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St. Tammany Parish
OPPORTUNITIES

D. H. MASON, Editor

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SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN COVINGTON

Courthouse Packed to Hear Dr. Ney Lecture On War Experiences

COVINGTON "HI," WHERE SUMMER NORMAL WILL BE



COVINGTON HAS BEEN CHOSEN FOR THE SITUATION OF THE SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL THIS COMING SEASON

To State Summer Normal School for the Florida parishes will be held in Covington for the six weeks beginning June 12, 1916. Supt. Lyon worked to secure this school for us, because it is a matter of much importance, being very beneficial in its educational results and giving opportunities to local teachers at the very least inconvenience. Teachers attending these schools are enabled to get certificates easily, because the work has been found to be so thorough as to insure to teachers the needed information.

There will be a short course in agriculture that will be of great benefit to the farmers and club members of the parish. Those interested in dairy, cattle, hog and strawberry business will find it to their advantage to attend this course. It will be held July 6 and 7. The clearing

DR. K. WINFIELD NEY DRAWS LARGE AUDIENCE TO LECTURE

Quite a Number of Ladies Were Among the Interested Listeners, Some of Them Being Out of Town Visitors. Only Standing Room After 8 O'Clock.

The courthouse was crowded until there was only standing room during Dr. Ney's war lectures, Wednesday evening. There were many ladies in the audience and quite a number of out-of-town visitors.

Dr. Ney was introduced by Dr. R. B. Paine, of Mandeville, with the following complimentary remarks:

Dr. Ney has been in this parish for the past few years and has been president of the St. Tammany Parish Medical Society. Dr. Ney has been doing quite a good deal of surgical work, both in this parish and in New Orleans, and he about a year ago decided that he would make a visit to the scene of the great world war, where he went and spent something over five months right on the firing line, so near to it indeed that on one occasion a shell dropped in the operating room where he was and killed four persons. Dr. Ney has consented to tell us some of his personal experiences and impressions of the great war, after having received the honor of being named the major surgeon in chief of the Ninth Auxiliary of the French Red Cross Society. I now take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Ney.

Dr. Ney's Lecture.

To start out with I am not a public speaker, and naturally any one in the profession I am in does not cultivate the voice a great deal. I am here just simply to tell you some things which may perhaps be of interest.

Early last year I spent several months in the University of Pennsylvania, which has one of the best laboratories in the world, if not the best. A building two blocks long is devoted entirely to experimental surgery. You realize that in doing this kind of work we experiment upon the lower animals, and it is called vivisection. It is a subject which has been criticized a great deal by the anti-vivisectionists. While engaged in this work, it occurred to me that just what we were doing was being done with human lives. Just about this time men from the University of Pennsylvania were forming a party for the purpose of going to Paris to serve in the American ambulance corps. I received an appointment to do surgery of the brain and spinal cord. I came home and surprised my wife by telling her we were going to Europe. Mr. Morgan said he did not think very much of my judgment, but admired my courage, however. He was able to give me letters which were of great value to me in getting transports, etc., and I realized that I would need every form of identification and needed them badly at times. After getting my passports and letters of introduction, etc., I sailed on the 3d of July, 1915, for Europe. The day before we sailed it was announced in the newspapers that all the ships of the allies were to be sunk. Consequently many who were to have secured passage failed to appear. A few, however, did come aboard and we had a very jolly crowd. Most of them were Frenchmen and nearly all on board had something or other to do with the war. The second day out we were instructed as to our positions and how to get into the life boats and how to use them. We learned this lesson well. After being out nine days we entered the war zone, and we were instructed to have no lights at night. Every port hole on the lower deck was closed and there were no lights on the deck. There was a constant watch kept, fore and aft, during all the day and night. Every boat was the subject of considerable talk among the passengers. After we were in the war zone about twenty-four hours we received a wireless message that there was a submarine in the neighborhood. No wireless messages were allowed to be sent out, but we picked up messages and kept in touch with the outside world to some extent. Our captain did not tell the passengers about this news of the submarine. We noticed that the ship took a zig-zag course and one of the passengers thought he saw a periscope. One man came upon deck with a life preserver and carrying one under each arm. It was then nearly dark, and I believe no one went to bed that night, but most of us stayed on deck. Early next morning we were very much relieved to find that we were still on board a large boat, and later in the afternoon a pilot boat came up and we received the pilot, who was to take us through the mine fields on entering the harbor.

At least a dozen searchlights were turned on us from boats and war ships in the harbor and we felt secure. The next morning we were to go up the river. A beautiful sight was France. Cultivated fields everywhere, and every bit of ground was utilized. One thing that struck me was that no men were working in the fields, the work being done entirely by women. On one or two occasions I did see men who were helping, but they were in the character-

DISTRICT COURT DISPOSES OF A LARGE PART OF DOCKET

The Sudden and Serious Illness of Mrs. Lancaster a Trying Situation.

IMPORTANCE OF CASES KEEPS JUDGE ON BENCH

The Case of Pearl River vs. Crawford Put on Trial Friday Afternoon.

Quite a number of cases were disposed of in the District Court this week. The illness of Judge Lancaster, necessitating a surgical operation, somewhat crowded the docket, and to relieve this situation he has sat on the bench when he should not have risked the strain, and has succeeded in clearing off a good many cases; but the present term of court has been the most trying that a judge has been called upon to undergo. Mrs. Lancaster was suddenly stricken and lies seriously ill at home, only partly conscious. The sympathy of the community goes out to Judge Lancaster in this trying moment, and his fidelity to duty amid such harrowing circumstances must be a severe strain upon his strength.

The following cases were tried:

State vs. Bud Wise, sentenced to penitentiary for 12 months at hard labor.

State vs. Arthur Hunt, plead guilty to carrying concealed weapons, fined \$50 and costs of court.

State vs. Dave Griffin, larceny, fined \$25 and costs of court.

State vs. F. W. Ivey, shooting with intent to kill, tried by jury of five, found guilty and sentenced to 12 months in penitentiary at hard labor.

State vs. Van Jefferson, shooting with intent to murder, tried by jury of twelve, found guilty and sentenced to 12 months in penitentiary at hard labor.

State vs. Allen Rutland, shooting into dwelling, tried by jury and found not guilty.

A. C. McCormack vs. Lothar Brooks, open account, judgment for plaintiff.

G. W. Gerald vs. J. I. McShee, judgment for plaintiff.

Village of Pearl River vs. Joe F. Crawford, judgment for plaintiff. Appeal taken.

THE PRETTY PARKVIEW THEATRE, COVINGTON, LA.



The Parkview Theatre to be Enlarged and High-Grade Pictures Will be a Feature of Coming Season's Service

There is a big difference between the picture show business of today and that of a few years ago. It will be remembered by picture show patrons in Covington when one-reel pictures were the ordinary thing and two-reel pictures were drawing cards. During that time we had three theatres. The first was run by Fred Pape in the store now occupied by Ryan, and the Sears show on Boston street. Then V. H. Fred, erick opened the Air Dome, followed by Ulmer, who opened in a building opposite the depot on New Hampshire street. Also for a time a show was given in the Cantrelle Hall. The Air Dome had the largest seating capacity, seating probably 500. It was then the most largely patronized of all the shows we had had, being well ventilated and pleasant in summer time, although the seats were mostly benches, and was running at the same time the Ulmer show was running. One and two-reel shows at 5 and 10 cents, with advanced prices any time more than three reels were run, and often an advanced price with three reels. Then it required sixty minutes to show a three reel play. Today five reels may be shown in one hour and fifteen minutes. There is no wait between the reels, because two machines are used instead of one. People do not like to wait. They want to be amused all the time, and if there is any hitch in the show it is announced by a pounding of feet.

In those days any service could be secured that was wanted. Today the show proprietor has frequently to take what he can get of the high-class service, and a cash deposit must be made as a bond for good faith; and patrons have become so particular that it requires a costly and high-grade picture to satisfy them, and something remarkable to justify a raise in price of admission. But all these difficulties have simply lent energy to the show business. It means that only the best may succeed. The Parkview Theatre started with this idea. The proprietors built a nice little theatre and furnished it in up-to-date style with opera chairs and hat-racks. They put on the best pictures they could afford, and in order that the theatre

might have the entire patronage to draw from, they bought out the Air Dome, the only competing theatre. Their efforts to please the people met with response, but there were too many in the company sharing profits to make the venture profitable, and as the majority of the labor fell upon Mr. Fuhrmann, it was agreed at a conference that he should purchase from the stockholders the majority of the stock, after which Mr. Schenberg became the remaining partner. Under the new management preparations were immediately begun to enlarge the theatre, and to advance the service as far as the patronage will permit them. Twenty-five feet will be added to the theatre and 122 more chair will be put in. Also the screen will be moved to the back of the stage, so that near chairs will be more acceptable.

The day of attending the picture show for the novelty of it is passed. The greatest actors and actresses of the day, the most wonderful scenery in the world, the most remarkable happenings in peace and in war and the greatest attainments in the art of pantomimic representation of thought and action are pictured in the movies of today, as well as the greatest beauty in face and form. Achievements on land and sea, and even in the depths of the sea, are alluring inducements to gather the crowds to the picture shows.

The result of this is high salaries and great expense of production. To get the best pictures means the incurring of considerable expense. Just as the pictures you see at the Parkview Theatre today surpass the pictures you saw a few years ago, so does the expense exceed that of a few years ago. The Parkview management is desirous of putting on the best pictures to be had from the Paramount, "Blue Bird" and other of the best film companies. The seating capacity of the theatre is increased so that this may be done and not lose money. It depends upon the public to fill these seats and maintain this service, if it is desired. The theatre will do its part, and the only limit to high-class production will be the limit placed on it by the public.

A Champion Hog for St. Tammany

Winona Lee Champion 4th, a son of Lamel Champion, the greatest living Berkshire boar in the world today, has recently been purchased by F. B. Kent, of Riverside Farm. It head his Berkshire herd. This young boar is from Miss L. 2nd, Grand Champion sow of Oregon, 1913, and is a litter brother of the two young boars sold by Mr. F. R. Steel, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, to the Oregon

Agricultural College, and to the University of Nevada.

Lamel Champion, the sire of these young boars, has seven grand champion sows and 53 blue ribbons to his credit. His sons and daughters have won more state fair prizes than the got of any other living Berkshire boar in the world. At the 1911 shows his sons and daughters won 23 blue ribbons and 4 grand championships.

Patrick's New Scheme for Easy Street.

W. N. Patrick has hit upon a scheme for increasing his cash sales and reducing his charge accounts. His system is a ten per cent discount on cash sales, and you get your discount right now when you take your drink. It doesn't require any figuring or delay or trouble for the minute your money is put in the cash drawer a coupon pops up with the amount due you printed on it, good whenever presented for the cash.

After figuring on this proposition and being convinced it was a good thing, Mr. Patrick went to the National Cash Register Company and told what he wanted. The result is a cash register, electrically operated, that keeps a separate account for each man behind the bar that is using it. The register is electrically illuminated every time it is operated. It tells whether you bought a drink or a pint or a quart, and what its price is. At the same time it cuts off your discount coupon on which you may find an advertisement of your favorite brand. At the end of the day's business, this register not only tells you how much money you have taken in, but how many drinks or quarts or pints you have sold, what your discounts were and what your profits are, as well as who made the sales. If it only had an attachment to tell a man when he has had enough drinks, Mr. Patrick says he wouldn't have much to do but sit down and guess when the war is coming to an end.

The American hospital has perhaps six hundred beds. All of them are Americans. The principal thing about the hospital is that it is run by American men. The ambulance drivers are all American boys. Some of them are lawyers, clerks in banks, cowboys, students, etc. These come to France and pay their own passage, and they wear a uniform. The way they have behaved under shell fire has given them a title known all over France, being called "the bullet biter."

Having the appointment to do the brain and spinal surgery work there, I went over to the hospital to look up such cases, but I was very much disappointed, as it seemed that there were but a very few of these cases in the hospital. With 600 beds there were not more than 200 patients. I found this was due to certain jealousies in the French Medical service. However, I succeeded in finding three cases of brain work in the hospital. I felt that perhaps I had made the trip to France, sacrificing something in America without being able to do something. The next day I returned to the American ambulance and was notified that they wished a surgeon to go to Cherbourg to see some cases caused by shell wounds. I went to Cherbourg and was asked to operate on some of these men, which I did, and while there I was asked to take care of the hospital. In order to do this work I required that I have certain credentials. I had to see the American ambassador and present my references to him. I next had to see the Minister of War. There is one thing I admire about the French while I must say they have a lot of red tape, they are very careful. Many men want to realize ambitions

Proceedings of Police Jury, March 16.

Covington, La., March 15, 1916.

The police jury met in regular session on above date. Present: Herman Schultz, president; Louis Peters, Wm. Bruhl, Geo. F. Bierhorst, E. E. Talley, A. D. Crawford, Jno. A. Todd, J. B. Howze and F. L. Dutsch. Absent: B. A. Schmelde.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion, duly seconded, they were adopted as read.

The committee appointed to receive bids from road builders for the construction of what is known as the Abita-Mandeville road reported that they had accepted the bid of Mr. Henry Keller, to be confirmed by the police jury.

It was moved and duly seconded that the matter of constructing the Abita-Mandeville road be laid over. Carried.

Mr. Louis Peters, committee of one to appear before the Tangipahoa police jury on Tuesday, March 14, reported that shortly after that body had been called to order a big fire broke out in Amite City, which caused quite a break up in the meeting and consequently he did not get to confer with that body in regard to

building a dipping vat or vats on the parish line between Tangipahoa and St. Tammany.

Mr. R. Quave appeared before the police jury and requested that the several old roads running through his property, in the fifth ward, be donated back to him.

It was moved by E. E. Talley and seconded by A. D. Crawford, that Mr. Quave's request be granted and that all of the old roads running through said property be donated back to Mr. Quave.

Carried.

Mr. Henry Keller appeared before the police jury and asked that Bayou Liberty and the Range Line both be placed on the maintenance contract.

Moved by J. B. Howze and seconded by E. E. Talley, that the two above mentioned roads be placed on the maintenance contract.

Carried.

Mrs. J. I. Waller appeared before the police jury and asked that he be paid 4 cents additional per yard for the road he built in the first ward known as the Turpin road, on account of a change being made in his

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Druids Initiate Candidates and Give Big Dinner at New Southern Hotel

An important event in the Bogus Falaya Lodge No. 21, U. A. O. D. was the initiation, last Sunday, of ten candidates, after which a dinner was served at the New Southern Hotel, in Covington, at which some eighty members and guests were present. The degree work brought into use in the initiation of the candidates was performed by the grand officers and members of the amplified team of large experience and information, and it is said that their work was most thorough. From what could be gathered by remarks if there was anything neglected or omitted it was not within the present-day experience of such things.

After the initiation, which took place at the hall, the members and guests gathered at the hotel and dined at the well-spread table, at about 3 p. m. Just after being seated, Mr. Harvey E. Ellis made a short address of welcome, stating that he hoped at the next meeting to be present not simply as host but as a member of the order, and his words were greeted with applause.

Mr. Robert L. Aubert acted as master of ceremonies and called upon quite a number for remarks. Necessarily no long talks were indulged in, as the visiting members were obliged to catch the afternoon train for New Orleans, which limited the time. But all who spoke paid high compliments to Bogus Falaya Grove and spoke encouragingly of the progress and prosperity of the order of Druids throughout the country. All so reference was made to the homes and the retreats for tuberculosis patients at Camp Hygeia, and of the great work that was yet to be accomplished.

Those who spoke were: Gabriel Favrot, past noble grand arch; Wm. J. Trahan, noble grand arch; J. Paul Haller, deputy grand arch; F. E. Sexton, grand marshal; L. G. Wagner, grand herald; Ben Fontan, grand guardian; Wm. Erman, supreme representative; all being officers of the Grand Grove of Louisiana; Henry Keith, grand secretary; H. C. Bernius, grand treasurer; Robert Ames and Robert Buhler, member of Elysium Gro e.

The following candidates were initiated: John Brown, M. W. Watts, J. R. Bush, E. E. Dutsch, W. Molloy, Henry Parish, Wilson Conyer, A. de la Bretonne, Louis Wehrli, Jr., Louis David, Jr.

Ben Fontan was installed as grand guardian of the state of Louisiana.

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