

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, LA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

VOL. XLII No. 51

WILSON CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE BY GOOD MAJORITY

Merchants Send Progressive Farmers to the Stock Show

PROCEEDINGS POLICE JURY NOVEMBER SEVENTH

New Action Taken Relative to the Establishment of a Drainage District.

AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET ORDINANCE

Talisheek Files Strong Petition for Establishment of Dipping Vat.

Covington, La., Nov. 8, 1916. The police jury met in regular session on the above date with the following members present: E. J. Domergue, J. M. Smith, S. A. Cowart, Fletcher Crawford, W. H. Davis, H. J. Schneider, Root, Abney, J. B. Howze.

It was moved by J. M. Smith and seconded by S. K. Cowart that all deputy sheriffs and constables shall be paid \$3.00 each for bringing prisoners to the parish jail from points in the parish, his expenses shall be paid for himself and prisoner, it being understood that he shall bring all prisoners on the train, except in urgent cases when he shall have the authority to bring them as he sees fit. Carried.

It was moved by E. J. Domergue and seconded by H. J. Schneider that the president appoint a committee of three to draw up a resolution in memory of Louis Peters, our deceased member.

The president appointed Jos. M. Smith, E. J. Domergue and H. J. Schneider to draw up the resolution. It to be spread on the minutes of the next meeting of the police jury and that a copy of same be sent to his family.

The following bid of E. Esquinance was read:

Mandeville, La., Oct. 25, 1916. To the St. Tammany Parish Police Jury.

I agree to shell and grade between Bayou Castaing bridge and Big Branch, according to specifications, between Mandeville and Lacombe; Bayou Castaing bridge, 60 cents per cubic yard; Big Branch bridge, 90 cents per cubic yard.

Yours respectfully,
E. ESQUINANCE.

It was moved by J. M. Smith and seconded by H. J. Schneider, that the bid of E. Esquinance be accepted, the contract not to exceed \$400. Carried.

It was moved by H. J. Schneider and seconded by Jos. Smith, that the police jury apply for aid from the State Highway Department on road from Covington to Hammond. Carried.

The following petition was read:

Talisheek, La., Oct. 25, 1916. To the Honorable President and Members of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Tammany, La.:

The undersigned citizens and tax payers, respectfully ask for a dipping vat to be constructed at Talisheek, La., on land to be donated by Thomas & Parker for that purpose.

Signed by G. H. Wood and thirty others.

The petition for a dipping vat at Talisheek was read and it was moved and seconded that a dipping vat be built as asked for.

It was moved by E. J. Domergue and seconded by Jos. Smith, that the meeting adjourn until 1:30 o'clock. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

It was moved by E. J. Domergue and seconded by J. M. Smith, that the following act in regard to eradication of the tick be adopted:

Whereas, the eradication of the Texas fever tick is a question of National importance, and one of vital interest to the cattle interests of the Parish of St. Tammany;

And, whereas, under Act 18 of 1915, the moving of cattle from any quarantined area outside of, or within the State of Louisiana, into any tick free section, or where tick eradication is being systematically conducted is prohibited, and therefore, will work a hardship on cattle buyers and sellers in St. Tammany parish, and have the effect of decreasing the value of our cattle;

And, whereas, the Federal Government is anxious to aid the parish and State to eradicate the Texas fever tick, and they, the Federal and State authorities, are now prepared to render aid and assistance to the parish of St. Tammany in its work of eradicating the Texas fever tick;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Police Jury in legal session convened, that a committee of three be named by the president of the Police Jury to act in conjunction with the Federal inspector, for the object and purpose of taking advantage of Section 2 of Act 127 of 1916, in order that the said law may be enforced not later than May 1, 1917, for the object and purpose of making St. Tammany parish a tick free area.

MERCHANTS OF COVINGTON TO SEND FARMERS TO BIG SHOW

Each Merchant Listed Will Pay Railroad Fare and Two Days Admission.

FARM & STOCK SHOW IMPORTANT EVENT

Will Be a Demonstration of Great Importance to the Farmers of State.

E. G. Davis, president of the Covington Bank & Trust Company, Louis M. Bourgeois, cashier of the St. Tammany Bank & Trust Company, and D. H. Mason, editor of The St. Tammany Farmer, made the rounds of Covington, Thursday, and secured from Covington merchants funds sufficient to send eighteen or twenty farmers to the Farm and Stock Show in New Orleans, from November 11 to 19, 1916. This show is being gotten up on a grand scale and should be of great benefit to the State. The exhibits of stock and farm products will be a revelation of what is being done in this line in Louisiana and elsewhere, and St. Tammany parish can ill afford to lose the opportunity of learning the lesson that will be taught there. Our own fair has just ended, and it is acknowledged that it has been a beneficial influence in the progress of the parish and a stimulus to increased effort for the years that are to follow, but the opportunity of learning things of importance to the farmer was trivial compared to the opportunities of learning that will be presented at the New Orleans show. It will be a revelation to those farmers who have not had the opportunity for extensive travel, and more may be learned there in a few days than by months of study and reading, because it will give the results of years of experimentation and put these results in a shape to be easily comprehended. It will be a visual demonstration of what may be accomplished by any farmer or stock raiser who follows the foot-prints made by the successful men of the country. Its lesson will be practical and convincing and to financial gains a temptation not to be resisted.

The Press Club of New Orleans and enterprising citizens of that place have shouldered heavy expenses to make this show one of the most wonderful that has ever been presented to the people of this section of the South and to induce people to attend it. There should be cooperation from every part of the State and the show should bring good results to every parish.

Following is a list of the merchants who have contributed, each paying the railroad fare and admission to the show for two days of one farmer:

The Parkview Livery Company, Hebert Grocery, Schenberg's Pharmacy, P. E. Smith Jewelry Store, J. O. Bourgeois Furniture Store, Frank Patcock Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, J. C. Burns & Company, F. C. Fitzsimons Grocery Company, Jones & Pickett General Merchandise Store, Schoen & Molloy Livery and Undertaking Company, J. L. Watkins City Drug Store, Jas. Conington Grocery Store, Smith Hardware Company, Covington Bank & Trust Company, St. Tammany Bank & Trust Company, The St. Tammany Farmer, H. J. Ostendorf Gents' Furnishings, P. J. Lacroix Dry Goods, A. J. Plancher Grocery.

It was moved by J. M. Smith and seconded by E. J. Domergue, that bids be sent to the police jury for ten dipping vats to be constructed in the different wards, the roofing to be used is to be a two-ply ordinary paper roofing. Contractors to get from the police jury of each ward the size of pens and location. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. H. J. Schneider, seconded by Mr. W. H. Davis, that,

Whereas, Miss Laura R. Hosmer does own a strip of land thirty feet wide by five hundred feet more or less in depth at the western terminus of 25th avenue in the town of Covington, La., which strip of land is just outside the corporate limits of said town; and, whereas, the said Miss Laura R. Hosmer has, by notarial act executed before Karl J. Kohrke, Notary Public, of date the 8th day of November, 1916, donated to the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, for the use of the general public, said strip of land;

Be it resolved, That we do accept with thanks, on behalf of the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, the said donation of said strip of land by said Miss Laura Hosmer.

And the president of this police jury, James B. Howze, is hereby authorized to accept said strip of land on behalf of said parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and to sign and execute all necessary papers in order to make said acceptance legal,

valid and binding.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the municipalities of Mandeville and Covington be and the same are hereby declared to be exempt under their respective charters from the payment

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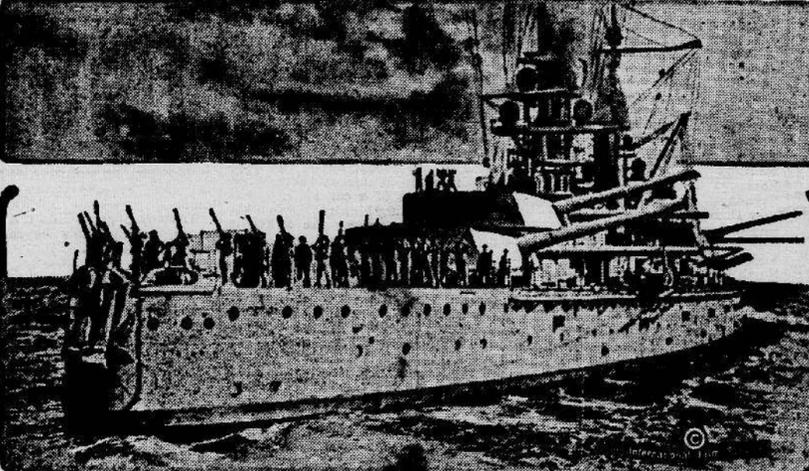
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GERMAN SAILORS FIRING AT AEROPLANES



Sailors on the German battleship Prinz Regent firing at hostile aeroplanes with rifles.

ROADS BOND ISSUE HAS NO OPPOSITION

(By M. B. Trevaunt.)

Special to The Farmer:

Shreveport, La., Nov. 5.—Declaring for a bond issue for a statewide and connecting system of good roads, and electing J. Wallace Alexander, president, the Louisiana Good Roads Association adjourned a record-breaking convention at Shreveport Saturday, Nov. 4. Governor Pleasant's statement with regard to the good roads bond issue was greeted with cheers. Representative Alexander, the new president, is also a member of the recently appointed State Highway Commission authorized at the last session of the legislature and which is to report in full upon the question at the forthcoming session. Governor Pleasant's other appointments are Delos Johnson, of Amite; J. C. Barry, of Lafayette; and E. E. Lafaya, of New Orleans. A fifth member is yet to be appointed and probably will come from northeast Louisiana.

P. M. Milner, the retiring president, made an address replete with valuable information and statistics. Said he in part: "Congress has appropriated \$75,000,000 for federal aid in the construction (not maintenance) of good roads. Louisiana's appropriation is \$67,050 for the first year, \$135,900 for the second year, \$203,850 for the third year, \$271,800 for the fourth year and \$339,750 for the fifth year, or a total of \$1,019,250. The state must put up an equal amount and a wise provision enables the state to pay its half in materials and labor instead of cash, if it so desires. This enables the state to obtain the full use of its local resources."

The newly elected officers of the Louisiana Good Roads Association are: J. Wallace Alexander, of Alexandria, president, with the following as vice-presidents: J. M. Ford, of Shreveport; Martin Behrman, of New Orleans; C. A. Courtney, Lake Charles; Porteus C. Burke, New Iberia; Walter Lemann, Donaldsonville; Wm. Polk, Alexandria; T. C. Barrett, Shreveport; P. M. Milner, New Orleans. L. M. Poile, New Orleans, was elected treasurer and L. E. French, Alexandria, secretary.

ST. BENEDICT CATHOLIC CHURCH

The dedication of the Catholic church, "St. Benedict," of Liberty Settlement in the Garden District, will take place Sunday, November 12, 1916. Services will be conducted by Rev. Abbot Paul and the resident pastor, Father Maurus.

This church has just been completed through the efforts of Catholics in the vicinity and brings a place of worship within a convenient distance of a number of Catholics. The church is situated on Union, between Military and Stairford roads. Services will be at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

ORDINANCE

The following ordinance amending the ordinance fixing the tax budget for the year 1916, passed at the meeting held on October 4, 1916, was adopted:

Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the parish of St. Tammany, that the appropriation of three (3) mills for general purposes on all taxable property throughout the parish be and the same is hereby reduced to two (2) mills.

Be it further ordained, That the two (2) mills heretofore appropriated for road purposes be and the same is hereby increased to three (3) mills on all taxable property throughout

RED CROSS TREATS ALL ALIKE



The wounds of a captured German being dressed by a British Red Cross man during the British offensive in the west.

GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT WILSON IS NEXT PRESIDENT

Returns Are Slow and Some Recounts Have Switched the Results. Amendments Seem to Have All Been Carried Except No. 5, Allowing Women on Boards.

Wilson's election was received with enthusiasm by the people of St. Tammany parish, especially as the first reports of morning papers chronicled the election of Hughes. The extra edition of the Times-Picayune corrected the morning report and reached Covington on the same train as the first edition. The States brought news of Wilson's election, in the evening, and confirmed the reports that were received from private sources over the wire and phone. A few Wilson men made bets that Hughes would be elected.

They are paying their bets with a glad and thankful heart. Abita Springs cast 26 votes for the Socialists, and there were 14 Republican votes cast in Covington, it is reported.

All of the Constitutional Amendments, except No. 5, allowing women on School Boards, etc., carried by good majorities in St. Tammany parish. No. 5 was the only amendment defeated in the State.

Congressional election in the Third District is claimed by both candidates. Congressman Whit Martin claims it by 86 majority; Sheriff Wade Martin claims it by 81.

In New Hampshire, where the returns sawaw for two days between President Wilson and Mr. Hughes, the latest available figures, with twenty-five towns still to hear from, show a majority for Mr. Hughes of 131. The Democratic state committee, however, claims the state by 125.

Complexion of Congress. Congress at late reports received showed 216 Democrats, 211 Republicans, 2 Progressives and 1 Independent and 1 Socialist in the House with four districts unreported. In the Senate the reports showed fifty-two Democrats, forty-three Republicans and one doubtful (New Mexico). This represents a Democratic House majority of one over all others and a Democratic Senate majority of nine with one missing.

In an official statement the Democratic national committee claimed 272 votes for President Wilson and a popular plurality of from 200,000 to 300,000.

It is believed, however, that the work of eradication there will take more time and that unless there is unforeseen activity, Texas will be the last of the States to claim a white area on the map. The finishing of the work of eradication in the other States, however, will release Federal agents engaged in the work and will make possible the concentration of effort on Texas toward the end of the five-year period. It is believed, therefore, that by the close of the year 1921 this concerted work, if properly supported by local co-operation, will result in tick eradication from Texas and the freeing, therefore, of all United States territory from the pest.

As a result of extermination of the cattle tick from approximately 285,000 square miles in the ten years which the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the States have been actively engaged in the work, the cattle industry, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the South has improved from 50 to 100 per cent. Native beef cattle, freed from attacks of the ticks, have put on more flesh; native dairy cows are giving more milk; and, because danger of disease largely has been eliminated, cattle of better breeds have been brought in to improve the native stock. The South has made greater progress in developing the cattle industry in the last five years in the preceding 50 years, and there has been more progress in the industry in the South in that period than in any other section.

The States and counties, railways and other corporations, and business men of the South have been active in emphasizing the great importance of tick eradication and in spreading interest and information among farmers and cattlemen. As a result of the operation of all these forces, the work of tick eradication practically has been half completed.

On July 1, 1916, there had been freed from ticks 284,521 square miles of the original quarantined area of 728,543 square miles. It is estimated that by next December 60,000 additional square miles will be freed, bringing the total tick-free territory to 344,521 square miles. This will leave a total area under quarantine of 384,022 square miles.

Francis Fitzsimons has received his 1917 Maxwell Demonstrator. He will be pleased to demonstrate at any time. Just phone 131, Covington, La. This classy, sturdy car now sells for \$535 f. o. b. factory. It can be bought on time payments, if desired.

Georgia, Florida and Texas have the hardest task before them in the

A NEW DEPOT ONE OF THINGS NEEDED BY COVINGTON

Old Structure No Longer Meets Demands of Traffic; Lacks Conveniences.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE PLANS

New Orleans Great Northern Will Be Asked to Meet Requirements.

At a recent meeting of the Association of Commerce it was decided that Covington was badly in need of a depot that would be an ornament to the town as well as be able to properly take care of its business. The present depot is an eyesore, which fact was never so well demonstrated as when it was recently attempted to get a photograph of it for the Covington Booster Book. It was finally decided that it would be better not to put the picture in the book, so a scene of disembarkation was taken as the people filed out and walked down the street at a distance from the depot. It was then and there decided that some effort must be made to have a new depot built. To this end a committee will be appointed to confer with the N. O. G. N. and to take whatever steps may be necessary to accomplish the object.

Aside from the appearance of the structure, the public is shut off from the ordinary conveniences that every depot should have, and in rainy weather passengers, sick or well, must alight in the rain.

The officers and stockholders of the company got together and decided to issue \$10,000 in new stock. This stock will be offered for sale, and with the showing that the company has made there should be little trouble in quickly disposing of it. The plan is, not only to put in extra power for the manufacture of electricity, but to put in an equipment for the manufacture of ice, to be sold in Abita and towns that have no plants of their own.

Abita Springs under electric lights at night presents quite a different appearance from Abita Springs in darkness, and the appreciation of the public for this change must necessarily win friendly sympathy and cooperation in the efforts of the company to extend its business.

CATTLE TICK IS BEING DRIVEN FROM STATE

Estimated That Louisiana Will Be Tick Free by 1919 and Some States 1 Year.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—Because of the spirit of co-operation among the people of the South in the work of eradicating the tick which transmits Texas fever to cattle, this destructive and expensive pest should be eliminated from the territory of the United States within the next five years, according to the Field Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Enthusiasm in the fight against the pest is running particularly high in several of the eleven tick-infested Southern States and these commonwealths will free their territory within the next year or so, the division predicts. In eight of the States, it is believed, the work will be completed within four years.

An outline of conditions in the tick infested territory, recently prepared, shows that Virginia, only four counties in which are now under quarantine, can be made tick free by one year's active work, and that because of the interest now being shown there, the quarantine is likely to be removed from the last bit of previously tick-infested territory in the State early in 1918. South Carolina, which is pushing the eradication work steadily forward, should achieve freedom from ticks the same year. By the end of 1917, it is calculated, there should be but 15 counties in Alabama remaining in quarantine, and these, at the rate the State has been working, should be cleaned up the following year.

For Mississippi probably the most accurate prediction can be made. The legislature of that State recently enacted a law requiring that all counties now in the quarantined area shall eradicate the tick during 1917. The people showed their interest in this step immediately and nearly all the infested counties already have appropriated funds for the building of dipping vats in preparation for the State-wide eradication campaign. State-wide tick eradication legislation also has been enacted in Louisiana. As a result, this State can expect to be free of fever ticks by the end of 1919.

Oklahoma, it is believed, will clear its territory of fever ticks within the next three years. In Arkansas, dipping vats are in course of construction in practically every county of the State and soon will be in general use. It is believed that tick eradication will be completed in this State by the end of 1920. The same year, it is predicted, will see North Carolina cleared of ticks.

Georgia, Florida and Texas have the hardest task before them in the