

# The St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

J. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912

VOL XXXVIII NO

## GOV. SANDERS TRUE TO WORD

Will Make Good His Threat Before the Election

That He Would Have Guion Try Election Cases.

Attorney Adams Determined to Go On With Trials.

Good Government League to Give Best Legal Help.

Following is a copy of the letter addressed to Attorney-General Guion by Gov. Sanders:

"Hon. Walter Guion, Attorney-General, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana:

My Dear Sir:—On Jan. 20, I issued the following statement to the people of Louisiana, which was published in the press of Date Jan. 23, 1912:

As there is a conflict between the Attorney-general of the State and the District Attorney of the parish of Orleans as to the law on the question of the right of voters to call for assistance in fixing their ballots, I know that the Attorney-general of the State, I concur in the opinion of the Attorney-general.

I know that the purpose of the registration sections of the constitution is to give the right of franchise to all white men in the State. I know that the intention of the primary election law is to allow any white man to call for assistance if he desires same.

The general election law provides an emblem for the voter; the primary law provides none; the general election law provides that only those suffering from physical disability can ask for assistance; the primary election law specially omitted the words "physical disability," and permits any voter, whether registered under the education qualification or otherwise, to call for assistance. I know that he is unable to fix his ballot. The voter is the sole judge of his ability to fix his ballot.

I stand by the opinion of the Attorney-general of the State, who is the chief legal adviser of all State officials, and I now declare that I will not take any action in the parish of Orleans or any other parish in this State, institutes or incites prosecutions against any citizens, growing out of his calling for assistance to fix his ballot, that I will, under the laws of this State, and the peculiarly onerous provisions of Act No. 8, of 1880, direct the Attorney-general to suppress the district attorney in these cases and take full charge of same in order that he may be put in position to give full legal effect to the opinion already rendered by him.

This action on my part is for the purpose of insuring uniformity in the enforcement of the election laws throughout the entire State, and prevent political prosecution by any partisan officials.

I am informed that the Hon. St. Clair Adams, district attorney in and for the parish of Orleans, has filed information in the Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans against numerous citizens of the parish of Orleans, who asked for assistance in the preparation of their ballots at the primary election held on Jan. 23, 1912.

Acting in accordance with the statement previously issued by me, and under the provisions of the laws of this State, I hereby request you, as Attorney-general of Louisiana, to take charge of all these prosecutions that have been instituted by information, or which may hereafter be instituted by information, or by indictment, in the Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans, or in any other parish of the State, where similar action may be taken, and conduct said prosecutions according to your interpretation of the statute governing this matter.

Respectfully yours,  
J. Y. SANDERS, Governor.

What Adams and Leaguers Say.  
District Attorney Adams stated last night that he intends to go straight ahead with the prosecutions of the cases brought to his attention until he is stopped legally from doing so.

On every complaint received by my office I will file information. I feel that my position is absolutely clear in law and in morals," said Mr. Adams.  
John M. Parker, chairman of the city campaign committee of the Good Government League, referring to Gov. Sanders' action, said:  
"We intend to go right ahead with the prosecution of election law violators. Just what course we will pursue cannot be determined until we have carefully considered the Governor's letter to the Attorney-general in a general way, however, I can say that Mr. St. Clair Adams, who is an honest, fearless, efficient District Attorney, will be backed up in the position that he has taken by the best legal talent that the league has at its command. We intend to prosecute all cases growing out of the recent primary to the full extent of the law."

## MICHEL AND SANDERS QUIT

Mr. Michel and Gov. Sanders Have Pulled Down.

Both Believe Second Primary Would be Injurious.

Michel Will Assist in Making Administration Success.

Hall Receives a Grand Demonstration at Home.

To the Democratic Voters of Louisiana:

For more than six months the State has been embroiled in all the turmoil of a general primary. During this time I have appealed to the white Democrats of my State for their suffrage as the nominee of the party for governor. I have received the kindest treatment and am indebted to many throughout the State for courtesies shown. The splendid majority given me by the citizens of New Orleans, who have known me best, has awakened in me a deep sense of gratitude, and this has been added to by the confidence reposed in me by the country electorate, as expressed by the vote cast for me on January 23.

This has not been lessened because I failed to receive a majority of the vote cast. During the campaign much feeling was expressed and bitterness engendered. Business has been unsettled and generally disturbed, a condition which I do not wish to prolong. Whatever may be my personal ambition, I believe that my duty to the State and to those friends who stood by me so loyally demands that I sacrifice my aspirations, and in that manner lend what effort I can to the dispelling all bitterness and thus relieve the State of the vexation of another election.

To Judge Hall, who received a plurality of the Democratic votes, I have extended the kindest wishes of trust and believe that he will do all within his power to further the interests of the united Democracy. I will support him as strongly as I opposed him, and will lend all my efforts to his candidacy, as the nominee of the Democratic party, and to that end I formally notify the Democrats of Louisiana that I withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic nomination as governor of my State.

JOHN T. MICHEL.  
Sanders Withdraws.  
After a conference with his friends Monday, Gov. Sanders withdrew as a candidate for the 1915 term as United States Senator against Congressman Broussard. The Governor issued the following statement:

"To-day my friends gathered at my headquarters from every nook and corner of this State in numbers and with such unanimity that a victory could not have been increased.  
After a careful survey of the situation, they believed that I still had a chance to win, and whether I did or not, they tendered me their enthusiastic and loyal support in a second primary for the United States Senate.

Deeply sensible of this mark of confidence and loyalty, I deemed that under all the existing circumstances, it would not be fair to them or to Orleans, who asked for assistance in the preparation of their ballots at the primary election held on Jan. 23, 1912.

Acting in accordance with the statement previously issued by me, and under the provisions of the laws of this State, I hereby request you, as Attorney-general of Louisiana, to take charge of all these prosecutions that have been instituted by information, or which may hereafter be instituted by information, or by indictment, in the Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans, or in any other parish of the State, where similar action may be taken, and conduct said prosecutions according to your interpretation of the statute governing this matter.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. Y. SANDERS, Governor.

What Adams and Leaguers Say.  
District Attorney Adams stated last night that he intends to go straight ahead with the prosecutions of the cases brought to his attention until he is stopped legally from doing so.  
On every complaint received by my office I will file information. I feel that my position is absolutely clear in law and in morals," said Mr. Adams.  
John M. Parker, chairman of the city campaign committee of the Good Government League, referring to Gov. Sanders' action, said:  
"We intend to go right ahead with the prosecution of election law violators. Just what course we will pursue cannot be determined until we have carefully considered the Governor's letter to the Attorney-general in a general way, however, I can say that Mr. St. Clair Adams, who is an honest, fearless, efficient District Attorney, will be backed up in the position that he has taken by the best legal talent that the league has at its command. We intend to prosecute all cases growing out of the recent primary to the full extent of the law."

Yet the probabilities were for defeat. It appeared clear to me that if it was determined to enter a second primary, State issues having already been voted upon, then my defeat, while not so in reality, would be heralded to the world as proof that Louisiana had repudiated the principles of progressive Democracy. Such would not have been the case, but the appearance would have been there and it would have been so represented by the nation by those whose interests it was to do so. I believed I had a chance of going to the United States Senate, but I would rather sacrifice that chance than to have the State of Louisiana at this time in the history of the country and of the party appear as having turned against those principles which are everywhere else the battle cries of Democracy.  
That would give Louisiana the stamp of Republicanism, from which we could not recover in years, and from which the national cause of the Democratic party might suffer a serious blow.  
The people of Louisiana have chosen not to select me as their Senator. To their voice I yield. The principles for which I fought I shall continue to espouse in whatever station I may be. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, and Louisiana must take her place in due time with the Commonwealths of the nation which have enlisted under the banner of progressive Democracy. Under other conditions, at a more auspicious time, but under the same flag, I shall continue to fight the fight for broadened opportunity to the masses of the people as opposed to those who believe that government is to enhance the profit of the favored few.  
To the thousands of loyal friends who have stood by me in this campaign I wish to express my deep appreciation and lasting gratitude.  
J. Y. SANDERS.  
Hall Welcomed.  
Monroe, La., Jan. 30.—Unparalleled in the history of Louisiana was the reception given Gov.-elect Luther E. Hall to-day by his home people—his friends and neighbors. Those who know him best and esteem him highest. No warrior returning from victorious battlefields ever was received with greater acclaim than was the standard bearer of the Democratic Good Government League when he arrived this morning from New Orleans.  
It is estimated that 4000 men, women and children gathered at the Iron Mountain station to welcome Gov.-elect Hall and his party of intimate friends, and when the train arrived pandemonium broke loose. Whistles blew, bells rang out, the men and women cheered until they were hoarse. A distinguishing feature of the enthusiastic assemblage

## INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB QUESTIONS

Copyrighted by Rev. D. S. Linscott, D. D.

PRIVILEGE OF USE PURCHASED BY THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER

### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

February 11, 1912.  
The Boy Jesus in the Temple. Luke 11:40-52.

Golden Text—How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house? Luke 11:49.

1. Verse 40—Was this experience of the child Jesus of growth, spiritually and wisdom and different to what any other child might have?

2. How much did the spirituality of Jesus depend upon his mother's training?

3. Did Jesus have any advantage over any other boy in a like environment?

4. Verses 41-42—What can you say for or against parents taking very young children to religious services?

5. What per cent of children who are religiously trained by a mother both wise and good will develop into strong religious characters?

7. What feast was it that the parents attended at Jerusalem?

8. Verses 43-45—Why was there nothing strange in the parents of Jesus not missing him for a whole day?

9. Why should parents these days not allow a twelve-year-old boy to be where they know not?

10. What clue is it safe to follow in looking for a twelve-year-old boy?

11. Was it a fact that Jesus knew his company had left Jerusalem? Give your reason.

12. Verses 46-47—How do you suppose they spent the three days before they found the boy Jesus?

13. If the parents had known their son's character intimately, would they have gone to the temple sooner?

14. Why, under the circumstances, was it not extraordinary for Jesus to be found in the midst of these rabbis?

15. What kind of a meeting today most resembles the one Jesus was found at?

16. Why would you or not say that there was anything supernatural in the precocity of Jesus?

17. Which is the better way to learn the truth and why? Listening to sermons and lectures or by questions and answers.

18. Verse 48—Ought they to have been "amazed" when they saw Jesus in such company?

19. Why is it possible and essential for parents to be acquainted with the inner life of their children? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

20. Did Mary act wisely in blaming her son? Why?

21. Verses 49-51—What did Jesus mean by his answer which his parents did not understand?

22. Verse 52—Does God grow? Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 18, 1912: The Ministry of John the Baptist. Mark 1:1-8; Luke 1:1-20.

Send the ST. TAMMANY FARMER from now till 1913, one year, for which I inclose one dollar. Count me a member of the Local Club of the Bible Question Contest.

## CORN CLUB PRIZE WINNER

How Bennie Beeson Became of National Interest.

Won Prize by Scientific Management of Crop.

John Henry Winner for the State of Louisiana.

Something of Both, as Told by Gulf Coast Farmer.

Master Bennie Beeson, a fourteen-year-old lad of Monticello, Lincoln County, Miss., was the champion Corn Club boy of the Nation in 1911, raising upon one acre of land a crop of 226 1-16 bushels.

Mississippi should, and does, feel proud of this lad's wonderful accomplishment. It shows to the world and to thousands of Mississippi's own citizens, the great possibilities of the State as corn-producing commonwealth. The South little realizes today the far-reaching effect the work of the Corn Club Boys is to have on the development and settlement of the Southern States.

The interesting part of Bennie's record is how he did it. According to the regular and official blank provided by the Department of Agriculture, Bennie "made good." When he entered the Corn Club contests, this is the report of the boys who cultivated was one acre.

The soil was dark upland, twelve inches deep. The subsoil was red clay. Corn grew on the land last year. The land was first broken in December, 1910, and again in March, 1911, and had been farmed eight years.

Condition of land at time of planting was good. Planted April 15th. Variety of seed planted "New Era."

Width of rows three feet. Plants were twelve inches apart in drill, usually two stalks to hill. The only fertilizer used was eleven loads of barnyard manure. The stand of corn was splendid. It was given surface cultivation once a week until in silk.

Did not work under a demonstration agent and was not visited by one during the year. Average yield of land around this plot, eighteen bushels. Has carefully selected seed in the field for next year's crop.

The cost of this acre of corn is estimated as follows:  
Rent of the ground, \$5.00  
Preparation of seed bed, 2.00  
Cost of seed, .25  
Cost of planting, .50  
Cost of fertilizer, 8.00  
Cost of manure, 11.00  
Cost of cultivation, 2.50  
Cost of gathering, 2.00

Total \$31.25  
Average cost per bushel, .14c  
This is a pretty fair estimate. Some of the items may appear low, especially the cost of cultivation, but the corn was worth 75c per bushel, or \$170.25. Deducting the cost of production, \$31.25, we have a net profit for the acre of \$139. Not so bad for just one acre of corn, is it? And still there are some who do not fully believe that Mississippi is one of the great corn states in the Union. The Corn Club Boys are going to make them to get anything of the kind. They are doing it already.

This child, who is putting Mississippi "on the map," is red-headed and freckle-faced and the language of one of the boys who accompanied the party of distinguished corn producers to Washington, where President Taft gave them the "glad hand" and Secretary Wilson presented them with diplomas. Bennie "ate" the prize, and he is a "winner" in the eyes of the thoughtful some of the real reasons back of the boy's striking success. It is to this and other deserving lads, among them the Henry brothers, of Louisiana, that the South must look in the coming years for record production in all lines of agriculture that will put this section in the place Nature has made possible—the top of the Hat.

The Gulf States Farmer was indeed proud to give publicity to the records of the Henry brothers, of Louisiana, in a distinguished presentation Bennie Beeson's extra-ordinary achievement.

During our last day at the capital Messrs. Martin and Beeson organized a National Corn Club, styled the "All-Star Corn Club," which will have for its members all the boys who have and will from now on win the prize trip to Washington.

The boy from Virginia, John A. Johnston, was elected president, and he had the honor of being made its first secretary.

We hope to meet once a year in different states. South Carolina may be our first state to meet in the time not yet decided upon.

MRS. JNO. H. HENRY, For JNO. H. HENRY, Jr.

## YOUNG BRIDE TAKES POISON

All Efforts to Save Her Life Prove of No Avail.

Formerly of Natalbany, But Deed Done at Houston.

While Spending Honeymoon at First-Class Hotel.

Jealousy of Her Young Husband Cause of the Act.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 23.—The body of Mrs. W. Dickson, the young bride who committed suicide here Friday night, was shipped Sunday to her home at Natalbany, La. Instructions were received to that effect from her father. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the act. The couple had been married but three weeks, and the poison was taken in the bridal suite in the Bender, a fashionable hotel.

Henry White Dickson, the groom, is almost prostrated with grief, and the officers are keeping a close watch to prevent him from taking his own life. He has made several threats to that effect. He stated that he and his bride went out autoing and that during their drive she accused him of being too attentive to other women, and a quarrel followed. He said the charges were without the slightest foundation. When they returned to the hotel she threatened to shoot herself but he took the cartridges from the pistol. She swallowed tablets, a corrosive sublimate, while the husband and a physician were trying to wrest them from her hands. She was carried immediately to the infirmary but died soon afterwards in great agony. The groom is but 22 years old and the bride appeared to be about the same age.

Dickson is the heir to a small fortune in Waco. His father made his money while engaged in the turpentine business. He died several years ago and the mother has been rather indulgent toward her son. He said that he had never been engaged in business.

Mrs. Dickson, who was formerly Miss Albion, was a pretty brunette, and was rather robust. Several costly gowns were found among her belongings at the hotel.

Jackson, Miss., THE champion corn grower, little Bennie Beeson, of Monticello, Miss., age 10, who raised 227 bushels at 14 cents, joined me.

He was on a manor during the whole week—a typical country lad, freckle-faced, red-headed and quick at repartee. He ate according to his pocket-book, sometimes "rabbit and gibbetweed," one dollar and ninety cents.

Alabama is justly proud of this young son and his native town showed its appreciation by presenting the boy with the prize trip.

While at the capital our headquarters were at the Exhibit House, and we were shown every attention and courtesy by Mr. O. B. Martin and his assistant, Mr. O. H. Beeson.

We were shown all the prominent places of the city.

The "Zoo" was full of interest for our young boys. In season car loads of paper money being carried from the Bureau of Engraving to the Treasury, guarded by six U. S. officers.

We were taken through the Houses of Senate and Representatives and saw Chief Justice White, a Louisiana, preside over the Supreme Court.

In the Department of Agriculture we met and conversed with the Hon. James Wilson, who in turn presented us with diplomas of excellency.

The banners we carried at various times were a unique idea, thanks to Mr. Beeson. They are pennant-shaped, with the year, name of State, amount of yield, and cost of production beautifully lettered on them. This easily identified each boy's yield and the State he hailed from.

Thursday morning we went in a body to the White House and were presented to President Taft. Bennie managed to deny himself of his chewing gum long enough to shake hands with the President.

Friday we had a delightful boat trip down the Potomac to that historic place, Washington's home, "Mt. Vernon." What we saw there we will never forget.

During our last day at the capital Messrs. Martin and Beeson organized a National Corn Club, styled the "All-Star Corn Club," which will have for its members all the boys who have and will from now on win the prize trip to Washington.

The boy from Virginia, John A. Johnston, was elected president, and he had the honor of being made its first secretary.

We hope to meet once a year in different states. South Carolina may be our first state to meet in the time not yet decided upon.

MRS. JNO. H. HENRY, For JNO. H. HENRY, Jr.

## THE WASHINGTON PRIZE TRIP

Master John Henry, Jr., Writes of His Experiences at the Capital.

Thanks to the bankers of the State of Louisiana, the Corn Club boy who makes the greatest yield, biggest profit and sends in the best paper on corn culture, wins a trip to Washington, D. C.

This year I was the fortunate winner. Coming from various States—fourteen in all—we numbered twenty-one. Some States had as many as three representatives.

I boarded the train at Shreveport, La., December 9, expecting to be joined by the two Texas corn champions. However, they failed to appear. At