of the cages. Thus the weevils were deprived of all food from then on. Had the cotton plant in the field been destroyed on September 28 the weevil there would likewise have been deprived of food.

"A cage of this kind was started once a week, from September 28 to December 21, with freshly collected weevils from the cotton fields.

"The figures obtained are so convincing that it is beyond comprehension that any farmer should continue trying to grow cotton without picking out his crop early and completely destroying the cotton plants—stalks, leaves, bolls and roots—long before the first autumn frost.

"Destruction of the cotton plants before October 15 in this instance allowed but 3 per cent of the weevils to live until the crop of 1909 was subject to their attack. Against this small number of over-winter weevils, as has been repeatedly proved by experience, the planter can make a good crop by the use of proper early maturing varieties, and by the adoption of the intense cultural methods.

By leaving the cotton plants standing until after the middle of December last fall the farmer invited certain destruction of this year's crop, for when he starts the spring with 43 per cent as many weevils as he had the previous fall he cannot hope to make a crop by any known means under the sun."

Anent the School Question.

Mansfield.—The demand for teachers for the public schools of this state exceeds the supply, and two of the principals of the high schools of this parish have resigned to accept positions that carry a higher salary at other places. As the time for opening the public school draws near this matter is giving the public authorities much annoyance.

The head of another school has failed to notify the parish superintendent of his acceptance of the place to which he was elected, although he had solicited the same. Parish Superintendent Cummins thinks that he will be able to supply all the vacancies, but this distressing condition of things emphasizes the fact that the parishes should send beneficiary students to the State Normal school, as the demand for trained teachers is rapidly increasing, and a community cannot have high grade schools without high grade teachers. The practice of relying on other states to supply teachers has not been entirely satisfactory, as the teachers are usually employed at home, and it frequently occurs that the inferior ones seek positions in other states. The graduates of the Louisiana State Normal rank with the best in the land, and this is one instance where home industries should be encouraged. It is said that the State Teachers' association has established a scale of wages, and as their places cannot be supplied they are masters of the situation, as all the best ones can readily get employment at the advanced salaries, and the school authorities must face the fact that teachers are coming higher this year. While it is true that they have frequently received inadequate compensation, there is danger that they may overreach the mark in their demands. Some of the very best talent in the profession in this state has been enticed away by the inducements offered in Texas and Oklahoma, and a general increase of teachers' salaries may be expected.

Will Erect Chair Factory.

Alexandria.—The Alexandria Progressive League secretary has secured a large chair factory concern for this city. The site is being arranged for, and as soon as the preliminaries are made the work of construction will begin.

Will Improve Federal Building.

Natchitoches.—The custodian of the United States government building here is asking for sealed proposals for work in changing and improving the approaches to the building.

Falling Glass Injures Two.

Lafayette.—While Mr. B. F. Anderson was removing a large plate glass from Sig. Kahn's show window the glass fell and broke, cutting Mr. Anderson severely on the left arm and slightly injuring his son, Albert, on the left hand. The window had been cracked some days ago by some vandal throwing a rock against it, and Mr. Anderson was at work trying to replace the broken glass when the pane fell, resulting in painful injuries to himself and son.

To Develop New Oil Field.

Covington.—There have been positive developments in the local oil situation here. The leases are now so shaped up that the company that will bore for oil is ready to take positive steps towards organization. The field is an inviting one, the signs of the presence of gas and oil being positive, and the testimony of oil experts who have made a careful survey of the field being unequivocal as to the presence of oil. There has been no trouble in selling the stock.

Taft to Visit Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge.—President Taft will stop at Baton Rouge some time in October, on his way down the Mississippi river from St. Louis to New Orleans, to attend the Deep Water ways convention that is to be held in that city.

This will be the first time in the history of Baton Rouge that a president of the United States has ever visited the capital city of Louisiana. Zachary Taylor was living in Baton Rouge when he was elected to the presidency, and left here to assume this high office, but died shortly after he assumed the position as head of the nation, and did not pay this city a visit.

An effort will be made to get Governor Draper of Massachusetts and his staff to visit Baton Rouge at the time of the visit of President Taft, and dedicate at that time the Massachusetts monument in the National cemetery. Governor Draper is at present arranging to dedicate this monument on November 15. The monument is to be erected to the memory of the Massachusetts soldiers who were killed in Baton Rouge, or died here, during the Civil war, and if the dedication of this monument could be arranged during the time of the visit of President Taft it would be an event of national interest.

Three Crops Each Year.

Mansfield.—The more progressive farmers in this section are too busy harvesting three crops a year to be bothered about the boll weevil. As an illustration is noted the result on the farm of Mr. T. Rascoe, one mile from town, this year. In February he planted a crop of Irish potatoes and gathered sixty-five bushels per acre, which he sold for \$1.95 per bushel. He then planted the same land in peas, and has gathered four tons of peas per acre, worth \$15 per acre, adding another \$60 per acre to the proceeds of the same ground, and he has planted it again in Irish potatoes for a fall crop, with a reasonable certainty that this third crop will produce as good results as did the two first crops. He has already produced crops worth \$120 per acre, and if the fall crop of potatoes does as well he will add another \$60 per acre to the value of the produce of the same ground in one year. All this is on land assessed at \$2 per acre.

Death Warrants Signed.

Baton Rouge.—The death warrant of Avery Blount has been signed and his fate sealed. Governor Sanders affixed his signature to the warrant after the recommendations from the state board of pardons had been received, and he set October 15 as the day for the execution of the man who was convicted of the murder of the Breeand family. The warrant was forwarded to Sheriff Saal of Tangipahoa Parish, who will execute Blount in Amite City on the date fixed, unless there is a stay of execution.

The governor also signed the death warrant for the execution of Squire Hawkins of Rapides Parish, who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a white girl of that parish. Hawkins was convicted some time ago, and an effort was made to secure a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, but it failed. Hawkins will also be executed on October 15, and will be hanged in Alexandria.

Reclaiming Valuable Marsh Lands.

Lake Charles.—John Luizza and associates of New Orleans have completed the purchase of 32,000 acres of fresh water marsh land lying north of White Lake, the vendors being the Orange Land company, and will immediately begin the work of draining it. A canal twelve miles long will be dredged to the lowest point at White Lake, and at this point a pumping plant will be located which can be used either to pump the water into the lake or to pump water from the lake into the canal, to be used for irrigating rice or other crops, and will occasion many more. After it is reclaimed the land will be divided into farms and sold. This is the first extensive drainage of marsh land yet undertaken in western Louisiana, although several other projects are talked of.

Warm Reception at Ice Plant.

Bogalusa.—About fifty friends were invited to participate in the celebration of the opening of M. K. Pearce's model ice plant at this place, which is now turning out 20,000 tons per day, and cost \$23,000. Pearce had everything nicely arranged, and served sandwiches, lemonade, cigars and watermelons to the guests.

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COTTON DOING BETTER

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORTS ARE GOOD.

Prospective Yield Better Than Was at One Time Thought Possible. Marked Improvement Seen

Memphis, Tenn.—In practically all of the territory east of the Mississippi river there was a marked improvement in the condition of the cotton crop. The showers that fell were moderate and beneficial. The plant is small and still late, but is growing nicely and is well fruited for its size. Many correspondents note that the prospective yield is better than was at one time thought possible. In this territory conditions are best in Georgia and South Carolina and poorest in Mississippi.

Rainfall was scattered and deficient in Arkansas and Oklahoma. There are sections where no rain has fallen in five or six weeks, and the plant is shedding, but while this is true other sections of these States have had rain and prospects are fair.

Rains in Texas were frequent and rather general during the week. The crop is on the road to improvement, and if these rains are supplemented during the coming weeks by further precipitation, the crop outlook will improve materially.

Rains have retarded opening of the bolls and as the plant is growing rapidly, picking will not become general for fully two weeks yet.

Rainfall through August has been light in Tennessee. Scattered local showers fell during the week, but afforded only partial relief. The cotton is in good condition, but needs rain.

KILLS SELF AND FOUR BABIES

Mother Solves Problem—Ill and Must Die, Take Them With Her.

Chicago.—When the mother is sick and must die, why does the good God make her leave her babies, her own little ones, in the hands of strangers? Why must they be helpless and suffering without their mamma? I can stand it no longer, Joseph. I am sick and must die, and my children should go with me.

Mrs. Maria Hansell wept her complaint against a problem she could not understand to her husband in their little home at 2540 South Sawyer street, and early this morning she solved it in her own way. She asphyxiated herself and three younger children—Jimmy and Lotie, twins, two years of age, and Joe, four years of age.

The pitiful story of the sick mother's struggle with her more tender self, and the final desperate courage with which she made the sacrifice, was revealed in sobbing, tear-battered chapters by the father and four remaining children. The children are Martha 16, Olga 12, Johnny 10, and Charley 6 years of age. They crouched frightened in the dark, candle-lit room where the mother and sister and brothers lay side by side on the white bier.

TAKES CENSUS OUT POLITICS

Taft's Sweeping Order—Merit Alone Must Rule, He Says.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft has taken the thirteenth census out of politics. In a striking letter addressed to Secretary Nagel, the president ordered that the political activities of all census supervisors shall be limited to casting a vote. Any further participation in politics, the president declares, shall be regarded as sufficient cause for immediate dismissal.

The rule had already been laid down by the president, as told in these dispatches, that merit alone would be considered in the selection of the supervisors. In political circles this was regarded in a more or less Pickwickian sense. But now comes the formal order from the president, indicating very clearly that the thirteenth census will be an unlucky one for the politicians.

The actual work of collecting the census will begin on April 15 next, and will consume about thirty days. About three months' preliminary work devolves upon the supervisors, however, and there will be about six months of work for them after the enumeration has been completed.

Steel Men Want Beer.

Hammond, Ind.—Six hundred employees of the Indiana Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, quit work because they could not get beer there, and the merchants of Gary are panic-stricken since that town went dry. The steel company reports that last pay day \$75,000 worth of checks were cashed at South Chicago.

Sister Dead—Brother May Die.

Wrightsville, Ga.—Miss Nina Tompkins, daughter of a well known banker, who with five others was injured in an automobile accident here Saturday, died this morning. Her brother, Roger Tompkins, will probably die of his injuries.

Liquor Tax Resisted.

St. Louis.—A contest between the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and the State authorities is presaged by the attitude of each on the new merchants' tax, which goes into effect Monday. The wholesalers have announced that they will contest the graduated license scheme on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The tax runs \$100 and upward, those dealing in five thousand gallons or less each year paying the minimum.

Cashier and Three Depositors Lose Valuables Amounting to \$1,400.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The cashier and three depositors of the Merchants' Bank of Vandervoort, Ark., were held up Friday afternoon at closing time by a lone highwayman, who secured \$1,400 of the bank and depositors' valuables. The victims were marched at point of pistol to nearby woods, where the robber had tied his horse, and mounting the animal, he made his escape.

FLATTENED OUT

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Demon Rum Had a Hard Week of It During the Recent Temperance Convention.

FULLER BILL IS PASSED BACK TO MATTEAWAN

MOST DRASTIC PROHIBITION MEASURE EVER DRAWN.

Forbids Newspapers Carrying Advertisements—Can't Even Use Word "Saloon."

Montgomery, Ala.—By a vote of 45 to 31, the house Friday passed the Fuller bill, said to be the most radical prohibition measure ever drawn. When Mr. Fuller called up the bill he produced a number of amendments. Mr. Fuller said that he had added to the prohibited advertisements all pictures of bottles purporting to contain liquor of breweries or distilleries.

Another amendment was to allow licensed physicians of towns where there are no regular licensed pharmacists to dispense alcohol, as provided in the laws of the state. Another change makes unequivocal the right to destroy liquors seized, when held in violation of the law.

An important addition was to make prima facie evidence of guilt if liquors alleged to have been sold have the like color, odor or taste of prohibited liquors.

The chief fight was made on that section prohibiting newspapers from publishing liquor advertisements.

Mr. Sanford of Talladega precipitated general debate with an amendment to strike out this clause.

In answer to the question of Mr. Sanford, Mr. Fuller replied:

"Yes, the bill will prohibit the sale of any newspaper publication printed in this state, or another state as well, which contains such liquor advertisements."

The Sanford amendment was defeated and the bill as amended by Mr. Fuller was then passed.

TEN MILLIONS FOR IRRIGATION

National Congress Passes Upon Important Measures.

Spokane, Wash.—An annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for a period of five years to aid in irrigation work is asked for by congress in resolutions adopted by the National Irrigation Congress. This is perhaps the most important recommendation in the resolutions adopted.

Among the other resolutions made were the following:

That homesteaders, under a government project, shall not be required to establish a residence before the government is prepared to furnish them with water.

That the government take measures to drain swamp lands in aid of land reclamation and of public health.

That the irrigation congress aid with other conservation organizations to bring about waterway improvement, reforestation and other like projects, the reclamation act to be extended to Hawaii.

That the states pass laws regulating the cutting of public and private timber.

That the Mississippi deep waterway be developed.

Lightning Hits "Uncle Tom's" Court House.

Lexington, Ky.—The court house at Washington, Mason county, in which "Uncle Tom's" or "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame, was sold, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The building was erected in 1794. It was the sale of the aged negro at this place that gave Harriet Beecher Stowe the basis for her story.

Legislate Out Negro Town.

Montgomery, Ala.—After all, Hobson City, the only exclusive negro town in the state, and one of the few in the South, has been legislated out of existence. The town is near Oxford, and Representative Cooper has been besieged by whites to pass a bill recalling its charter.

HIGHWAYMAN ROBBS BANK.

Cashier and Three Depositors Lose Valuables Amounting to \$1,400.

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Time of Convention Made to Conform to President Taft's Visit.

New Orleans.—Again the dates for the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways convention have been changed. It has now been decided that the convention, which is to be held in New Orleans and which will form the crowning feature of President Taft's trip down the river from St. Louis, will take Oct. 28, 29 and 30. President Taft will be the guest of the city of New Orleans Oct. 29 and 31.

STANDARD OIL CO. HIT

MUST PAY AD VALOREM ON OIL IN IMPORTED TIN.

Philippine Tariff Duty—Hitch Comes in the Drawback Provision of the New Law.

Washington.—The Standard Oil Company will have to pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on oil it has imported into the Philippine Islands since the new tariff bill became effective, although oil under that measure is admitted into the United States and the Philippines free of duty.

This imposition of the duty results from the fact that the oil question, although of the "growth and product of the United States," it was put in cans made from imported tin on which the Standard had accepted a drawback in view of the fact that the tins were for the export trade.

Under a decision by Col. George C. Colton, collector of customs for the Philippines, the contents of such containers are subject to the same duty as was applied to the contained when originally imported.

Had the Standard not asked for and received the drawback of tin used in making its cans, its oil, together with the container, would have been admitted into the Philippines free of duty.

The decision will apply to large quantities of canned meats, vegetables and fruits shipped to the islands, as well as other products.

STRIKERS ARE SUED.

Tin Plate Concern Wants \$200,000 in Damages.

Newcastle, Pa.—Fifty-six of the striking employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plants in this city were served with summons Thursday to appear before the United States circuit court at Pittsburgh in September to answer suit for \$200,000 damages, entered by the American company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The bill of particulars states that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have \$10,000,000 invested here, and employ 3,000 men. The American company claims the fifty-six defendants have conspired to prevent 3,000 employees from working peacefully. It is alleged also that the profits of the company have been affected by the actions of the defendants in preventing the company from operating its plant.

IRRIGATORS ASK FOR BILLIONS

National Irrigation Congress Wants "Ample Funds."

Spokane, Wash.—Delegates to the National Irrigation Congress set about to relieve the arid land situation Wednesday, when resolutions beginning with a request for "ample funds," and ending with a resolution asking for a fund of \$5,000,000,000 were introduced. The resolution for a national 3 per cent bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 was introduced by the secretary of the board of control, Arthur Hooker, of Spokane. It is proposed to use this fund in five portions, as follows:

One billion for drainage; one billion for irrigation; one billion for deep waterways; one billion for good roads, and one billion for forest preservation.

It was asked that a committee present the request to congress. R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, and George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, spoke on the classification of public lands.

ANOTHER BLOW AT NEGROES

Not Allowed to Use Lodge Names Like Whites in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.—The bill to prevent negro social or fraternal organizations from using the names, insignia or ritual of established "societies or corporations, whether social, benevolent or charitable," was passed by the house Wednesday, and now needs only the governor's signature to make a law. The vote was unanimous for the bill. Organizations whose rights are invaded under the bill have recourse to injunction, and those found guilty of violation will be subject to a fine and imprisonment.

Board of Investigation at Manila Makes Report.

Manila.—The high ranking constabulary board which sat from July 26 to Aug. 6, investigating the Davao mutiny, which occurred June 6, submitted a report, recommending severe punishment for four of the officers who had charge of the mutinous company.

Baptists Get Bequests.

Louisville, Ky.—The will of Theodore Harris, banker, gives \$60,000 to the Southern Baptist Seminary, \$100,000 to fund a university in Louisville, under Baptist control, provided \$90,000 more is raised. After payment of bequests to the family the remainder of the estate goes to the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky, to establish the Theodore Harris Fund, to build new churches and aid needy churches by loans.

"MISS SANTA CLAUS" DEAD.

Philadelphia.—Miss Elizabeth A. Phillips, widely known as "Miss Santa Claus," committed suicide Wednesday, by inhaling illuminating gas. Pinned to the woman's clothing was a note, which read: "I have been in failing health for some time. I have always tried to do my best for mankind." Miss Phillips enjoyed almost a national reputation by reason of her work at Christmas time among the poor children.

DISCOURAGED WOMEN.

A Word of Hope for Despairing Ones.

Kidney trouble makes weak, weary, worn women. Backache, hip pains, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, languor, urinary troubles make women suffer untold misery. Ailing kidneys are the cause. Cure them. Mrs. S. D. Ellison, N. Broadway, Lamar, Mo., says: "Kidney trouble wore me down till I had to take to bed. I had terrible pains in my body and limbs and the urine was annoying and full of sediment. I got worse and doctors failed to help. I was discouraged. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief and a final cure and now I am in the best of health."



Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Exempts.

"Why are all women so anxious to get rid of freckles?"

"Some of them aren't; but these don't have freckles."

For Colds and Gripp—Capudine.

The best remedy for Gripp and Colds is Hicks' Capudine. Relieves the aching and feverishness. Cures the cold. Headaches and also the Liquid—12c each—immediately—14c and 50c at Drug Stores.

Fitted for the Job.

The general consulted the topographical chart. "You understand, colonel," he said, "that this change on the enemy's fortification necessitates the most reckless disregard for human life?" "I understand, general," the colonel replied. "The forlorn hope that leads the movement will be composed exclusively of amateur chauffeurs."

A Realist.

"I am a great believer in realism," remarked the poet.

"Yes," we queried with a rising inflection, thereby giving him the desired opening.

"I sometimes carry my ideas of realism to a ridiculous extreme," continued the poet.

"Indeed!" we exclaimed inanely, somewhat impatient to reach the point of his witticism.

"Yes," continued the poet, "the other day I wrote a sonnet to the gas company and purposely made the meter defective."

The Artless Boy.

The boy bowed politely to the grocer.

"I understand," he said, "that you want a boy, sir. Will you kindly look me over."

"I only pay \$3," said the grocer, abruptly.

"I understood," said the boy, "that National Irrigation Congress was about you paid four."

The grocer nodded.

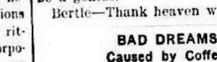
"I did pay four," he said, "until I saw in the paper the other day that Millionaire Rogers began his business career on \$3 a week."

The boy smiled.

"But I don't expect to be a millionaire," he said. "I don't care to be rich—I'd much rather be good."

The grocer was so much pleased with this artless reply that he compromised with the boy for three and a half.

GOT HIM!



Gertrude—The man I marry must be a genius.

Bertie—Thank heaven we have met!

BAD DREAMS Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug—ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum and is now perfectly well. Yours for health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in Pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.