

HARRY HOYLE LOSES LIFE IN AUTO WRECK

CAPT. CASHEN AND THREE MEMBERS OF SEWERAGE AND WATER BOARD ALSO INJURED IN ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.—Two joyriding automobile parties came to grief in New Orleans early Sunday morning. Harry Hoyle, a well-known Royal street saloon keeper, was killed in one accident and three employees of the Sewerage and Water Board were injured. In the other mishap Capt. Marcus T. Cashen, of Fire Insurance Patrol No. 1, was injured probably fatally when the joy riders' machine dashed into the fire patrol on which he was standing.

Hoyle's neck was broken when the automobile in which he and three employees of the Sewerage and Water Board had started on a ride to Lee Station, turned over. Andrew McBride, Will M. Constans and Will Mahoney, Sewerage and Water Board employees, were slightly injured. The accident occurred on the Gentilly road, alongside the Marigny Canal.

Capt. Cashen was thrown a distance of thirty feet and suffered a fracture of the base of the skull when the joy-riding party driven by Shelton dashed into the salvage wagon of the Fire Insurance Patrol at Carrollton Avenue and Bank street. Five other occupants of the joy riding machine were shaken, but not hurt. The condition of Capt. Cashen, who was removed to the Charity Hospital, is critical. The joy riders driven by Shelton were in the touring car of Dan W. Fietel, without the later's knowledge. According to the police the members of the party were under the influence of liquor.

The surviving members of the party in which Hoyle lost his life told the police that they had not been drinking. Mahoney, who lives at 735 Dryades street, has been chauffeur for the Sewerage and Water Board for several years past. He was pinned beneath the car and badly bruised. McBride, who lives at 2011 Josephine street, suffered a broken toe and body bruises. Constans, 1689 Saratoga street, has a broken collar bone and bruises. Fire Patrolmen Say Waved Lantern Failed to Stop Automobile.

The members of the joyriding party whose car struck and injured Capt. Cashen are alleged to have been drinking heavily, and members of the fire patrol charge that they disregarded danger signals and dashed into the salvage wagon while running at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. At the time of the accident two of the occupants of the automobile, which was wrecked by the impact with the heavy wagon, gave fictitious names and the chauffeur refused at the time to give his name. One of the joyriders ran away, but later was apprehended by the police. The young men who so disastrously ended their Saturday night revelry are Joseph Pettit, 1631 Caliope street; Thomas Smith, 722 Girard street; Henry Lindenman, 1529 Thalia street; Joseph Smith, and Anthony La Franco, 1300 St. Charles avenue. La Franco and Smith's first gave the names as John Smith, 1131 Carondelet street and Jack Villierie, 1618 Caliope street.

High Rate of Speed. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The automobile

truck of the Fire Insurance Patrol, returning from a fire at Poplar and Dublin streets, broke down in Carrollton avenue, near Banks when a chain adjustment rod snapped in two. When the report of the accident reached the patrol station, 732 Camp street, Superintendent James Walsh ordered out the horse-drawn wagon to haul in the disabled truck. When the wagon started out, with Frank Clark driving and Nick Bulot beside him, Capt. Cashen volunteered to go along, and climbed in the rear of the wagon. While preparing a couple of the horse patrol to the disabled automobile patrol, the joyriding automobile was observed approaching at a high rate of speed in Carrollton avenue toward Canal. Lieut. Wm. Keir, in charge of the automobile patrol crew, waved a lantern as a danger signal, and he and Patrolman McCrossin ran toward the approaching automobile, shouting to the occupants to stop. The speed of the approaching car apparently was diminished, but it struck the rear wheel of the horse patrol wagon with a crash that caused it to rebound against the electric patrol.

Capt. Cashen was standing on the rear step of the horse patrol when the collision occurred. He was thrown about thirty feet, and when his comrades reached him blood was pouring from his ears, and it was thought he was dead. Several of Capt. Cashen's comrades rushed upon the chauffeur, but cool heads prevented any extreme violence. The chauffeur says he was knocked senseless by one of the firemen, two teeth being broken by the blow.

A few minutes after the accident groans escaped Capt. Cashen, and an ambulance was called. At the Charity Hospital little hope is entertained for his recovery.

HARRY HOYLE'S NECK BROKEN. Sewerage and Water Board Auto Turns Over, Flipping Down the Occupants.

That any of the occupants of the Sewerage and Water Board's automobile escaped is considered almost a miracle.

All the occupants but Wm. Constance were pinned under the machine. He alone escaped by jumping, which he yelled for the others to do when he felt the machine careening, just as it turned into the road.

It is supposed the rear wheels hit the incline of the canal at the scene of the fatal accident and turned over before there was time for but one to escape. The machine quickly turned over, just as Constance jumped and yelled to the others to do so. Harry Hoyle, who was sitting in the tonneau, was caught by the back of the machine and his neck was broken. He never groaned. It was not known that he was dead, or the condition of any of the occupants, until Constance ran up and helped extricate the chauffeur, Mahoney, both of whom then dragged Andrew McBride from the wreck.

"The first I knew," said McBride, "was awakening out of an unconscious condition and hearing the voice of Constance asking if I was alive. I implored him to pull me out, for pains were shooting over my body and I was only then semi-conscious. He and Mahoney dragged me from the front seat, beside the chauffeur. I then held my something, I suppose the steering wheel."

It is thought that McBride and Mahoney both owe their lives to the steering wheel, which upheld the weight of the car from them. It was because of this that Mahoney escaped and managed to get loose of the wreck.

The men who had been extricated managed to draw the body of Harry Hoyle out from under the machine. As they pulled it out the head fell loosely about the shoulders and they feared the worst. He was dead, and it is the opinion of the medical authorities that he died instantly when the heavy back of the machine pinned his neck to the ground.

All the occupants were so unnerved that they were taken to a nearby house, where they were given strong coffee and later sent to the Charity Hospital, where their injuries were treated and said to be slight. They were sent to their homes in taxicabs.

The Sewerage and Water Board employees held their annual banquet at the DeSoto Hotel several hours prior to the accident, and were at the corner of Canal and St. Charles street when the party was made up. All the occupants, according to the owner's statements, were sober and were just having a little joy ride when the accident occurred. They did not appear to be intoxicated, according to the police.

The Chauffeur's Story. Mahoney, the chauffeur, said that he was summoned to Canal and St. Charles street by J. C. Burns, general foreman of the maintenance department of the Sewerage and Water

Board, to take him home. This was shortly after 1 o'clock.

"When I reached the corner, Mr. Burns and the others got in the machine and we took Mr. Burns home, 237 South Dupre street. At the corner we all went into a near-by saloon and had a drink. I took milk and I do not remember what the others took, but they were all perfectly sober. This I do remember.

"After reaching Mr. Burns' home we went in and told him good night and then got back into the machine. Harry Hoyle suggested that we go to Lee station. All seemed to agree with the suggestion, and I turned the machine in that direction.

"On reaching a short distance from the canal in the roadway, the machine, in some unaccountable manner, turned over. I cannot remember just what happened. About all I remember was that some young men got me by the arm and walked me to some house near by, where we were given coffee and awaited the ambulance," Mahoney concluded.

He has been an employee of the Sewerage and Water Board for the last five years in the capacity of chauffeur. This is his first accident. He probably did not see the incline into which he ran the machine. It is thought he, being unfamiliar with the lay of the land there, turned too short and ran directly into the incline, which is a sharp one.

Constance's Account. Constance's version of the accident is a bit more lucid than that of the others, for he was not caught in the wreck, but jumped. He was injured in the fall.

"After we had taken Mr. Burns and Mr. Hoyle in the machine we took Burns home and then Hoyle suggested that we go to Lee station. We went out Gentry road and after a very short distance I felt the automobile going down an incline. I hollered for the others to jump. I did, and probably saved my life. I ran to the overturned car and helped the chauffeur out. We tried to raise it, but it was too heavy. I know that the others were pinned underneath and thought they would be crushed.

"Not being able to raise the car, we went to someone living in the neighborhood and asked for assistance. Just about the same time we were asking for assistance of the neighbor, a wagon drove up and we went to it and asked them for assistance.

"The combined efforts of us two and those in the wagon succeeded in lifting the heavy machine from Harry Hoyle and McBride.

"Harry was dead. He must have been killed instantly, but McBride was all right, just hurt a little, and held by the steering wheel.

"We were all then taken to a nearby farmhouse and waited for the ambulance, after which we were taken to the Charity Hospital, where we found that none of us was seriously hurt. After telling the police about it, I was sent home in a taxicab."

The remains of Hoyle were removed to the morgue where they were later claimed by his wife. The coroner pronounced death due to a broken neck and internal shock.

William Mahoney was detained by the police and then released after it was found that he was blameless for the death of Hoyle and the injury of others, including himself.

The Sewerage and Water Board's automobile was damaged to the extent of \$600.

Victim of the Accident.

Harry Hoyle was born at Whittier, Ala., thirty-five years ago, at which place he received his early education. When but a young man he moved to Gulfport, Miss., and it was in that city that he first began to build up the large liquor business which he acquired. For many years he conducted a large retail and wholesale liquor establishment in Gulfport, with several branches, one of which was located at Slidell, La. When the prohibition law went into effect in Mississippi, Mr. Hoyle moved to New Orleans, and transferred his business to this city, with a branch at Slidell to supply his Mississippi customers. He was partially interested in several other saloons in this city and owned absolutely the main place of business between Canal and Iberville streets. This place was established by the deceased about two years ago, after a spirited opposition by other saloon men in the neighborhood, but Hoyle finally won out in a contest for a license. Harry Hoyle was one of the best known men in Southern Mississippi. His business affiliations extended to persons in almost every town of any size in the southern section of the State, and after coming to New Orleans from Gulfport he continued his business connections with his customers in that territory. Besides conducting his liquor business he was interested in several local industries and was a stockholder in the National Brewery of the city, holding the office of director of the company. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Eagles, Aerie, 78.

Surviving the deceased are the widow, Mrs. Rosa Seal Hoyle, and five children, all under fourteen years of age, being Harry Jr., Roderick, Thelma, Rosa and Clara. The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence, 4713 Iberville street. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

HOME MIXING OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

I have been talking home mixing of fertilizers since I have been in the parish and tried to show the farmers where it would be to their interest to buy the raw materials and make at home the grade of fertilizer that his particular soil and crops to be grown need. I have succeeded in getting a good many to do it but a good many have gone back and bought the ready-prepared stuff, called "Champion," "Red Steer," "Royal C," etc. All such will analyze about 8-2-2, which is entirely too low a grade of fertilizer for the farmer to waste his valuable time with in hauling home and distributing in the field. It is too much like doing nothing. You have to do too much to get a little done.

I want to give you some good reasons why you should say what kind of fertilizer you should use and why you should do the mixture or making at home yourself.

1st. When a farmer buys his

chemicals and mixes his own brand of fertilizers he will begin to study the needs of his soil and crops instead of letting the fertilizer man do it for him.

2nd. Only high grade materials will be used, dirt and other stuff used as a filler will be left out, causing a better grade of fertilizer to be used and made.

3rd. Special mixtures can be prepared to suit the needs of each field, each acre, and to suit the needs of the crop to be grown.

4th. By clubbing together in each neighborhood and buying the chemicals in large quantities you can save at least 30 per cent of your fertilizer bill every year.

5th. You can do as good mixing at home under some shed or out building as the factory can and you would forget of pat in the dirt.

6th. When a farmer buys his chemicals and does his own mixing he soon finds that nitrogen is the most expensive element in any fertilizer and learns that phosphoric acid and potash are the cheapest elements.

The last point is worth lots to the farmer if he will study it a bit. Nitrogen is costly, each 1 per cent of a ton will cost about \$4. Now, suppose you buy a fertilizer ready mixed for corn or sugar cane and the nitrogen content is derived from nitrate of soda, and you put the fertilizer down before planting the crop and we have lots of rain afterwards before the crop begins to feed on the fertilizer, your money is wasted as far as the nitrogen is concerned, for nitrate of soda should never be put down before planting, especially a long growing crop. The company did not tell you from what source he obtained the nitrogen. You have no quick way of finding out. By mixing the goods yourself you can leave out or put in what you want and get value received for your money.

Why do you think that one brand, one mixture, is all you need on your land when you may grow a dozen different crops on nearly as many kinds of soil? If your wife has lumbago, your daughter heart trouble, your son sprained ankle and yourself cholera morbus, you could not find a ready prepared remedy or medicine to cure all. Your family physician would have to give a special medicine for each disease, treat you so it is with soils and crops. All do not need the same fertilizer any more than all diseases need the same medicine.

If the baker was to tell you that it was useless to buy any more flour, sugar, etc., that your wife did not have sense enough to make cakes, bread and pies on this account, would you use his extra Hydrated Predigested Brand of Bread, Pudding, especially compounded to meet the needs of man, woman and child, we would say ready to "bust" our fist on his head, knowing well that he is mistaken.

Then why do you depend upon the fertilizer manufacturer to mix your fertilizers for you and then give it some selling name that is appealing to you? It is because you have never studied and figured on this thing very much. Let us figure a little right here.

Suppose you want to fertilize a field to be planted in corn and the land is a light sandy loam with red or yellow clay foundation. You need a fertilizer that would analyze 10-4-2. The ten means that the fertilizer would contain ten per cent available phosphoric acid. The four means four per cent nitrogen and the two means two per cent potash. How much and of what material is best to use? Here is the way to figure it out:

The ton is regarded as a unit in all cases, remember. We will use phosphoric acid 16 per cent available phosphoric acid, nitrate of soda, 13 per cent ammonia and muriate of potash 48 per cent actual potash in making up the mixture, that is, we will calculate the amount of each to be used in a ton of stuff that would analyze 10-4-2.

10 per cent of one ton is 200, but as the acid only contains 16 per cent, we say 200 x 100 equals 12500 pounds acid phosphate needed.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE The Entire Contents of the General Merchandise Store AT SLIDELL, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA. Consisting in Part of

a fine assortment of clothing, underwear, shirts, hosiery, mens', ladies' and misses' shoes, choice collection of hardware, tin, galvanized, crockery and other ware, millinery, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, general assortment of groceries, drugs, smoking and chewing tobacco, stationery, sugar, chocolate, coffee, cereals, soaps, cutlery, gloves, collars, etc.; also, Silent salesman, McCray refrigerator, cash registers, combination iron

safe, Toledo scale, thread and show cases, coffee mill, gasoline range, etc.; also, One horse, two wagon and one boat. In Re Thomas Brothers, Bankrupts. No. 1852 United States District Court For the Eastern District of Louisiana. Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises on Second Street, Slidell, La., by vir-

tue of an order of the Hon. Wm. William A. Bell, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated February 4, 1914, in the matter and for account the above named bankruptcy, viz: The entire contents of said store, as per inventory. Terms: Cash. Albert Paul, representing E. Pillsbury, Trustee. CLAUDE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Trustee. feb14-1t

TRUSTEE'S SALE Choice Commercial Property Known as the Thomas Brothers Mercantile Store At Slidell, St. Tammany Parish, La. Also 40 Acres of Valuable Land Near Slidell, La. In the Matter of THOMAS BROTHERS ET ALS., Bankrupts, No. 1852, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914, at 12 o'clock m., at front door of the courthouse at Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La., by virtue of an order of the Honorable William A. Bell, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated February 4, 1914, for account of the above named bankruptcy, the following described real estate, viz:

First—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the parish of St. Tammany, in section 24, township 9 south, range 14 east of St. Helena Meridian in Louisiana, being the south half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 9 south, range 14 east of St. Helena Meridian, containing

Now 4 per cent of one ton is 80 and as the nitrate only carries 18 per cent ammonia; therefore 80 x 100 equals 440 nitrate soda

18 needed.

2 per cent of one ton is 40, and the muriate carries 48 per cent potash, so 40 x 100 equals 83 muriate potash

48 needed.

This gives a total of 1773 pounds, but you say this is not a ton, and what makes the shortage. It is because you have used a high grade material. The fertilizer factory would put in 227 pounds of filler to make out the ton and you have to pay for the mixing besides. You get the same results by using the 1773 pounds of fertilizer that you mix as you would by using a ton mixed by the fertilizer factory with the same analysis made from same materials, because the filler does not do any good. It puts more labor on you, however, in having to haul the extra weight and distribute extra

48

forty (40) acres or more.

Second—A certain lot or portion of ground with all improvements thereon, within the corporate limits of the town of Slidell, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, described as follows: Beginning on Second (2nd) Street, 100 feet north of the southwest corner of square seven (7); thence due east a distance of 150 feet; along the north boundary line of the Attaway property to a post; thence north a distance of 50 feet; thence west a distance of 150 feet to Second street; thence south 50 feet to the point of commencement, as per survey made and filed by Howard Burns, J. E., on August 2d, 1912, and the official map of Slidell, La., being a portion of lot five (5) in square seven (7) of the Brugier Addition to the town of Slidell, La. Square seven (7) is bound-

ed east by Third (3rd) street, south by Fremaux avenue, west by Second (2nd) street, and north by Teddy avenue, as per the official map of Slidell, La. The improvements comprise the one-story frame building, nicely subdivided into store, with necessary shelves, etc. In a choice and central location.

Terms—Cash. Acts of Sale and the costs of all certificates at the expense of the purchaser before Gabriel Fernandez, Jr., Notary Public. Purchaser to assume the 1914 taxes over and above the price of adjudication. A deposit of 10 per cent exacted at the moment of adjudication. By Albert Paul, representing E. Pillsbury, Trustee. CLAUDE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Trustee. feb14-mch14-5t

I am glad to note the interest taken in rotation of crops in the vicinity of Covington, as well as in other sections of the parish. I am especially proud of the fact that a good acreage is to go in tomatoes for the coming factory, here—some fifteen acres already promised. This should sound good to the business men of the town, as the more prosperous the farmer the more money he has to spend, and better times as a result, for everybody. Let us all help in any way we can to make business pick up, encourage the farmer, give him a good word, and he will appreciate it and it will do you good.

Encourage these men who are operating this canning factory and trying to do all in their power to better conditions. Tell them if they will put up good stuff that you will do your business with them and keep the money in the parish which has heretofore go to swell the pockets of men in other sections of the country. G. C. LEWIS, Farm Demonstrator.

In applying the acid you would use about 312 pounds to the acre, and in side dressing with the nitrate and muriate you would use about 130 pounds to the acre.

I want all farmers to read the above and think over it as the fertilizer question is one of importance and the money spent for it should give the best results obtainable.

Advertisement for SELZ shoes. Features a large image of a shoe and text: 'There's Something to a Name - When You Buy Shoes'. Includes the SELZ logo and 'SMITH'S "/>

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Text: 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Insures the most delicious and healthful food By the use of Royal Baking Powder a great many more articles of food may be readily made at home, all healthful, delicious, and economical, adding much variety and attractiveness to the menu.' Includes contact information for Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.