

D. H. MASON, Editor

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TOMATO CLUB GIRL WHO IS A WINNER



THE STORY OF MY TOMATO CROP.

I am glad to be a tomato club member. I love out door life so much. I have helped papa do light farm work even since I have been large enough and must say I love to watch plants grow. Although I never had any plants to call my very own, until I became a club member, and planted one-tenth acre in tomatoes.

I planted my tomato seed on March 13th, and transplanted my plants April 28th. I saw the first tomato May 27th.

This was a great thought to me, that they were my tomatoes to plant, to cultivate, pick, and can.

I started late and had many difficulties. It was a cold, dry spring, and I had to carry water and water two-thirds of my plants when I set them out. I only got a few more than four hundred plants on my plot.

a few potato bugs, which I caught and killed. I am sure I put up as brave a fight against these pests as any European warrior has against his enemy.

I used a hose and a fine tooth cultivator to cultivate my plants.

There never was a day when I was home that I didn't go look at my plants. My delight to stroll out late in the afternoon all through my plants and watch the beautiful picture they painted. A strong healthy plant tied to a hidden stake with the heavy green foliage and clusters of five and six tomatoes, which seems to be saying "I am glad I am a strong plant, free from wilt and insects. This picture will last in my memory throughout all my life if I live to be old."

I went to three demonstration meetings. On July 21 I got up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drove fourteen miles to a meeting at Covington, and besides learning how to can tomatoes, Miss Keeler taught us club girls how to make biscuits.

I have a hot weather canning machine, No. B. I always sterilized the cans ten minutes, and rinsed them down on a clean cloth before filling with tomatoes. I can in my own capping steel and tipping copper.

I canned 385 No. 2 cans of tomatoes from those plants, 16 bottles of ketchup, 7 gallons green tomatoes for pickles, and 38 dozen for home use.

There never was any organization that I was more enthused over than the tomato club work.

I am twelve years old, and this is my first year in the work. I would like to remain a true member until I get the full course.

Yours truly,
LARCAY TALLEY.

LARCAY TALLEY is one of the St. Tammany parish girls who have distinguished themselves in the work of the Girls' Tomato Clubs, having been awarded a first prize at the recent parish fair. The Tomato Clubs have been under the instruction of Miss Martha Williams, who was a prize winner at the State Fair, representing St. Tammany parish. The following story, written by Miss Larcay, gives the history of her success in tomato growing, and if you read between the lines you will discover those traits of character that bring success, an interest in the work and the getting of pleasure out of the labor:

Lieutenant Governor Barret Speaks to Small Audience on Wet Thursday Night at Courthouse

Lieut. Gov. T. C. Barret and Hon. L. A. Fontenot got into wet territory Wednesday when they opened their campaign as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, for it was raining when they entered the courthouse to keep their engagement to speak. Notwithstanding this, they were honored by the presence of one woman who braved the weather to signify her interest in the cause of prohibition.

Hardly any one had put in an appearance, and Mr. Fontenot and two other gentlemen were talking with their hats on in the auditorium when the lady entered. Immediately hats were removed and Mr. Fontenot continued with his statement that he had said he would talk if there were only five people to listen to him. Mr. Barret, however, seemed nervous and fearful of a frost. He was at the New Southern Hotel and seemed to feel that it might be better to postpone the meeting to a more propitious occasion. He was not wise to the fact that Covington meetings always take place long after the hour fixed. When he was notified that an audience was gradually arriving, he took courage and came to the courthouse, and by the time he had started to speak quite a number of the seats in the court-room were occupied. Hon. C. S. E. Babington, who is well known in Covington, accompanied the speakers from Bogalusa to Franklinton, where they had spoken Tuesday. The speakers were introduced by Mr. E. G. Davis to the 35 present.

Mr. Barret defended himself from the charge that his conversion to prohibition was a sudden change of heart. He said that he had always believed in the kind of Democracy that gave the people what they wanted, and indicated by a majority. He reviewed the high cost of living problem and charged it to the disparity between producer and consumer. That the boss-ridden cities were drawing from the country heavily taxed and protected by special legislation. He believed in equal taxation of taxes. He believed in good roads, because they brought the country people closer to the towns and schools. He spoke of Kansas, Kentucky and other states that were making good under prohibition, and of the fact that 198 of the members of Congress were in favor of national prohibition. He believed that what the people wanted they should have, and that they should have it governed by an assembly of seven hundred New Orleans ward bosses.

As to the vetoing of an amendment to the Constitution, Mr. Barret said such a promise was of no value because the Supreme Court had decided that an amendment required a two-thirds vote, it could not be vetoed.

New Orleans, the best harbor in the world, was being ousted by such cities as Atlanta and Birmingham. That if liquor interests were so beneficial, it was peculiar that with all its advantages as a port, and with 2200 saloons and 700 blind tigers, New Orleans was unable to get on

of the regional banks.

Mr. Davis then introduced Hon. L. A. Fontenot.

Mr. Fontenot said he was not making his fight on the demerits of his opponents, but upon his own record. That he had not even mentioned the names of his opponents, and would not do so except in self defense. That he had not reached the perfection of the scriptural injunction that required the presentation of the charges against the legislator. The prohibitory question bill passed the house and senate if the veto power would be used. That he thought the people had the right to settle the question of whether they wanted prohibition or not and he was willing to give them the opportunity. The cry had always been raised in the questions of gambling and lottery and races that the time was inopportune, and the plea was now being made that the time was inopportune. He cited many acts of the legislature that had been beneficial to the people, and called attention to the fact that the fremen had presented him with a silver service at a public reception for services rendered, and he referred to quite a number of letters from heads of labor board and organizations that expressed appreciation of his services, and of his anti-trust laws, etc. He said he was in favor of replacing the fee system with salaries, but that he was in favor of good salaries for good men and of the reduction of the membership of the legislature to one from each district. He would not ask the bosses of New Orleans if he might be lieutenant governor.

Police Jury Proceedings of Wednesday November 17th

Contract Awarded to Henry Keller, of Slidell, For Maintenance of Public Roads of the Parish, for a Period of Three Years.

Covington, La., Nov. 17, 1915.	
The police jury met in regular session on above date.	
Present: Herman Schultz, president; Louis Peters, Wm. Fruhl, E. E. Talley, A. D. Crawford, Jno. A. Todd, J. B. Howze, F. L. Dutach.	
Absent: Geo. F. Bierhorst and B. A. Schneider.	
It was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.	
Carried.	
The following report was read: Statement of T. E. Brewster, tax collector, for the month of October, 1915:	
Parish tax:	
Criminal fund	32.27
Road fund	11.14
School fund	16.73
General fund	5.57
	55.61
Corporation tax:	
Criminal fund	10.64
Road fund	5.32
School fund	7.98
	23.94
Poll tax	37.05
Special road tax	16.81
Railroad tax	15.28
School tax ward 2	10.79
School tax ward 3	5.83
School tax ward 6	5.58
School tax ward 8	0.6

School tax ward 10	4.19
Per capita tax	10.45
License	48.98
Dist. Atty. costs	30.00
Fines	18.00
	188.52
Grand Total	273.15
Amounts available to each fund:	
Criminal fund	52.91
Road fund	43.52
School fund	105.99
General fund	55.45
Railroad fund	15.28
	273.15
Grand Total	273.15
I certify the above to be a true and correct statement of all amounts collected by me for above mentioned funds, from October 1st, 1915, to October 31, 1915, inclusive.	
T. E. BREWSTER, Tax Collector.	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of November, 1915.	
N. GILLES, By Clerk of Court.	
It was moved by Wm. Bruhl, seconded by E. E. Talley, that above report be accepted as read.	
Carried.	
The following bids were received:	
To the Honorable President and Members of the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish, La.:	
In accordance with your advertisement asking for bids for the maintenance of public roads of this parish, I beg to submit the following bid:	
I will agree to maintain such roads of the parish as are now completed and those now in course of construction, and any further roads that might be constructed during the term of contract, as follows:	
Maintenance.	
Roads built under State supervision, namely, Covington-Franklinton and Covington-Slidell roads at \$50.00 per mile, per annum.	
Roads built by parish at \$40.00 per mile, per annum.	
Re-surfacing.	
At such times as your road supervisor may order, at \$50 per mile additional.	
Washouts.	
Replacing of dirt due to washouts or other causes, at 30 cents per cubic yard additional.	
In maintaining of the roads it is understood that I am to keep culverts and bridges clear of trash, logs, etc., and that the parish is to furnish any material necessary for repairs on force account, namely, me to receive 10 per cent over and above the actual cost of material and labor.	
If awarded the contract I am prepared to furnish the necessary bond.	
Respectfully submitted, H. A. ROUSSEAU.	
To the Honorable President and Members of the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish, La.:	
In accordance with your advertisement asking for bids for the maintenance of public roads of this parish, I beg to submit the following bid:	
I will agree to maintain such roads of the parish as are now completed and those now in course of construction, and any further roads that might be constructed during the term of contract, as follows:	
Maintenance.	
Roads built under State supervision, namely, Covington-Franklinton and Covington-Slidell roads, at \$40	

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Colonel Pleasant Speaks to Large and Enthusiastic Crowd at the Courthouse

Waited Upon By a Large Delegation of Citizens, and After a Short Rest at the New Southern Hotel Was Introduced to People by Judge Lancaster.

Col. R. G. Pleasant, candidate for governor, received a warm welcome by the people of Covington at the courthouse Thursday night, and was frequently interrupted in his speech by applause. The courtroom was crowded, and it was a Pleasant crowd, quite in contrast with the handful that greeted Barret the night before.

Col. Pleasant was introduced by Judge Lancaster, who presided, and whose high compliment to the speaker was warmly applauded. Judge Lancaster, among other remarks, said: "I believe the gentleman whom I shall introduce stands as one of the most incorruptible of the city, and the shadow of a stain upon his character, at whom none can point the finger of shame."

"Prohibition affects life in all its walks, and is a question that should be settled free and apart from a political issue, and it is a question on which many people conscientiously differ. I feel that in introducing the gentleman I am introducing one whom the people will make no mistake in selecting governor of the State. (Applause.) He is the peer of any man in the State of Louisiana to have the honor to introduce Col. Ruffin G. Pleasant, candidate for governor. (Applause.)"

Col. Pleasant's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Citizens—I have really been deeply touched by the language employed by your distinguished Judge, and and only hope I may live up to the high standard he has outlined in my character.

I am glad of the opportunity of speaking to you in your beautiful little city, and while I have not had the opportunity before, I have looked forward to it with pleasure.

There are so many questions to be discussed that I do not know really which one to take up tonight. We have the finest state in the Union, and not a square foot of its ground that may not be cultivated, though some of it must be drained. It is the richest soil in the United States, probably in the world, not excepting the rich valley of the Nile, and the best watered. We have the greatest sulphur mines, great salt and oil and gas fields, are second in the production of lumber, and have numerous other valuable resources that open opportunities for wealth. And we have as fine men and as beautiful women as can be found in the United States. It is up to us to have as good a government as there is in the United States. (Applause.)

I wish to call attention to the fact that it has been maintained and developed better under Democratic than under Republican administration, as those of you who are old enough will remember. There is little difference between the Republican and the Progressive parties. The only distinction is that the Pro-

gressives declared for a little less in duties than the Republicans. (Col. Pleasant illustrated this difference with an anecdote of the negro who got out a marriage license in a wrong name and went back to the clerk to have it changed to the right one. When the clerk told him it would cost him \$2.00 to make the change, he demanded his license back, stating that there was not \$2.00 difference in the two negroes.) Col. Pleasant asked the people to remember what the Republicans did in Louisiana. He said that the Parker issue of the short ballot was a desperate underhanded, for to shorten it some of the officers would have to come off the ticket, which means that the people would vote for governor and lieutenant governor, and that the governor would appoint the other officers. It all worked into the Republican policy of centralization of power, which gave the opportunity of creating a ring that could not be thrown out in thirty years. It was the old Alexander Hamilton policy of centralization of power, the policy of Republicanism. Jefferson believed in rule by the people, as did Andrew Jackson. As for the Bull Moose party, there was more bull than Moose to it when it was sifted down.

He said that state-wide prohibition is not really an issue. That no few men can make an issue. That a few issues must be discussed for years before they may become real burning issues in a live campaign.

An adversary, he said, had the right to look into the past history of a candidate and to discuss it with the people. I have the right. My personal relations with Mr. Barret are very cordial. He is an educated and a polished gentleman, and his private life is beyond any attack; but I have a right to discuss his political record. He has been a declared local optionist up to the time he went to New Orleans and back to Shreveport (referring to his failure to get the support of the Regulars in New Orleans).

Colonel Pleasant referred to the Sunday act, which provided for submission of the constitution to the people for ratification, and which Act Mr. Barret fought to amend so that there should be no submission to the people. He said the understanding was that the liquor question should remain as it presently existed; that each delegate should swear to uphold the present status of the liquor question in the State. The truth is, Mr. Barret was a strong local optionist up to the time he found he could not get the support of the western part of the State and New Orleans. The situation in South Louisiana was discussed, and Blanchard and Dr. Turner then announced for State-wide prohibition. Barret had said that he was just as much justified in changing his mind as Saul. But the fact was that Saul

changed his mind at the command of the Lord and not at the command of his brother-in-law. Barret had changed his mind at the command of his brother-in-law, Mr. Blanchard. The Shreveport Times is supporting Mr. Pleasant; the Journal, Barret. Some time back, in speaking of the candidacy of Ex-Gov. Patterson, of Tennessee, for the United States Senate, the Journal said that Ham. Patterson was a comparatively recent addition, but some of the food prohibitionists would support this eleventh hour convert. When reminded of this statement the Journal offered the excuse that the editor who wrote that article was not now editor of the Journal. The fact is the then editor of that paper who wrote that editorial was Mr. A. J. Francis, now Mr. Barret's campaign manager. I recite this to show that there is some doubt about the sincerity on this question.

The injection of this question into the politics of the State may create or had feeling of division in the Democratic party that will injure to the benefit of the Bull Moose party. I speak of it as a bare possibility. A majority of the people is wet and a majority of the house and senate is wet.

Much has been made out of the telegram to C. P. Mundy that if a state-wide prohibition enactment was passed that I would veto it. There is nothing in the Constitution that gives the right to enact state-wide prohibition. The constitution gives the right to regulate the trade and sale of liquor, but there is nothing in it that gives the right to make the State dry, and I would veto such an act; but the governor has not the power to veto an amendment to the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has so decided. He did not believe the wet part of the State should be able to control the dry or the dry the wet. It should be a question of local option.

Mr. Barret was made lieutenant governor by the support of the regular organization. It could not be said of him (Col. Pleasant) that he had ever bitten the hand that fed him.

The Blanchard-Barret ring in Caddo had been broken up by the young men of the parish. There was a time when it was a family matter, and nobody outside of the family was ever fed any pap.

Colonel Pleasant acknowledged that he had an ambition to be governor of Louisiana from the time he had entered into politics, and that he had never at any time in his career asked for the support of the regulars of New Orleans, individually or through an intermediary. That he had purposely avoided doing this, because he could fight them if necessary without the taunt of "sour grapes" being thrown at him.

He spoke highly of the good along educational lines accomplished by State Superintendent Harris.

Colonel Pleasant said that as it was getting late he would close with the hope that all the people here were Pleasant people and would look pleasant and act pleasant.

The meeting closed with a round of applause.

There were several citizens from New Orleans and nearby towns present, including Editor Hayden W. Wren, of the Ponchartraine Democrat.

CONDUCTOR HUFFMAN KILLED

While Acting as Pilot for Handcar in Employ of Telephone Company.

ENGINE CRASHES INTO CAR

Engine Was in Charge of a Hostler, and Going at Rate of 15 Miles.

James Huffman, formerly of Evansville, Ind., but a resident of this state about five years, was killed by an N. O. G. N. engine Wednesday evening at 5:45. He was 60 years of age. Coroner Heints held an inquest, after which the body was taken on a special train of the Great Northern to New Orleans, where it was shipped on the L. & N. at 8:10 a. m. Thursday to Evansville, Ind.

Mr. Huffman was a regular N. O. G. N. conductor. Since the storm the Cumberland Telephone Company had been using a handcar of the railway company, and as provided by law Conductor Huffman was detailed to act as pilot. When the accident occurred the handcar was making its way towards Slidell and was carrying the necessary light. When it reached a spot in a curve between a small trestle and a public road crossing, one of the workmen shouted, "Everybody jump." He had discovered an engine coming at a speed of about fifteen miles per hour, and it was only about 75 feet away. The engine had absolutely no sign of a light and it was dark and drizzling. Conductor Huffman endeavored to flag him, but before he could leave the handcar the engine had caught it up on the cowcatcher. Several of the workmen were injured slightly. Mr. Huffman was taken to Slidell, where he died at the Henry Hotel at 8:30 p. m. He was attended by Dr. Giffin.

The train was in charge of hostler Jenkins, who claims that one of the valves was leaking and he could not get up steam enough to run the dynamo that furnishes light.

The coroner's jury, after sitting about four hours, from 2 a. m., and after a thorough investigation, adjourned sine die, so as to get further testimony before turning in a verdict.

FOOTBALL

St. Paul will play the Ramblers of New Orleans at the St. Paul stadium in Covington on Sunday, November 21, at 2:30 p. m. The St. Paul team has won considerable notoriety from the excellent work of Wood. The game should draw quite a crowd of interested spectators.

There will also be a game at the college on Thanksgiving Day between the Chamberlain-Hunt Academy squad, from Port Gibson, and St. Paul.

BASKETBALL

On Friday, November 12th, Covington high school played its second game of the season with the strong team of the Ponchartraine gymnasium. It proved a very interesting game. The first half ended 13 to 13. Alford at forward, and Lill at center, two big "six-footers" were responsible for the Covington team played a very aggressive game. Lansing at guard was really the star of the game. Capt. Burns featured by throwing 14 out of 18 foul goals.

Summary: Covington, field goals Lansing 4, Burns 1; foul goals, Burns 14. Total 24 points.

Ponchartraine, field goals, Alford 4, Lill 2; foul goals, Alford 4. Total, 18 points.

Referee, Menetre. Scorer, Park.

The second team of the Covington high school will play Anvil Saturday night (tonight) at the Covington Gymnasium.

Friday's Fire

Friday morning about 10:30 fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Herman Schultz. Before the fire was discovered the whole stable was ablaze. The fire department turned out and through their good work Mr. Schultz's residence was saved. Besides the stable burning, Mr. Schultz's horse, fifty chickens and two pigs were burned. Mr. Schultz estimates his loss at \$1000. No insurance.

A two-room house, owned by Mr. E. J. Frederick was also burned half way to the ground.

Juvenile Court Takes Up Matter of Care of Children of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jenkins

Judge Lancaster Allows Directly Interested Parties and Witnesses in Courtroom.

The second case brought into the Juvenile Court by Probation Officer F. J. Heints came up Thursday at the courthouse, Judge Jos. B. Lancaster presiding. The facts leading to the prosecution in this case were so reeking with indecency, if the re-

ports are to be credited, that it was discussed generally with loathing and contempt. The courtroom was filled with people anticipating the hearing of details under oath that had been circulated with varying details, but all containing loathsome and immoral doings. But Judge Lancaster put an end to such antics by clearing the courtroom of all who were not directly concerned or were witnesses in the case.

The affidavit presented by Mr. Heints, probation officer, alleged Louis Jenkins and Eldora Jenkins, his wife, by their lives of depravity were contributing to delinquency of Elwood Jenkins, aged 6 years, and Bayley Jenkins, aged 4 years, and

that the home of the said parents was not a fit place to rear the said minor children.

Both parents pleaded guilty.

Judgment was rendered that W. H. Jenkins, the grandfather of the minors, be given the care, custody and control of the children, Louis Jenkins to pay five dollars a week for their support and furnish a bond of \$500.

The usefulness of the Juvenile Court, in this community, has sometimes been discussed with unfavorable comment; but it is now conceded that if there are no other cases brought before it, it will have more than repaid the cost and trouble of its support in the disposition of the work that has come before it.

THE PARKVIEW THEATRE

The Parkview Theatre is putting on a movie service that will place it in the ranks of the best picture shows. Those who read the Saturday Evening Post will notice that the celebrated Paramount pictures are advertised as featuring such actors and actresses as Dustin Farnum, Victor Moore, John Barrymore, Mary Pickford, Geraldine Farrar, Marguerite Clark, Pauline Frederick, Haze Dawn and Blanche Ring in the plays that have drawn large crowds in the big cities every where. Well, the Paramount pictures have been engaged for the Parkview, and they will be put on without raising the price unless the pictures are more than four reels and it becomes absolutely necessary to avoid loss.

Tonight (Saturday) Madam Petrova may be seen in "The Heart of a Painted Woman." On account of the bad weather the first installment of the serial, "The Fates of Pauline," will be repeated, in addition to the regular show.

On November 25, "Behind the Scenes," Mary Pickford, November

25, "The Crucible"; December 5 "Snobs," Victor Moore; December 11 Francis Bushman in "Second in Command"; December 13, "Niobe," Hazel Dawn; December 18, "Fanchon, the Cricketer"; December 19, Francis Bushman in the "Silent Man"; December 25, "The Woman"; December 26, "The Moth and the Flame."

Every Wednesday night, the Perils of Pauline will be put on in addition to a three-reel regular program.

This program is gotten up to test the power of a good show to draw a Covington audience. If it is appreciated by the public, we understand that the management will introduce all the features possible to meet the demand.

day, November 16th. Quite an interesting program was rendered, as follows:

Piano Solo—Miss Price.
Vocal Solo—Miss Bryson.
Violin Solo—Sally Halley.
Reading—Mrs. Wingo.
Vocal Solo—Miss Graf.
Trombone Solo—Mr. Grosenclose.

The parents seem very much interested in school work this year and the attendance at the meetings is rapidly increasing.

Mrs. N. Bryson, of New Orleans, spent several days of the past week with her daughter, Miss Francis Bryson.

We wish to correct a statement that was made last week in regard to the banner which was won by the room having the least per cent of tardiness and absence. The grade winning the banner was the seventh, not the sixth, as stated.

Loree Everitt, of Bogalusa, was enrolled in the first grade this week. Miss Annie T. Bell was a visitor to New Orleans last week.

Several pupils of the Slidell high school expect to make the trip to New Orleans to see the Liberty Bell.

Fresh mince meat just received, 15c, at McCormack's.

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Slidell High School Improvement League held its regular meeting at the school auditorium Tues-