

The Lower Coast Gazette.

Devoted to the Interest of the Lower Coast Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Commerce.

Vol. V.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

No. 20.

Boxing Oranges.

The report is now current in this parish that Messrs. Robert Moore, John Meyer and A. Commander, all of whom are largely interested in the orange industry in this parish, have recently been visiting Florida with a view of investigating the most modern methods of marketing oranges there. This includes sorting them for size, and also cleaning them from any incidental growths. These gentlemen, it is reported, will establish a number of orange packeries in this parish, in which will be installed the best machinery available. Oranges sent to these packeries will be carefully prepared, cleaned and boxed, all in first-class style and in this way will be salable at their full value. Where the lots are mixed sizes, as hitherto, and some of them more or less stained with other growths, it militates severely against the value of the oranges in the open markets. All of this, it is presumed, will be overcome by the careful system of packing that these gentlemen hope to inaugurate and we wish them every success.

The Actual Net Weight Question.

A national net weight law was signed March 3, 1913 to go into effect eighteen months after that date. It requires that the quantity of the contents of food packages be plainly marked on the outside of each package in items of weight, measure or numerous count.

This would seem to be a most proper law, but it leaves such items as eggs still to be sold by the dozen, without taking cognizance of their weight or size and in no other article is there probably such a discrepancy in value as exists in eggs of varying sizes. On the Pacific coast apples, and we presume potatoes, are sold by the pound, or if by the bushel by the weight of a bushel of say 60 pounds. In Louisiana potatoes are coming to be weighed on the basis of 60 pounds to the bushel.

It is one of the evidences of advancing civilization that definite weights and measures should be had by virtue of state control and from this results a proper appreciation of the value of any merchandise or thing under consideration.

The secretaries of the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, and Agriculture, have appointed a committee to draw up regulations for the enforcement of the new weight law and it is said that this committee is now ready to receive recommendations and suggestions in writing. The first hearings for manufacturers, dealers and others interested will be held in New York during the week of June 9, and other hearings will be held whenever and wherever there is sufficient demand. Those desiring information should address the Net Weight Law Committee, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

We would say, incidentally, that in the markets of New Orleans there seems to be no regular way of determining the value of produce in its final sale. It is not sold by any legal weight, or legal measure, or by any regular count. It seems to be sold by the plateful, or saucerful, or handful, or a bunch, or some equally indefinite way. So far as we know this sort of selling is not permitted, and in fact is prohibited by laws in most of the other states of the union, and definite weights and measures are established.

Now that the national government has taken up the matter we may have some careful consideration of all the issues involved and these would certainly apply to all interstate trade.

Science and the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

It is only about twenty-five years since Congress passed the Hatch act founding the system of agricultural experiment stations in this country. The annual federal grant to each state is now \$30,000, to which the states themselves have in many cases added. Those less familiar with the work often think of it solely as an attempt to further the interests of the practical farmer. The institutions were founded "to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science," but the scope of the work now extends far beyond the boundaries of the farm. The lessons of this imposing movement in agricultural research and educa-

tion are manifold. The American experiment stations have demonstrated the solidarity of the different sciences. Their successes have taught the important lesson that no one can foretell what beneficial results may develop from highly specialized researches, and they have fostered a spirit of popular interest in the progress of science quite beyond anything that could have been expected two decades ago, when empiricism still reigned supreme and distrust of the utility of scientific investigation was widespread.

As an illustration of the value of this work, the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station now has forty or more problems under investigation, covering such questions as the effect on nutrition of animals and man of a single plant ration, the mineral needs of animals, the methods of ripening cheese, the improvement of market milk and the causes and prevention of animal disease. The quiet modest labors and persistent patience in the field and the laboratory of these untiring workers are doing as much for the welfare of the state as are the efforts of those who shine conspicuously in the legislative halls.

Stock Poisoning from Food Scarcity.

It has often been noticed in Louisiana that in seasons of drought and poor pastureage and a scarcity of hay that charbon, or anthrax frequently broke out among the mules and horses, sometimes attacking other animals. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 536 on Stock Poisoning due to Scarcity of Food, in which it seems to attribute the poisoning that frequently results under such conditions to poisonous plants that the animals eat when they can get no other. Poisoning from eating the loco weed is sometimes reported from northwestern Texas. Larkspur and water hemlock, as well as wild cherry, are charged with similar unfitness for stock feed. Sheep are sometimes poisoned by milk weeds. It seems that stock when driven over a stock trail where such poisoning has already occurred are liable to be infected thereby.

In Louisiana for many years we have noticed that in very dry seasons cases of charbon, or anthrax are almost sure to be reported. The old definitions of anthrax were that it was a swamp or low land disease, but certainly its devastating influence has been felt in times of great drought. It would seem proper to assume that in very close grazing or grazing to the ground line the animals in feeding would pick up the spores of charbon which are said to exist at the ground line in infected localities. The bulletin under consideration makes no reference to such poisoning.

Tomato Production in Florida.

In Orange County, Florida, it is reported that there are 2,000 acres of tomatoes growing and it is thought that there will be a permanent success in tomato production in Florida, dependent, however, we suppose, to some extent upon the collateral installation of canning factories competent to take care of the bulk of the production.

Of course tomatoes are a favorite article among the market gardeners and New York is a very large consumer, getting much of its supply from Bermuda. Florida would probably compete for the trade now supplied from Bermuda, but the immense quantity that can be produced in Florida would swamp even the New York market very quickly and recourse would have to be had to the canners of tomatoes, who take millions of bushels for the enormous trade of the country in that staple variety of canned goods.

Louisiana is a very large consumer of canned tomatoes and it is much to be regretted that our truck gardeners here have not thus far developed the tomato industry to any very great extent and by no means sufficiently large to supply the demand for them by our local canning factories. It is said that our climate varies somewhat from Florida and sufficient to prevent our getting as solid tomatoes as are had in Florida. Just the exact truth of these statements we are not familiar with, but we do know that fine tomatoes are produced here and in very large quantities. We shall hope that they will become annually an increasing factor in our gradually developing canning industry.

LATEST NEWS.

STATE, NATIONAL AND FOREIGN.

Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers Benefit.

STATE NEWS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after visiting the New Orleans Dry Dock expressed himself as surprised at the remarkably good condition of the Station, and in the course of an address declared that he would lay the situation as he saw it here before Congress and though not expressing himself boldly as an advocate of its reopening, he was very generous in bestowing his praise for this well-kept, idle station worth \$3,000,000.

Lightning struck an oil tank in Amesville, La., and a spectacular fire followed, destroying over \$60,000 worth of oil and property. The fire lasted over two days.

Part of the N. O. & N. W. R. R. Company's tracks at Collinston, La., was blown out with dynamite to allow the spreading of the St. John Lake chevasse water, which was, on account of this impediment, backing up and flooding to an unnecessary disaster.

This, on its face, is convincing proof. But there were other proofs which were not proofs at all, before this considered positive. It would be unwise to comment upon this at this time. For it is unwise to comment upon mere unproven assertions. And almost all the commentaries upon this case have, in the past, as much as they touched upon essentials, been comments upon mere guesses and factual guesses.

We may at least hope that a time when these comments may be positive enough to be enlightening may soon come. The reading columns of guesses about such important cases may, because of this overabundance of fiction be powerless to reach a justifiable conclusion when the real, true, not-very-interesting facts about it are learned.

The almost ever-present dryness of truisms will most certainly be eclipsed by the rapturous delightfulness of these guesses.

Misses Anais Roche and Angeline Baker, of Alexandria, La., were missing for a day and a night. They were found at a farmer's home, where they had wandered after being lost in the woods, having been separated from their companions on a blackberry-picking picnic. Their absence was the cause of much anxiety to their parents, relatives and friends, and choice food for the morbid, excitement-craving members of the community.

Charges made cannot reflect upon the morality of O'Hara's moral measures. But this is an old trick of Evil's and seldom used only when all others of Evil's subtle tricks prove barren, and we can at least feel that all other tricks have been tried.

And this is the last, but the most evil of them all. He is charged with being in the company of a woman in Chicago for two days. An affidavit is rumored to be in the possession of an individual member of the Army of Evil. O'Hara has invited investigation and he will force the plot of Evil to be uncovered.

Evil will be satisfied if it only besmirches with the probability of acquaintance with it the name of O'Hara.

If it only tarnishes it will be glad and it will play upon this reform and call it ingratitude or treason.

Though it may seem strange, Evil will find some who will shun the traitor whose soul is spotted with reform.

Though reform removes evil spots, and if it spots at all, its spots must be brilliant with the brilliancy of repentance and regained purity. Evil will by this secure the evil effect desired, unless men vote for measures and not for men.

Miss Ida Hoffman, a governess in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Laurence, of Short Hills, N. J., was found dead floating in a small private lake near that town. Her clothing was torn and was found in pieces at different parts of the lake. No one knows why she was killed or by whom or if she suicided.

Geo. W. Guthrie, Democratic State Ambassador of Pennsylvania, the new ambassador to Japan, will soon leave for his post. The Japanese Government has accepted the new ambassador, and it will be but a few weeks before Mr. Guthrie will leave for Japan to take probably a prominent part in the possible negotiations for a solution of the alien land law problem.

The Senate, by a vote of 41 to 32, passed the sundry civil bill with the provision of exempting farmers and labor organizations from prosecution paid with funds from this appropriation measure. This exemption was called obnoxious by the last President.

The present President did not see in it any mark of special privilege, though it has been charged as being of such a nature. By providing funds for trust prosecution it is deemed obnoxious by those whose freedom of oppressing it opposes.

The Trusts, who are the target of this bill are up in arms, because they say this is against Democracy, which does not exempt any one from law, making all members of a Democracy amenable without exception.

The apparent injustice is one not done the Trusts, though the Trusts may believe that with some of the appropriation used in prosecuting labor or farm movements the amount would be less to fight them with and the fight against them rendered weaker because of this deficit made by the cost of the other prosecutions, and it would be much to their advantage to have as much of this appropriation used up as possible to prevent the free and easy legal ejections and injunctions against them from being accomplished.

No one believes that the Trusts and their senatorial agents oppose the bill because of its undemocratic quality. The Trusts shudder at the amount of injury that might be inflicted upon them if such a vast amount of money power, together with the allied government power, were used in an effort against these republican prophesied riders of the people, which have turned out in time to be the most persistent stifling artificialities which parasitically clog the machinery of government.

The injustice, if any, has been done the people, not the Trusts, but by the Trusts. A theoretical injustice it is only. A practical injustice—no! For who are the people outside of the Trusts and its agents? Labor and farmers, and if there are any others that are not identified with either of these three, they are few. The people, if they were backed up in their fight against the trusts with only part of this large amount of \$117,000,000, would be weaker than if armed with all of it, and to exempt these comparatively harmless organizations is to give the people the strongest weapons for the fight with their strong adversary, and it is better to be thus strengthened with the most powerful power of money and a strong government than to have a limited amount which might result in the people being forced to compromise in the face of certain triumph, because of the scarcity of funds.

The House of Representatives adopted the Underwood tariff bill by a vote of 281 to 139. Five Democrats voted against the measure. Two Republicans voted for it. The Democrats voting against it were Broussard, Dupre, La-zaro and Morgan, of Louisiana, and C. B. Smith, of New York. Cary and Stafford, of Wisconsin, were the republicans voting in favor of the bill. Four Progressives—Quelly and Ripley, of Pennsylvania; Nolan, of California, Bryan, of Washington, and

Kent, of California, now an Independent Progressive, voted to pass the bill. Progressive Leader Murdock and thirteen of his Progressive followers voted against the bill along with the Mann-led Republican minority. Little now is left for the House to do, and the eye and ear of the interested is now in the Senate Chamber, where the final fight will be made.

The State of Illinois Senate passed the bill granting votes to women.

The Election Committee of the House of Representatives of that State has reported it favorably.

Gov. Dunne does not make public his executive feeling towards this innovation and the matter of woman suffrage in Illinois rests upon these two bright and one pale prospects.

General Estepinal voted for the tariff bill and stated though he was against the sugar provision he did not think it wise to bolt his party's majority without having anything to be gained by bolting.

Colonel Roosevelt will stump the State of New York advocating the passage of Gov. Sulzer's (Democratic Governor of New York) direct primary law which was defeated in the House and Senate of New York State. He has placed his services at the disposal of Gov. Sulzer's committee, which will arrange the State-wide campaign to create a sentiment in favor of the bill.

Lieut.-Gov. O'Hara is in indeed an unenviable position. Evil has proven by the Lieut.-Gov.'s commendably frank confession of the truth of part of the accusation that he was acquainted with Evil for one day. From the tenor of the investigation one would judge that Evil had prophetically foreseen the present crisis and had wisely prepared for it. Lieut.-Gov. O'Hara has been honest. He admits the friendship with the woman, but as honestly denies the excessive intimacy which Evil would madly make him guilty of committing.

The sad feature of the whole charge is the even slight truth upon which the charge is based. And though none can but praise Mr. O'Hara's sincere admission, no one could do so without feeling the reluctance of the acknowledgement of the evil, knowing that in these times bills are so often judged by their authors.

No one can deny that Evil has been evilly successful, nor that the passage of the bill has not been blocked. But, again and again, the reasonless of this successful evil is evident without reasoning. The morality of the bill must be judged apart from the morality of its author. But Evil is practical and knows from a world's lifetime of experience that the morality of the cause will never be separated from the morality of the effect. Evil's practicality has served it well and Evil has the advantage of an eternity of experience, and because of this additional strength, the man or men who fight it must know that the fight is more than an uphill fight—it is a losing fight except if allied with these men is another eternal power—Goodness—which is stronger than Evil and an evenly strengthened adversary.

The effect which this clouding of the question will have upon the threatened extermination is to diminish its intensity, it not to kill it. It will remove the poison and make it harmless if it does not, in its millions of moving ways, move men to repudiate the measure so as to repudiate the man. To those of its active members it will tell them, "This will kill me—Evil."

To those who are good, justice-loving men, it will make the periphery of its prime mover as black as it can to their eyes and make them hate him. If it can, and then in a conscienceless way, it will advise them as though in the voice of an angel, "Repudiate him by repudiating it."

Thus has Evil succeeded if men vote for men and not for measures.

President Wilson asks a veto of the Alien Land Law by Gov. Johnson, of California, and promises to co-operate in a systematic effort to discover and correct any evils of alien land ownership.

The Shriners' Imperial Council met in Dallas, Texas, last week.

Erie railroad officials have been threatened if they continue to transport strike breakers to Paterson, N. J.

A pyramid of rocks placed by strikers upon the tracks near Paterson was discovered in time to prevent the wrecking of a passenger train upon which the president of the Erie and other officials were riding.

The Public Health Service has filed its report on the value of the Friedmann serum for tuberculosis. And in the report no definite opinion is rendered as to its virtue or its worthlessness. We are told that at this time its power is unproven. We are told that which makes us no more the wiser except that it cautions us to be more reserved and more careful of this "discovery." We are told that which centuries of experience with untried innovations could have told us. We are not told that it is a curative, nor are we told that it is not. We are not in fact that this time is not the

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The International Opium Conference will assemble at the Hague next month. The opium evil is international and of enough vitality to make international effort alone able to combat it.

The situation in Mexico is the same monotonous anarchistic situation that the press day after day reports. The Government seldom wins. It holds its own for a while and gradually loses part of its own. The war hastens to

its temporary end—another government and another revolution. This is the pessimistic truth about Mexico today and if let alone to its own inability, the Mexico of to-morrow. The Government never wins the support of the people. The President is cheered while he is rebellious, but as soon as he becomes the head of the Government those who hang at his heels in adoration hang at his heels then for assassination. This is another pessimistic truth.

The optimistic Mexican is a pessimist. This is a horrid truth borne out by the unfortunate murders and pil-

laging that crowd the news columns of our papers. A stronger power is needed, and that power is not in Mexico. The horror of it all is that peace in Mexico must be secured by bloodshed of martyrs from another country, whatever that voluntary martyr nation may be.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance will hold their great convention in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, from June 15 to 20. Delegates from all over the world, including a number from our own State of Louisiana, will gather there in the cause of woman's rights.

trous depth the farms hemmed in between the crevasse and the railroad embankment.

The Old Citizens' Bank of New Orleans was liquidated and ended a long existence. The New Citizens' Bank takes its place.

The Knights of Columbus held their State convention in New Orleans last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

The United States flood relief headquarters has been moved to New Orleans from Vicksburg, Miss. Capt. Bankhead is in charge.

Poydras levee is now in a very good condition.

Last Saturday was tag day in New Orleans. The purpose of this tag day was the raising of funds to supply pure milk to families in which there are babies who need the nourishing milk and whose parents are in such poverty as to be unable to buy the life-saving food for their unfortunate babies. Some Shriner bands passing through the city on their way to their Dallas pilgrimage, offered their services and the services of their band from Philadelphia, to aid in making the amount secured for the cause as large as possible. The result was that over \$5,000 was collected for the pure milk fund. The industry of A. Heineemann, secretary of the New Orleans Baseball Club, was the most important single factor in the success of the popular interest, being so well aroused, assured the success of the agitation for pure milk for poor babies.

Men from McComb City, Miss., picked out Walter at Columbia, Miss., from among 200 other prisoners and identified him as the man who represented himself as a detective to them, telling them he had found the Dunbar child and was bringing him home.

The Mothers of Men

Will P. Lockhart

Of those who have striven to better
This wicked old world and its ways,
Some bear all too much of the burden,
Some have all too much of the praise.
The statesmen, the savants, the sages,
The pulpit, the press and the pen,—
But I name, as the last and the greatest,
The old-fashioned mothers of men.

Not the Spartan dame, sternly heroic,
But woman, unmillant, mild,
Home-loving, affectionate, tender,
Impulsive, perhaps, as a child;
Whose deep mother-love has sufficed;
Whose golden precept and example
The world all too cheaply has priced.

No trumpet was sounded before them,
The world's shallow plaudits to gain,
But never a cause that was righteous
Appealed to our mothers in vain;
They sought not acclaim—they were modest—
And the world has forgotten their names;
No niche for the old-fashioned mothers
In learning's fair temple, nor fame's.

Not theirs was the ruthless ambition,
So often the curse of our race;
In the record of brilliant achievement
Their names must for others give place.
Their greatness, a deep-flowing river,
Reveals not the strength of its tide;
But the sweep of its mighty endeavor
Is deep as the sea and as wide.

They are passing, the good, gray mothers,
Oh, never, on earth, shall we know
How much this old world is their debtor,
How much to their struggles we owe.
But theirs is the ultimate triumph:
It is left for the angels to pen,
In the golden-leaved ledger of heaven,
All we owe to the mothers of men.

NATIONAL NEWS.

Major Robert Wilson McClaughey, for fourteen years warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, resigned last week at the age of 74 years. While warden he encouraged the humane treatment of prisoners, and his success at having his humane desires gratified was so great that people called him the "humane warden." And men there were treated as men without any disorder or infractions of discipline being committed, because of this kindness and leniency. There are many prisons in which men suffer because the wardens believe that to treat the prisoners like men is to invite trouble and riots.

An immigration decision which appears to be the handiwork of a mental incompetent is reported by the Legal Aid Society of New York. A mother, 17 years of age, and German, was deported and her child, born here, was kept in this country.

Four of the indicted New York Police inspectors have been convicted of the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Governor Sulzer has instructed the sheriffs and district attorneys of all New York counties in which there are race-tracks to prevent all wagers, bets, or stakes made to depend upon any horse race in the nature of gambling in those counties. This is on account of the proposed reopening of the race-tracks following a favorable Supreme Court decision.

Evil has threatened to expose Lieut.-Gov. O'Hara, of Illinois. Why Evil wants to do it no one need ask. O'Hara's moral measures will restrict Evil, and Evil loves progress and hates restriction. Charges made reflect upon the morality of Lieut.-Gov. O'Hara.