

The St. Tammany Farmer.

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

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914

VOL. XXXX NO 24

MEXICO NEWS GIVES LITTLE CHANGE IN SITUATION

SWEEPING VICTORIES REPORTED FOR CONSTITUTIONALISTS NEAR SAN LUIS POTOSI

MEXICO CITY THREATENED FROM THE WEST

Senator Bradley Asked in the Senate If Repeal was to Furnish Immunity for Waiting Mexico.

Washington, May 6.—While the Mexican situation was outwardly calm today, pending the formal opening of the conference of South American mediators at Niagra Falls, Canada, May 18, there continued an active undercurrent of discussion and preparation for the peace plans, and at the same time definite reports reached the Constitutionalists headquarters here of sweeping victories of their forces near San Luis Potosi and other points far south of Saltillo, where it was thought the next big battle would occur.

The news of Constitutionalists successes reached here in dispatches from Gen. Carranza to Raphael Zubaran, minister of the interior in the Constitutional Cabinet, who had a direct wire set up to the headquarters of Gen. Carranza in Chihuahua today. Gen. Carranza's message showed that three converging campaigns were in active operation, each within three hundred miles of Mexico City. Gen. Obregon, with 15,000 men, operating from the Pacific coast side, had captured all the intervening territory, was besieging Mazatlan, and was threatening Mexico City from the west.

Nearby Mexico City, another division, Gen. Carranza, reported, had fought a battle at Panzacola, near San Luis Potosi, which is 300 miles north of Mexico City. This is the southernmost point which the Constitutionalists have reached in Central Mexico, and with the army now attacking Tampico, they declare that the general advance on the Mexican capital is to be made within a few weeks from three sides.

The significance of these Constitutionalists successes lay in the fact that San Luis is far south of Saltillo, and only 300 miles from Tampico on the west and Mexico City on the south. Gen. Carranza's report of the desperate condition of the Federalists at Mazatlan was coincident with reports from Rear Admiral Howard, who stated that a land and sea engagement was carried on there all yesterday, the Constitutionalists firing rifles and field guns from Piedra Island, while the Federal gunboat Morelos was supported by the Federal shore batteries.

Extending Vera Cruz Lines. Aside from the notable Constitutionalists success, the chief military movement of the day was the authorization to Gen. Funston to extend his lines at Vera Cruz as might be required for defensive purposes without, however, undertaking any aggressive operations. A report also came from Gen. Funston that he could get no definite information as to the active movements by the Federalists under Gen. Maas, but he construed what they were doing as being merely defensive. No further reinforcements have been ordered for Vera Cruz, nor has there been any sign of Gen. Wood moving to the front to assume command.

The naval situation was shown in reports from Rear Admiral Badger as to the Atlantic coast points, and from Rear Admiral Henshaw as to conditions on the Pacific coast side. Admiral Badger stated that sharp firing had occurred between Mexican Federalists and Constitutionalists mid-way between Vera Cruz and Tampico, and he added that rumors reached him through Admiral Mayo that some of Villa's forces intended to take and burn Tampico. Admiral Mayo put no faith in reports of a dispute between Federalists and Constitutionalists elements about Tampico.

Mexico in Debate. Congress again came into the Mexican situation today, when a caustic debate occurred in the Senate over the resolution of Mr. Lippitt of Rhode Island, asking President Wilson for information as to his reported support of Pancho Villa for next ruler of Mexico. The resolution was tabled by a viva voce vote, but not until Senator Lippitt had discussed reports of the administration's support of "Villainous Villa," the landing at Vera Cruz and other incidents.

Mexico also crept into the debate on the repeal of the Panama toll exemption at when Senator Bradley of Kentucky, declared that the repeal was "to purchase immunity for a continuation of watchful waiting Mexico."

The South American mediators completed their plans for beginning the conference at Niagra Falls. Headquarters will be established at a leading hotel there, which consented to advance the date of its opening in order to accommodate the conference. The mediators with

their secretaries, stenographers, etc., will make a party of about fifteen. They will leave here on the 14th to prepare for the opening conference on the following Monday. The Huerta delegates are expected to arrive by way of Montreal, coming thence to Niagra Falls.

Gen. Carranza Out. The mediators definitely announced today that they would proceed with their work without regard to the course of Carranza, in coming in or remaining out of the conference. They have made no further overtures to him, and if he comes in it will be voluntary on his part.

In quarters outside of the mediators, however, pressure is being applied to Carranza to bring him into the conference. It is believed to be the desire of the United States that he should participate in order that the entire Mexican trouble may be brought within any settlement secured.

The United States delegates have not been named. Secretary Bryan said today, however, that there was no truth in published intimations that the United States might not appoint delegates and thus withhold participation in the conference. He will talk further with President Wilson before the names are announced.

Anxiety concerning the whereabouts of Vice and Deputy Consul John R. Sullivan of Saltillo, who disappeared while on a mission to San Luis Potosi, were not allayed during the day, no replies having been received to the messages of inquiry addressed to Mexico City. Dr. Edward Ryan, the American Red Cross agent arrested on a charge of espionage, and Consul Bonney and wife of San Luis Potosi, are among the refugees in Mexico City.

CHARTER OF THE LAKE NAVIGATION COMPANY

United States of America, State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans, Parish of St. Tammany.

Be it known, that on this twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, before me, Theodore A. Beck, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State, they do hereby covenant and agree, bind, form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter join or become associated with them, into a corporation and body politic in law, and under the following agreements, to-wit:

The name of this corporation shall be the Lake Navigation Company, and under that name it shall exist for ninety-nine years from this day. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name and to use a corporate seal, to hold, receive, purchase, convey, sell, mortgage, property, real personal and mixed, and to establish regulations for the management of the corporation. Its domicile shall be in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and all citations shall be served on the president, and in his absence on the secretary.

The objects of this corporation shall be the operation of one or more boats for the carrying of passengers and freight in all bodies of water within the State of Louisiana.

The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, which shall be paid for in cash. All shares shall be full paid and non-assessable, and no transfers of stock shall be made binding on the corporation unless made on its books.

All corporate powers of this company shall be vested in a Board of Directors composed of ten stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the first Monday of April of each year by the stockholders. A majority of votes cast shall elect. Stockholders shall vote in person or by proxy and shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him. All elections shall be held after ten days notice by mail to each stockholder. The directors elected shall hold office for one year or until successors are elected. No failure to elect shall be regarded as forfeiture of this charter. All vacancies on board shall be filled by remaining directors. The board at its first meeting shall elect from among its number, a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. It may combine two last mentioned offices and may elect secretary who is not a stockholder.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for contracts, debts or debts of corporation, nor shall any mere informality in organization have effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing stockholder to any liability beyond unpaid balance due on shares owned by him.

Upon the dissolution of this corporation by expiration of charter or otherwise, three liquidators elected from among stockholders shall have full power and authority to settle all business and affairs of corporation. This corporation may be dissolved with assent of majority of stockholders.

This done and passed in duplicate at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year above written, in the presence of

WHIT. RIGGS WINS FIRST PLACE IN DEBATE

COVINGTON HIGH SCHOOL BOY CARRIES OFF FIRST HONORS AT BATON ROUGE.

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL

Has Always Been Prominent in Debate and Declamation in School and Other Affairs Here.

Whitaker Riggs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker Riggs, of Covington, has proven the wisdom of his selection to compete at the State High School Rally, at Baton Rouge, May 1, 1914, as a representative of the Covington High School, of which he is a pupil. He defended the policy of Secretary Daniels in building up the navy of the United States, and he did it in such manner that he won first place in the debate and was awarded the gold medal, thus giving distinguished honors to his school and winning for himself the highest praise for his accomplishments as a debater. The honor is one that not only Covington but the whole parish will be proud of. We give below his argument as delivered:

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen: The question before us is: Resolved, that the policy of Secretary Daniels for the building of the navy is for the best interests of this country.

In interpreting this question, we must notice especially the two terms "building," which in the above sense includes the erecting as well as the support of the navy, and the term "best interests," which means that this policy is the one that can be best utilized to the benefit or injudicious of this country.

Taking the question as a whole, the policy of Secretary Daniels resolves itself practically into three parts, namely:

A conservative increase in the equipment of our navy;

An ambition to make the navy a great university with college extensions, afloat and ashore;

And an economical production of armor-plate and munitions of war. The above policy stands midway between two extremes. The first one of the opposition advocates complete disarmament, introduced by a naval holiday, with a result of world-wide peace. A beautiful theory!

The other opposing proposition favors the building of enough battleships to keep pace with any nation of the world.

In answer to the first argument, we say that Secretary Daniels favors universal peace as strongly as any one. But he does differ in the method of obtaining that peace. The naval holiday proposition, which means that there should be a cessation in the building of battleships for one year, is impractical. The Honorable Winston Churchill of England advocates this vacation policy, but would England as a whole concede to it should the United States take the initiative? No single nation, with large interests, can safely take a vacation in the building of battleships. That much desired vacation, if it comes at all, must come through the concerted action of all nations. However, "it is not a vacation we need, but a permanent policy to guard against extravagant and needless expansions," says Secretary Daniels.

Even now Russia refuses to call the 1915 Hague Conference unless she is assured that the complete disarmament question be omitted.

So we see that the conditions are not yet ripe for complete disarmament, nor for the theoretical means to that end—a naval holiday.

The other policy, that of an excessive increase in our navy, is equally impractical. It is not a vacation we need, but a permanent policy to guard against extravagant and needless expansions," says Secretary Daniels.

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strongly supported by our Navy League.

This League stands for battleships, sufficient in number to defend our coasts and possessions, to make effective American policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Restriction of Oriental Immigration, the Open Door of Trade and the Neutrality of the Panama Canal, and finally, sufficient military opposition. With the above policy, Secretary Daniels agrees heartily, but what constitutes a sufficient number of battleships? The secretary does not believe with the League that this sufficiency cannot be gained, unless we rank first or second in the size of our navy.

Secretary Daniels supported by the General Board of our navy advocates an increase along conservative lines, as follows: Two dreadnaughts, eight destroyers and three submarines, annually. This increase, he proves, would neither become a financial burden to the country, nor could our navy become obsolete. At the same time it would provide adequate protection for our 21,000 miles of sea coast and would insure us against war and its financial burdens, one of the principal features of which in the long-standing pension list. This rate of increase is claimed by the Secretary to be enough to give us that national prestige of which Washington spoke when he said, "If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." This statement needs no other verification than our present experience with Mexico.

The second point of value in the Secretary's policy is the educational benefit to the individuals enlisted, and thus to the country at large.

At present there are four training schools and eight technical schools for recruits maintained by the government. It is the ambition of Secretary Daniels to make every ship a school. The majority of the instructors on shipboard will be young officers fresh from Annapolis, who will have value of this work impressed upon them. Such a school for academic, vocational and technical instruction has already been introduced on board the Des Moines and the results are promising. It is contemplated to establish these schools upon the ships and at the shore stations by the first of January, 1915.

Already, men who leave the navy after receiving the training offered, are eagerly employed by business men. What a much more gratifying result will the additional training bring about, and how many thousands of useful individuals, who would otherwise have been neglected, will our country possess? And surely an educated populace always accrues to the best interest of a nation.

The last item in Secretary Daniels' policy deals with the economic expenditure of government money. He recommends appropriations for a government owned armor-plate factory, an increase in the gun factory powder factories and torpedo works, and that the navy should become the producer and refiner of oil for its own use.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that the department can save money by making its powder, guns and torpedoes. It is not open to doubt that it can save large sums when it can make its own armor-plate and gun-forgings.

The three armor-plate factories now in existence in the United States have acknowledged the formation of a combine among them, because, so they say, when one gets the bid on a government contract the other two share its profits. It has been proven by expert investigators, that if the government owned a ten thousand ton armor factory, it could save upwards of one million dollars a year.

Under our present system of getting armor-plate from private companies, any improvements in the manufacture or composition of the armor become the property of all the world. Only recently the Bethlehem Steel Co. embodied some of our improvements in the warship of another nation. For this reason Japan, among other nations, has erected its own armor-making plant and has surrounded it with secrecy.

As to the fuel on board battleships, the superiority of oil over coal has been fully demonstrated and is no longer a matter of experiment. Accordingly, Mr. Daniels recommends in his policy of economy that the government produce and refine its own oil. At present the United States is importing 10,000,000 barrels for its use as it did in 1911. This is a wasteful waste of government money and can be avoided by the production of this fuel from the petroleum reserves, and by the erection of a refinery.

In reviewing our subject we notice that the policy of Secretary Daniels agrees with his opponents in the points that they consider for the best interests of the country, namely, the world-wide peace policy of the one, and the equipment and maintenance of an adequate navy of the other. However, in the statement of his own policy, he enlarges on these principles and says that world-wide peace can be secured only through an adequate navy. An adequate navy constitutes, for us, an increase of two dreadnaughts, eight destroyers and three submarines annually. In addition he would liberally educate the men to be employed on these ships. And finally he would have the government manufacture and produce its own supplies and munitions of war.

This policy, when taken seriously, must prove for the best interests of the country, politically, educationally and economically.

Pleasant Nile Ointment is worth more to the sufferer from piles than its weight in gold. Try it. At the Beach Drug Store, Mandeville. If you don't live in Mandeville, write for it.

T. A. BECK, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Clerk of Court Ex-Officio Recorder of Mortgages in and for the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Lake Navigation Company, was this day duly recorded in my office, in Charter Book No. 1, folio 25.

A true copy. T. A. BECK, Notary Public. Covington, La., April 27, 1914.

ST. PAUL CLUB SHOWS GOOD BASEBALL RECORD

TABULATED RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SEASON THUS FAR.

COMMAGERE CREDITED AS A TOPNOTCHER

St. Paul Won From the Crack St. Tammany Team Sunday by Score of 5 to 1.

St. Paul defeated the St. Tammany Club last Sunday at Madisonville by a score of 5 to 1, adding this crack team to their list of defeated, and giving the Madisonville people a chance to see some very good ball playing. Wild throwing gave the St. Tammany club one run in the third inning and wild throwing in the seventh inning helped St. Paul along two runs.

A recapitulation of the sundry records, which appear in our columns to-day show that the baseball team representing the St. Paul College have had easy sailing in the four games that this tabulation comprises, first in having won three games, and second in having a shade of the 18 records compiled, by leading in eleven of them, chief of which was four double plays executed to their opponents none, no passed balls to opponents 2, 19 runs to opponents 16 (almost double), 23 stolen bases to opponents only 7, and a batting average of .168 to opponents .155.

Their record of winning 7 and losing only 2 games this season, one of which was the defeat at the hands of the New Orleans Southern League Club, tends to strengthen the assertion that the Fathers in charge of the college acted wisely and well when they secured the services of Foster Commager, who needs no introduction in this southern country, as his past record at the various clubs in New Orleans will attest, and I might mention last year's record of the A. A. U. meet at Birmingham, Ala., at which the boys from this college helped to put Covington on the map and incidentally paved the way for the highest honor conferred by this association—the selection of Covington for the annual meet, which will be held on the 12th and 13th of next month.

The cinder track has been completed, the baseball diamond rearranged to suit location of mammoth grand stand now under construction, and every day the athletes can be seen in a grueling test of supremacy, and all of them confident of bringing home the bacon to the Orono Belt College.

Record of St. Paul Baseball Team. Batting Averages:

| Names | AB | R | H | P | C |
|---------------------|----|---|-----|-----|---|
| Michelle, 2b..... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 429 | |
| Chauvin, lf..... | 17 | 2 | 6 | 353 | |
| Diabler, c..... | 16 | 2 | 18 | 187 | |
| Cassagne, 1b..... | 3 | 2 | 182 | | |
| Daigle, ss..... | 13 | 0 | 2 | 154 | |
| Hughes, rf..... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 143 | |
| Lansing, 2b rf..... | 16 | 3 | 2 | 126 | |
| Gueno, cf..... | 11 | 4 | 1 | 091 | |
| Landy, 3b..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | 071 | |
| Delcambre, p..... | 11 | 1 | 0 | 000 | |

Fielding Averages:

| Names | PO | A | E | P | C |
|-------------------|----|----|---|------|---|
| Michelle, 2b..... | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1000 | |
| Diabler, c..... | 48 | 8 | 2 | 966 | |
| Cassagne, 1b..... | 35 | 2 | 2 | 949 | |
| Delcambre, p..... | 2 | 14 | 1 | 941 | |
| Landy, 3b..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 778 | |
| Lansing, rf..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 750 | |
| Daigle, ss..... | 4 | 7 | 4 | 733 | |
| Gueno, cf..... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 714 | |
| Lansing, 2b..... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 571 | |
| Hughes, rf..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 500 | |
| Chauvin, lf..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 000 | |

Extra Base Hits, Sacrifice Hits and Stolen Bases.

Two base hits, Lansing and Chauvin 2, Didier and Michelle 1. Total of 6 to opponents 3. Three base hits, St. Paul 0, opponents 2. Sacrifice hits, Daigle 1. Total 1 to opponents 2. Stolen bases, Chauvin 6, Gueno 5, Lansing 3, Michelle 1, Cassagne 2, Daigle, Landry, Delcambre, Hughes and Didier 1 each. Total 23, to opponents 7.

Pitching Record.

| Names | Games | AB | R | H | P | C |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|---|---|---|---|
| Delcambre, games, 4, innings 36, | | | | | | |
| runs 10, hits 21, struck out 48, base | | | | | | |
| on balls 9, hit by pitcher 1, won 3, | | | | | | |
| lost 1. Percentage 750. | | | | | | |

Opponents, games 4, innings 33, runs 19, hits 21, struck out 55, base on balls 9, hit by pitcher 2, won 1, lost 3. Percentage 250.

Team Batting and Fielding.

| Names | AB | R | H | P | C |
|----------------|-----|----|----|-----|---|
| St. Paul..... | 125 | 19 | 21 | 168 | |
| Opponents..... | 129 | 10 | 20 | 755 | |

Fielding.....

CHARTER OF THE ABITA SPRINGS BASEBALL AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany.

Be it known and remembered that on this 1st day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, before me, Anthony O. Pons, a notary public in and for the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, therein residing, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all of the full age of majority, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the state of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations, they do hereby form themselves into and organize a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the Abita Springs Baseball and Athletic Association, and by that name it shall have and enjoy succession for the term of ninety-nine years from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved. It shall have the power to sue and be sued, to borrow money, hold, purchase, lease, sell and hypothecate real and personal property; to make and use a corporate seal; to elect, name and appoint directors, managers and agents; and to establish by-law rules and regulations for the management of the business and affairs of the said corporation as may be necessary, the same to alter at pleasure; also to make and issue bonds and other evidences of debt, and to secure by mortgage or otherwise.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the town of Abita Springs, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and all citations or other legal process shall be served on the president, and in his absence on the vice president, and in the absence of both on the secretary-treasurer.

The objects and purposes of this corporation shall be to promote social and physical culture; to encourage the many art and to engage, for profit or pleasure, in the various sports such as baseball, foot ball, boxing exhibitions and athletics of all kinds; billiards, pools, bowling alley and all kinds of games and for these purposes it shall have the power to buy, lease, receive donations, and lay out grounds, erect buildings, platforms and grandstands; to make enclosures and to charge admission to such games or exhibitions, or rent privileges for same; to provide for the comfort or pleasure of its patrons, and generally to do all things necessary, requisite or convenient to carry out the purposes above set forth.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares of the par value of one (\$1) dollar each, payable either in cash or for property, leases, rights, franchises or labor or services rendered to aid corporation, and on such terms and conditions as the board of directors may deem proper. This corporation shall become a going concern when three thousand (\$3,000) dollars are subscribed to its capital stock.

All the powers of this corporation shall be vested in a board of directors composed of not more than five (5) directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The first board of directors shall be composed of Steve Vaccaro, Chas Biggio and F. P. Vaccaro, Jr., with Steve Vaccaro, president; F. P. Vaccaro, secretary-treasurer. They shall hold office until the second Wednesday in January, 1915, or until their successors shall have been duly elected.

Any failure to hold an annual meeting shall not cause a forfeiture of this act of incorporation, and any vacancy occurring in the board of directors from any causes, or to increase the members thereof to the maximum number, shall be filled by the remaining or present directors. After the expiration of the tenure of office of the hereinabove named directors the board of directors shall elect from their number a president and a vice president, and from their number or otherwise a secretary-treasurer, and all boards of directors shall appoint such agents and managers as may be necessary, and shall have the right to dismiss them at pleasure. All acts of sale, purchase, lease or others shall be signed by the president, or in case of his absence or inability to act, by the vice president. On the second Wednesday in January, 1915, and annually thereafter there shall be held a meeting of stockholders to elect directors for the ensuing year, which said meeting shall be called after ten days notice; said notice shall be deposited in the mail postage prepaid and directed to each stockholder at his or her own address. At said meeting directors shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of votes cast shall be necessary to elect. Each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote. The shareholders shall vote in person or by written proxy. Only shareholders shall be eligible as directors.

No stock shall be transferred except upon the books of the corporation, on surrender of the original certificate. No stockholder shall ever be held liable for any contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due on his respective shares.

Any stockholder may sell, assign, or transfer his stock provided thirty (30) days prior notice of such intention to sell, assign or dispose, or transfer the same be given this association and the other stockholders thereof shall have the first privilege of purchasing same, after which thirty (30) days notice the said stock

may be sold in open market.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or amended, or this corporation may be dissolved by a vote of three-fourths of the stock represented at a general meeting held for that purpose. After due notice shall have been given in the manner provided for in Article V, and in case of dissolution or termination of this act of incorporation, two commissioners shall wind up and settle the affairs of this corporation, who may be stockholders or otherwise, and elected at said general meeting, by a majority vote, and in the event of a disagreement between them, they shall select an umpire whose decision shall be final.

This done and passed in my office in the town of Abita Springs, on the day, month and year hereinabove first written, in the presence of Richard Frutthaler and John J. Finn, competent witnesses, who herewith sign their names, together with the said witnesses, and me, Notary, and the said witnesses in addition have set opposite their names the number of shares subscribed by them so that this act shall also serve as the original subscription list, all after due reading of the whole.

Steve Vaccaro, 1500 shares, \$1500. Chas. Biggio, 1490 shares, \$1490. Felix Vaccaro, per S. Vaccaro, 1490 shares, \$1490.

Witnesses: Richard Frutthaler, John J. Finn, A. O. PONS, Notary Public.

I certify that this instrument was filed for record February 18, 1914, at 11 a. m. Recorded February 18, 1914, in Mortgage Book "U", page 166 of the official records.

W. E. BOESSMAN, Dy. Clerk & Ex-Officio Recorder.

GOOD ROADS IN ST. TAMMANY PARISH NOW THE CALL

THOSE ATTENDING COMMITTEE MEETING PLEASUED WITH WORK THUS FAR

UP TO THE PEOPLE VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS

Bonds Contracted for at Good Price and General Sentiment Seems Favorable for the Tax.

There was a meeting of the Good Roads Committee Wednesday, and there has never been a meeting of prominent citizens at which there has been a greater expression of confidence in good results for an undertaking. The good roads proposition is one in which there can be no divided opinion among intelligent men. The value of good roads has been so thoroughly demonstrated that there can be no argument against them. The proposed system of obtaining them, by a long time bond issue, makes the cost fall lightly on the people and enables the building of the roads in a short time so that there will be a system of good roads all over the parish, and not a road built here one year and there another year, to fall into a dilapidated condition before another can be finished. If the election carries, and there is little doubt that it will, travel in any part of the parish will soon be an easy matter. Property will be increased in value, the cost of transportation will be cheapened, and the farmer will be able to get produce to market where it has been impossible heretofore because of the bruised condition of vegetables and fruits at their destination.

Talk everywhere is in favor of good roads, and such men as Henry Keller, Theo. Dandinger, Sr., W. A. Hood, Fritz Salmen, Walter Parker, E. J. Domergue, Jr., A. L. McCrory, Harvey E. Ellis, John Schneider, Jao. A. Todd and C. R. Schultz, who attended the meeting of the committee, voiced the sentiments of a very large majority of the people of St. Tammany parish when they rejoiced that the time has finally arrived when the people would have an opportunity of voting on a question that was of such great importance to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The pre-election work of committee is about completed. They have done an excellent thing in getting the proposition before the people in a shape to be intelligently voted upon. The bonds have been contracted for at a good price, and it is now up to the people to say whether they want good roads or not. If by any chance the tax should be defeated, we may fight it out with the big holes for many years to come, and we will witness the disappearance of business to more progressive sections. Today a day of progress. We must travel alone or be left behind.

In this connection we wish to say that the proposed tax has nothing to do with the building of any connecting state highway or any proposed road to New Orleans or anywhere else. The money is to be used purely and simply for the building of good roads throughout the parish in every ward in the parish.

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