

The Lower Coast Gazette

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY The Lower Coast Gazette Co. F. C. MEYERS, President. S. B. MEYERS, Secretary. Pointe-a-la-Hache, Louisiana.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

The Waterways Convention in New Orleans.

EVERY visitor that comes to New Orleans from Europe or from the other great cities of the federal union, is struck at once by the wonderful natural advantages that the city of New Orleans possesses. With a vast area of fertile country behind, with many millions of people desiring to exchange the great products of the Mississippi Valley the one with the other, New Orleans as the entrepot for imported goods and as a port of export for such products as we may ship to foreign lands, stands preeminent in the facilities it offers for these purposes to all the world.

The motive of the Waterways Convention is to restrict all this, or if not to restrict it, to bring about a better appreciation of the advantages of waterways; to show how carefully waterways are maintained by other nations and to endeavor to so far perfect water transportation here as to lead to a resumption of the traffic on our waters on a sound industrial basis and in such a way as shall restrain the monopolistic tendencies of the various railways and at the same time generally enhance the wealth of all those who are concerned in the development of the country.

We believe that the South is on the eve of a wonderful advance movement. Already we find the Southern states largely engaged in iron manufacture and in cotton manufacture, just as they were largely engaged in sugar manufacture before the civil war. There will be no greater claimants for political favor from the national legislature in Washington than will be the people of the South as they come gradually to appreciate and engage in the immense manufacturing interests that would be required to supply our own people and to utilize our own products.

President Taft in New Orleans.

OCTOBER 30 and 31 were red letter days in the history of New Orleans. The weather was extremely fine and the city was gaily clad to welcome its distinguished guest. It is true that some little contretemps occurred, but as a whole the visit was apparently one of the most enjoyable that President Taft has made in his long tour to the Far West and the Pacific Slope and his return through the Southern part of the federal union and finally coming down the great Father of Waters, the Mississippi River to New Orleans.

It is one of the peculiarities of our human nature that when we get next to anything we begin to appreciate it better. Those who travel over the vast areas of the United States and by actual experience perceive the homogeneity of the people and that we have here nearly a hundred millions of people, all striving with a common purpose and that for the general betterment of all, we can see at once what a mighty force is at work and are led to wonder what may come to us or to our land a few centuries hence, when our multitudinous advantages shall be better than ever appreciated and utilized and when instead of the hundred millions of people that we are now approaching we shall have two

or three hundred and in time possibly four or five hundred millions of people, as they have in India and China, to take care of and to carry on as one great body of people, still homogeneous and still with similar ambitions and maintaining the desire to promote the common good of all. Such experiences as President Taft has just had make men broader minded, more comprehensive and more appreciative of the varied needs of our great country.

It has always seemed to us very absurd that the puritans of New England should endeavor to carry their views into enforced practice in localities far removed from their immediate influences. Their beliefs and methods of education are unquestionably well adapted to them, but other sections of the country have different wants and it is absurd to endeavor to reduce all of the individuals of our hundred million population to any one common standard of education or of responsibility. President Taft said that the broad mindedness of the people in the South and especially in the city of New Orleans, was very striking, when he found that Jew and gentile, catholic and protestant met for the common good in open discussion on the same platforms. Let us congratulate ourselves on having in President Taft a good man, a splendid citizen and an excellent president. We only wish that in his travels throughout the great country that he has recently traversed he will have found so many things to engage his attention that he will be less inclined to press his extreme views as to our obligations towards the Filipinos, or the extreme views of President Roosevelt, so frequently uttered by him, as to the nation's obligations to the "poor Cubans." If he will let us have America for the Americans or the United States for its own people, we shall be content and led to believe that his splendid tour throughout the country will be beneficial in its effects to us all.

Rockefeller's Unsolicited Gift.

THE daily press brings the news of a gift from Mr. Rockefeller of a million dollars for the purpose of investigating and suppressing Uncinariasis, or hook worm disease, thought by him and said by some to be prevalent in the Southern states of the federal union. If Mr. Rockefeller has really done this, it would indicate a lack of knowledge of true conditions that we should hardly think possible. He is said to be an able man and intellectual and that with his miserly and brutally oppressive instincts have made the extraordinarily rich man that he is. His gifts of much money to the Chicago University are above criticism, unless they carry with them some element of his own personal control. But when he comes to accuse any considerable number of people of chronic or pathological laziness, he ought to be sure of his facts. We believe that the people of the South generally will resent this gift of Rockefeller's with a hook and line attached to it.

The hook worm disease is said to prevail in some parts of the United States, where the people, and particularly the children live much out of doors and in some way become dirt or mud eaters and thus develop the hook worm. That it should be characteristic of the southern country as a whole is simply absurd. From the beginning of the government of this country the South was the controlling element and showed no laziness therein. Virginia was noted as the mother of the presidents, it being the native state of so many of the presidents who served previously to the civil war. Since the civil war, the abolition of slavery and the enormous development of the agricultural West and of manufactures in the middle states, tens of thousands of southerners have gone up into those sections of the federal union and so many of them have become foremost in their respective vocations that it has excited much comment. Wherever southern and northern men have been evenly pitted, side by side, no distinction as to sectional origin became possible. The southern people were always prominent in the political life of the country and since the civil war as lawyers, doctors, educators, bankers and general merchants they have held their own by the side of all competitors.

The advantages of soil and climate that attach to the South and especially to our own state of Louisiana remove the urgent necessity for that intense and untiring effort that is requisite to produce given results in the states further north. When our people go there they indulge in intense and untiring efforts and, as we have said hereinbefore, they hold their own against all competition. When the men of the North come to us, under our genial skies, bright sunshine and semi-tropical luxuriance generally, they are just as apt to indulge in less energetic methods of life than formerly and to become as "lazy" as any of those here long resident and this without the intervention of the hook worm and the development of the disease uncinariasis, with which Mr. Rockefeller now so seriously concerns himself. The Porto Rico immigrants that we had here a few years back and quite a number of whom went to the Sandwich Islands, are said to be afflicted more or less with this disease, the result of their very unsanitary surroundings in their native land. There are said to be mud eaters and clay eaters in the southern mountains of the Appalachian range, but as for uncinariasis, or the hook worm disease being epidemic, or even epidemic in the Southern States of the federal union, it is simply absurd, and if Mr. Rockefeller desires to be enterprising with his ill gotten gains, the most salient object for him to attack at the present time would be the typhoid fly, the musca domestica, or common house or typhoid fly. A million dollars given to the Chicago University or to the John Hopkins for the means of educating our people up to the necessity of suppressing this present most active enemy of the human race would seem to be a laudable gift.

PARISH NEWS.

City Price Mr. and Mrs. Dragon spent the day with Mrs. Nolan sr., lately. Mrs. Felix Treadaway and daughter, Anna, visited with Mrs. Nolan last Sunday. Miss Seraphine Soltz, of Algiers spent Sunday with Mrs. Victor Treadaway. Miss Leontine Martin of New Orleans, and two little nieces, Gertrude and Lucy, were visitors here Tuesday, returning to the city Wednesday.

Miss Luella Bouselle of Haery Jack, is visiting her grandparents at this place for the week. Miss Nettie Menge and her nephews, Harold and Herman Nolan, made a trip to the city last Monday. Mr. William Treadaway, of New Orleans, came Sunday to visit parents and relatives, returning Tuesday.

Mr. Alcege Treadaway returned home Monday night from the city, after a two weeks' absence. A merry party of young people from this place visited the sugar house at Magnolia Tuesday evening.

Pointe-a-la-Hache.

Health Officer Dr. C. Y. Seagle, was a very pleasant caller at our office on Thursday. Parish Treasurer Jos. Savoie, was in our town on Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Fox was in our town on business Thursday. Mr. Clem Hingle, after spending a few days in New Orleans, returned to his home Wednesday night.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Edith Harriet Leopold to Mr. Joseph Haspel, on Tuesday, Nov. 23. The bride, who is a charming and accomplished young lady, is the daughter of Hon. Simon Leopold.

As we go to press, the news reaches us that the election in St. Bernard parish for the office of sheriff resulted in a victory for Judge Albert Estopinal Jr. The vote was, Judge Albert Estopinal Jr., 252, and Judge N. H. Nunez 148, Estopinal's majority, therefore, being 104 and the total vote being 400.

Burwood.

The Burwood school teacher, Miss Clara Steen, arrived on the 2nd of Nov. on the launch Dependent. Miss Steen was received by Judge Delesdernier and escorted to his home, where she will reside. School opened on the 3d with quite a large attendance and an increase of about 25 is expected in the next few days. Miss Steen was introduced by Mr. J. D. Coleman, the most interesting gentleman in Burwood, at the large meeting which took place on Nov. 3, and was held to further the interest of the grand ball.

GRAND BALL.

For the benefit of the Burwood school on Nov. 13, 1909, all are cordially invited to attend. Boys bring the girls and purchase a unique program.

Destroyed by Fire.

On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, the store on Deer Range plantation, owned by Hon. T. S. Wilkinson and operated by L. L. Lewis and R. Perez Jr., burned to the ground. As far as we can learn it was a total loss. Mr. Lewis was in the store at the time, working in his books, when some one on the outside discovered the fire in his room on the second floor. It is supposed that the fire was caused by rats gnawing on some matches that were left lying on the table.

Police Jury Wins Again.

The Supreme Court on last Tuesday, decided the celebrated Parish Treasurer case in favor of the Police Jury and against Felix S. Hingle the former treasurer. The suit was brought when the Police Jury elected Mr. Jos. Savoie, the Parish Treasurer after Mr. Hingle's term had expired, the latter taking the contrary view and claiming that his tenure had five months longer to run. Former Judge N. H. Nunez decided the matter against the plaintiff, the court of appeals sustained him and the Supreme Court as above related, affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Following is the syllabus of the Court of which chief Justice Breaux was the organ: State ex rel. James Wilkinson, District Attorney, vs. Felix S. Hingle.— 1. Term of office: The parish treasurer was elected for two years under provision of act 121 of 1898. He was entitled to hold over until his successor has qualified. 2. Holding over period by an officer: The holding-over period of an officer does not have the effect of extending the term succeeding. 3. Collateral attack: The treasurer is precluded from questioning in a collateral attack the qualifications of the members of his Police Jury. Estoppel: The Police Jury is not estopped by its pleading. Allegations may be contradictory and yet not give rise to estoppel. Judgement affirmed.

Correspondence.

THE GAZETTE is in receipt of a communication from a correspondent at Point Pleasant, which, due to its personal nature, cannot be published by us. The letter refers to an article which appeared in the Plaquemines Promoter of recent issue concerning the Back Levee and in which that paper urges the Back Levee Board to use the dredge now engaged in the work of levee building in the district for the purpose of reconstructing the damaged levee in the upper section. The writer further calls attention to the injustice of this proposed plan because the people in his section have been paying their proportion of the taxes levied without receiving any protection in return thereto. While this latter assertion may be true, one cannot gainsay the fact that the Levee Board has done all it could to build the entire line of levee as early as possible. The difficulties encountered are best recalled in the number of financial failures several levee contractors suffered and the consequent delays caused by these unfortunate losses.

Trial Acre Earned \$1,611.00.

THE final report of the Trial Acre shows that an active man can earn a living with one acre of reasonably good land in Jackson county. This is further proved in the itemized account in which Brus brothers set out fully just how the work was done in which so many persons have become interested in the last year. Before seed was planted on the Trial Acre the land was measured. The piece of ground is exactly 299.50 foot square. This is one-half foot more than an acre, but in the square there are six or seven tree stumps which occupy far more space than the extra half foot and there is a path all around it inside the fence taking up several feet. Furthermore only about two-thirds of the acre was used last fall because during the long drought of the latter part of August, September and October a third of the ground, planted with turnip seed failed to produce. Not a seed germinated. Practically the same condition existed in the late summer just closed. The report shows the reduced income during the dry weeks.

FROM SEEDS, NOT FROM PLANTS.

No vegetables were transplanted from hotbeds or cold frames to the Trial Acre. No irrigation was used. It was carried on as a test of gardening such as might be engaged in by a man who knew little about such work. The ground was plowed and harrowed and the seed sown. In the late afternoons, twice a week, a man gathered vegetables which he took to Kansas City the following morning. The best of these vegetables were sold to hotels and stores, the second rate vegetables to the stalls in the city market.

STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include October 14, 1908, for two weeks of September, and various weekly earnings from October 14, 1908, to October 14, 1909.

The September report and that for two weeks of October, not heretofore printed, follow:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include September 20, 20 doz. radishes, 15c; 20 doz. radishes, 12c; 20 doz. radishes, 2.30c; 28 lbs. beets, 50c; 18 lbs. string beans, \$1.20; 12 lbs. string beans, 1.25 bu.

It is held by most gardeners who have considered the point that it would be unfair to close the demonstration a year from the day the first seed were planted because the acre was covered with vegetables—several hundred dollars' worth—September 12, 1909, which had grown from seed planted and paid for by the Trial Acre.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include September 20, 20 doz. radishes, 15c; 20 doz. radishes, 12c; 20 doz. radishes, 2.30c; 28 lbs. beets, 50c; 18 lbs. string beans, \$1.20; 12 lbs. string beans, 1.25 bu.

SEEDS FOR THE WINTER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include 10 bushels radishes, 75c; 15 pounds spinach seed, 1.50; 4 pounds radish seed, 50c; Turnip seed.

SPRING-APRIL.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include Two days' plowing and harrowing, man and team; May 1 to September 1, 4 months' steady work, wages and board and room, same as fall; 444 a month; Men and other expenses, September; Man and other expenses, 2 weeks in October; 45 days' extra help through summer; Used man and team, day and one-half in every month at \$4 a day during four months; 7 bushels radishes, 50c; 15 pounds spinach seed, 1.50; 4 pounds radish seed, 50c; 12 lbs. string beans, \$1.20; 12 lbs. string beans, 1.25 bu.

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Louis Leonhard & Son LOUISA AND DAUPHINE STREETS. Only one item of expense is unaccounted for. This is the cost of maintaining the pair of horses and wagon used in getting the Trial Acre's vegetables to the city. It is practically impossible to say what this should be because the same horses and wagon were used in hauling other produce and in general work on the twenty-seven acres which comprise La Bruyere, Brus Bros.' farm on Bure Ridge Boulevard. Doubtless only an infinitesimal sum could rightfully be charged against the acre for this service.

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