

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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DOWLING ON MARKETS.

President of State Board of Health Discusses Economic and Sanitary Phases of Important Problem Now Under Consideration in This Community.

Following is the substance of the interesting address delivered by Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the State Board of Health, at the meeting held in the local courthouse last Monday night to discuss the market problem:

"The market problem, which you have met to discuss, is being investigated in every section of the United States. Almost every city in the nation is wrestling with one or more of its phases. Writers on economic subjects have already gathered data, yet there are few points on which they agree.

"In a recent issue of the *Annals*, the highest authority in this country on these subjects, a member of the New York market commission makes an interesting statement. It is that the establishment of a modern municipal market system will reduce the high cost of living more than any other improvement in civic affairs. The reasons are convincing; they relate to cheaper transportation, distribution, inspection, storage, the middleman and the daily publicity of market prices.

"In the small community marketing is still the simple operation of early days, but every point mentioned above is a part of the problem.

"To summarize, the producer should be assured of a fair profit; the consumer, that he is getting a good, safe product, and at the market price.

"The producer's first need is quick transportation. This involves in Louisiana improved roads, which one reform would settle for us many things in connection with food supply and would undoubtedly lower the price of food stuffs.

"The convenience of both producer and consumer is an important factor. To adjust the interests of the two, a third party is necessary. This must be the community itself. Cooperation on the part of all, only, will bring about adequate facilities for rapid transportation. Where good roads have been built, farmers have found it economical to unite in the installation of trolley lines or automobile service. It is apparent that any means which saves time—money or labor is a benefit to all concerned.

"Provision for quick sale is the obligation of the city. Many students of this question concur in the belief that a series of markets scattered through the residence district is the ideal plan. These markets to be built, equipped and supervised by the city authorities.

"For the consumer this is the best. Such a plan will induce the habit of 'going to market,' at present one of the housewife's sins of omission. In too many homes, the purchasing is left to ignorant help, or done over the 'phone. Where there is no help, the distance to a central market makes it impossible for a member of the family to go for the daily supply. One of the causes of inefficiency is food, poor in quality because of the ignorance of certain classes and the indifference of others in the selection and preparation of the food.

"One disadvantage to the consumer is the possibility of being given inferior goods at a higher price than the market quotation. In a central market it is easier to publish daily quotations and to catch the unscrupulous vendor. An incident will illustrate. On August 7 in New Orleans, pure lard was quoted at 12 1/2 cents; the same day it was sold three-quarters of a pound for one pound, at 10 cents. By one dealer, for two hours it was advertised and sold 11 ounces (for a pound) at 10 cents. One of the ways of catching the public. In a well regulated market such practices would be detected.

"The public market, under municipal control, gives to the producer some advantages. His products are inspected at the place where he sells; by co-operation he can economize in help and other incidentals, and he can assist in running down the crooked dealer. Best of all, in the smaller cities this system eliminates the middle-man, an advantage to both parties.

"The question of private markets arises also. If permitted, they should be made to conform to the regulations which govern those controlled by the city. Their equipment should be adequate, though not necessarily expensive, and no unsanitary practices should be permitted.

"This brief statement will suffice to suggest the important economic situation which is connected with the market problem. They are the problems of the municipal officer. Boards of health, state and local, have under their jurisdiction only such features as relate to the quality and handling of market products.

"It goes without saying that food should be good in quality and clean. Diseased meat and spoiled fruits are not fit for human consumption. Four-fifths of the condemned food every year in this country consists of vegetables and fruit. Much malnutrition results from food stuffs which have lost their body-building values. Disease develops from food contaminated by dirt. It is in these respects the public needs protection.

"Meat is especially hard to handle and a safe supply can be assured only by rigid supervision. A cen-

Progressives Organizing for the 1914 Campaign.

There is a significant note of candor and independence about the following editorial expression from the *Baton Rouge New Advocate*, official journal of the state of Louisiana, parish of East Baton Rouge and city of Baton Rouge. Time was, and not a long time either, when such utterances from the official organ of a Democratic state administration would have been regarded and denounced as rank party treason:

"Down here in Louisiana, where the years and tariff bills pass and go, and we continue regularly and devoutly to vote the ticket of the dear old Democratic party—down here we little heed what happens elsewhere in the forming and de-forming of parties.

"But the fact is, that through the north, the west, and the east, the Progressive party chiefs are busily organizing 'Progressive Clubs' at the rate of some hundreds each month in preparation for the congressional campaign of 1914.

"The great Progressive newspapers like the *Philadelphia North American*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Kansas City Star*, the papers of the coast and the weeklies with Progressive leanings, like the *Saturday Evening Post*, are all carrying editorial, news and 'special story' matter of the educational and 'uplift' sort, every bit of which was the moral, written or understood.

Keep the Progressive party free from entanglements, hold it ready for its real fight of the not distant future, when the battle for social justice and fair economies, for governmental efficiency and for non-partisan administration, will again be fought.

"To say that work of this sort will not have effect is to doubt the evidence of the last dozen years. It was work like that which split the Republican party, destroyed the old bi-partisan senate machine, regenerated the spirit if not the brains of the Democracy and awakened the political and business conscience of the nation.

"The forces which did all this continue to exist in the present triumph of Democracy there is not to be found the real cure of the most serious ills from which the body of the people suffers—then one may rest assured that the Democracy, in turn with Republicanism, must give way to the new Progressive-Liberal element of both parties, determined to find new ways of bringing better, fairer times to all."

Why You Should Buy at Home.

Here are three perfectly obvious reasons why the Donaldsonville consumer should buy at home:

First—The money with which you buy at home is circulated at home, and you have an opportunity to get hold of it again. Buy away from home and you lose that opportunity.

Second—The taxes paid by the local merchant contribute to the upkeep of your streets, your schools and all other civic advantages in which you are directly interested. Deprive him of your support and he will be unable to pay those taxes.

Third—It is reasonable to suppose that goods of the same class and quality can be bought for less money at home than in cities many miles away. If you order a pair of shoes from New York you not only pay the freight on those shoes from the factory to New York, but from New York to Donaldsonville. By buying at home you have only to pay the freight direct from the factory to Donaldsonville.

A large number of sentimental reasons may also be advanced. For example: "Other things being equal, the spirit of loyalty and co-operation should prompt the Donaldsonville citizen to favor the Donaldsonville merchant, in return for the many accommodations which the merchants furnish gratuitously."

This is a good one, too: "When we patronize and encourage our home industries we are helping them to thrive, to improve along all lines of their work and to expand in all dimensions. By this state of thrift the city is improved, the employees' conditions are benefited and the buyer is given more for his money."

When It Is Hot.

(We think we ought to reprint this at least once a year.)

Consider Mr. Shadrach.
Of fiery furnace fame;
He didn't bleed about the heat
Or fuss about the flame.
He didn't stew and worry,
And get his nerves in kinks,
Nor fill his skin with times and gin
And other "cooling drinks."

Consider Mr. Meshach.
Who felt the furnace, too;
He let it sizz, nor quivered, "Is it hot enough for you?"
He didn't mop his forehead,
And hunt a shady spot;
Nor did he say, "Gee, what a day!
Believe me, it's some hot!"

Consider too, Abed-nego,
Who shared his comrades' plight;
He didn't shake his coat and make himself a holy sight.
He didn't wear suspenders
Without a coat and vest;
Nor did he scowl and snort and howl
And make himself a pest.

Consider, friends, this trio—
How little fuss they made.
They didn't curse when it was worse
Than ninety in the shade.
They moved about serenely
Within the furnace brightly,
And soon forgot that it was hot
With "no relief in sight."

—Bert Lerton Taylor in *Chicago Tribune*.

The Bayou Lafourche Locks.

Like Banquo's ghost, the Bayou Lafourche locks will stalk about unbidden. The Pioneer has never tired of speaking about the locks, because it has always felt that sooner or later we are bound to get them. The present levee boards, if we are to judge by the action of the majority of their members, are opposed to the building of locks at this time, and give as a reason for their refusal the lack of funds and the urgent need at this time of all the money in their treasury for the building of levees along the Mississippi river.

The levee boards did not give this as a reason several years ago when there were funds sufficient in their charge to entertain the building of locks as per their ancient promise sacredly and legally given to the national government and the state of Louisiana.

The Donaldsonville Chief, another newspaper that has consistently held a "bull dog" grip on the Bayou Lafourche locks, reviews the entire history of the locks in its leading editorial last week. The Chief very pertinently asks the levee boards, among other questions, what has become of the \$3000 which was appropriated some time back to cover the cost of a survey and lock plans. The Chief says:

"The people interested in the status of Bayou Lafourche and the restoration of its navigable connection with the Mississippi river, and all the taxpayers of the two levee districts as well, are entitled to know whether the \$3000 or any part of the sum was expended, and with what result, and none of the objections urged against Mr. Lemann's resolution can justify the levee boards in refusing to obtain this information and impart it to their constituents."

The Chief is correct. The people of the levee board districts are deeply interested in this matter, and we hope the two levee boards will see that a full answer is made, showing what recommendations were made in the survey, and the probable price of building the locks.

With locks connecting Bayou Lafourche with the Mississippi river, and Canebe River with the Mississippi river, forming a link of the intercoastal canal as originally surveyed by the United States engineers, there is no other project that would improve and advance this section of Louisiana more than that. We ought to refuse to give up this opportunity—it means too much for this section of the state—to the Union Pioneer.

St. Stanislaus Alumni Association Reunion and Banquet.

The annual reunion and banquet of the alumni association of St. Stanislaus College, held recently in New Orleans, proved a most enjoyable event, and the selection of the Crescent City as the meeting place for next year was enthusiastically endorsed by all present. It was decided to hold the 1914 reunion and banquet on the Sunday before Mardi Gras.

The following new members were elected: R. W. Dana, Gulfport, Miss.; Eugene Dumas, Edgard; Alfred Songy and Harry Granier, Wal-lace; H. D. Keller and A. Picard, Hahnville; P. R. Vicknair, Kilona; J. I. Rodrigue, Lucy, and H. J. Mize, Thibodaux.

Officers for the 1913-14 term were elected as follows: Alex. V. Allain, Jeanerette, president; Linden Braud, New Orleans, first vice president; C. J. Tassin, Edgard, second vice president; Ed. Pinac, New Orleans, third vice president; Stephen J. Keller, Hahnville, fourth vice president; Justin Green, Bay St. Louis, secretary-treasurer; John A. Green, Bay St. Louis, recording secretary.

Correspondence on any matter of interest to the association is invited from all members or those desiring to become members.

The slogan of the meeting was: "Come next year and bring others with you."

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RIGHT TO DEMAND JUSTICE.

Louisiana Entitled to Democratic Square Deal, as Promised by Leader of Party and Reiterated in Platform—Unfair Treatment of Sugar Industry Resented.

Among the many notable speeches at the big meeting held in New Iberia on the 2nd instant to endorse the course of Senators Thornton and Ransdell in their efforts to prevent the annihilation of the state's leading industries by adverse legislation, that delivered by Hon. R. N. Sims, of this city, is generally conceded to have been one of the most forceful and convincing, both as regards forensic eloquence and clear-cut statements of fact. Couched in chaste and expressive diction, and delivered extemporaneously with characteristic vigor and oratorical effect, Mr. Sims' address made a most profound impression upon his large audience and evoked an enthusiastic outburst of applause and approbation. The full text of the masterly effort is appended herewith:

"Whether at Nashville or Babylon; Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run;
The wise of life keeps oozing, drop by drop.
The leaves of life keep falling, one by one."

"That, my friends, is the inexorable law of nature. No stronger or more unending is the law which governs all living things, in the fight for home, for friends, for all. The smallest and the largest of God's creatures fight for these things and, if their cause is just, it has seemed to me always that a higher power strengthens them, even to the end. So fought Leonidas and has little band at famed Thermopylae, and the heroism of that day, and the justice of that cause, will be an inspiration throughout all the ages.

"A fight is won or lost in many ways. Sometimes it is with the sword; sometimes by written or spoken words, or by the ballot. Today we must find expression by written and spoken words. Only through the medium of the English language can we plead the justice of our cause to all just men and voice our approval of the course followed by our senators. All other avenues seem closed to us now.

"The house of representatives has written its share into the laws of our country, calling for free sugar. The senate of the United States threatens us today, at the behest, it seems to me, of a man who, a few short months ago, stood before the whole people of this country as the archangel of justice, promising to all the people the Democratic square deal. Today his influence is strong—so strong, in fact, that we shudder for fear the senate of the United States will follow in the footsteps of the house and write the infamous schedule of free sugar into the Underwood-Simmons bill.

"They would attempt, my friends, to throttle an industry that has been growing for one hundred years; whose life and success has been contemporaneous with the life and success of the government itself. No party before ever sought to strip the sugar industry of all help. I do not believe there is a man within the hearing of my voice who will live to see any other party try to do so again. Why? All the great statesmen of all times have agreed that the greatest and surest success—the surest prosperity—of a nation lay in its ability to feed and clothe itself, and to produce the manufactured necessities, for peace and war. Napoleon, you will remember, when beset by all the powers of Europe, almost recognized that great principle, and he sought then, when too late, to stimulate the interior development of the French nation.

"Now, my friends, we, during all the life of this industry, have been urged to build it up. We were in good faith. The people of this state poured out their energy and their capital, in good faith, in the development of this industry, and we have a right today to ask that we be treated in good faith. We are a peaceful nation, but sometimes it is that even the peaceful man of honor must fight, and when he does, the chances are large that he must meet a foe man worthy of his steel. Take us today, with our tremendous coast line and our niggardly policy in the development of our navy. Why, if war should come tomorrow, even with little Japan, we might repel invasion, and I believe we would, but the avenues which lead sugar into this country are closed.

(Continued on page four.)

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