

MAY SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Read the Farm Loan Information Published in This Issue

LATEST WAR DEVELOPMENTS LEAVE LITTLE CHANCE FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing discussed the submarine situation for an hour today, after Mr. Lansing had worked all morning on a document which he took with him to the White House.

After the conference Secretary Lansing refused categorically to say what had been decided on, but the opinion became generally prevalent in official quarters that a break in diplomatic relations with Germany seemed inevitable, although it was thought probable that an ultimatum or warning to the Berlin government might precede this action. The view was taken widely in official quarters that the United States could not let the situation stand unchallenged.

Prominent papers all over the United States give editorial expression to the effect that there must be withdrawal of diplomatic relations with Germany and that war is probable. The lines laid down by Germany as to the use of the seas by United States vessels and the interference of trade relations with other nations of Europe, under threat of sinking our vessels if these terms are not complied with, cannot be accepted by this country without recalcitrance. This seems at this time to be the sentiment of the people. A very short time will reveal just what action will be taken by the President.

Washington, Feb. 1.—After an hour's conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing it became known today that the German situation is viewed with extreme gravity and that the American government had already begun to formulate definite steps.

It was regarded as not impossible that action of some kind had already been taken, but there was no indication of its nature.

It was disclosed that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had a conference last night although it was then denied they had conferred at all.

It was indicated today that before the course of the United States was made public there were certain steps to be taken.

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, a member of the senate foreign relations committee, was at the White House early today but he said he did not discuss the submarine question.

There also were indications that no announcement of the course of the government would be made until certain steps had been taken through the navy department and the treasury for safeguarding American ports and other interests.

Washington awoke this morning with a shiver to a realization of this situation brought about by the warning note handed yesterday to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and delivered to the state department by Count von Bernstorff.

President Wilson was alone in his study at the White House until late in the night with a copy of the note. He is understood to have held several telephone conferences with members of the cabinet, and to have sent a summons to Col. E. M. House, his close friend and adviser on foreign affairs. Col. House reached here early this morning from New York.

Wilson Expected To Act Quickly.

There is every indication that whatever the American government does will be done quickly. Apparently it is agreed that there are but three courses open:—Handing Count von Bernstorff his passports; sending at once a warning to Germany that she will violate American rights at her peril, or awaiting the development of the new starvation campaign against England announced to begin today.

The President has given no information of the trend of his thoughts since he expressed incredulous amazement yesterday when informed of what was coming through Associated Press dispatches from Berlin. So far as could be learned early today no arrangement has been made for him to appear before Congress.

GERMANY ALLOWS U. S. SHIP A WEEK TO ENGLAND.

All Vessels Not Complying With Terms Liable to Be Sank.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Regarding American traffic, the German navy transmitted yesterday to President: "Will you say:—"

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unimpeded."

"—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if—"

"—On the going and return, journey the Scilly Islands, as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid."

"—If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: a coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three meters broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checked white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE WILL BE ASSISTED BY MAYOR LACROIX

Will Aid in the Passage of Necessary Laws for Segregation.

PHYSICIANS POINT TO THINGS TO BE DONE.

Dulion Will Be Made Inspector for the New Health Board.

At the meeting of the Association of Commerce last Monday evening the matter of segregating consumptives and the registering of boarding houses open to them was again discussed by physicians. Mayor Lacroix was absent on account of illness, but he sent a letter stating that he might be depended upon to do all in his power to assist in the enactment of laws that would accomplish the purpose in view.

The reconstruction of the Board of Health, with a view to exercising its functions in a manner to place Covington in the best sanitary condition possible under present circumstances was heartily endorsed, and Mayor Lacroix has announced that Commissioner Paul Dulion would be placed on the board as inspector, and that Marshal Schultz would perform the duties of street commissioner. A clean-up day is to be announced soon, and there will be no distinction made in enforcing a thorough clean-up of the town. The protests of physicians show that these things are clearly necessary, and their assistance in pointing out the danger of a continuance of present conditions has enlisted every one in a campaign for improvement.

An important incident of the meeting was the announcement of Dr. Homer Dupuy, of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital of New Orleans, that he would, in an examination of pupils and teachers of the public school as to the existence of tuberculosis or physical defects or any contagious disease. Dr. Durell and Dr. Gautreaux also agreed to give their services. Supt. Lyon expressed himself as highly gratified that such action was being taken, and said he would render all the assistance he could in the matter.

Following are the official minutes of the meeting:

Covington, La., Jan. 29, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. President J. H. Warner in the chair. At the call of the roll the following answered to their name: C. Bougere, L. Kammer, H. J. Ostendorf, E. E. Lyon, Dr. Durell, Dr. H. E. Gautreaux, Dr. B. B. Warren, F. Patecek, E. R. Moses, J. M. Lambert, M. Nielsen, H. A. Mackie, A. V. Smith, W. E. Boes, Dr. F. F. Young, J. L. Smith.

Minutes of last meeting read, received and adopted.

Dr. Durell arose and after addressing the chair, spoke on the subject of health and sanitation. His main points being on the registering of boarding houses. He also laid stress on the condition of the rear yards in the city, and requested the City Board of Health to immediately take some action in having same kept clean in future.

Dr. B. B. Warren, president of the Board of Health, was the next speaker. After agreeing with Dr. Durell as to the present conditions in Covington, he claimed that the reason the and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance, and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D—If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays."

"E—If guarantees and assurances are given by the American government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband)."

Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added to Supt. E. E. Lyon and the

CHURCH PARADE OF TROOPS AT MONASTIR



British official photograph taken at Monastir, showing a church parade of the troops. The chaplain of the regiment is holding the service. Religious services are held daily.

MAYOR ORDERS ARREST OF OLLIE ORD, KEEPER OF IMMORAL HOUSE

Investigations of Attorney Heintz Leads to the Discovery.

15 YEAR OLD BOY IN PLACE IS TAKEN OUT.

Woman Sentenced in Mayor's Court to \$25 or Thirty Days.

Wednesday evening Attorney F. J. Heintz of the Juvenile Court visited the house of Ollie Ord, near Romano's, for the purpose of taking charge of a boy 15 years of age, said to be living in immoral surroundings. The Ord woman said she was the mother of the boy and that she did not keep an immoral place, but a boarding house. When Mr. Heintz pointed to the four or five lightly clad inmates and wanted to know what they were doing there, the woman finally admitted her occupation. Mr. Heintz took the boy from the place, but the youngster is said to have escaped pending provision for his care until proper disposition could be made of him. He will be looked up and taken care of.

Mayor Lacroix had the woman arrested for keeping an immoral place. She was brought before the Mayor's Court and fined \$25 or thirty days, and in default was locked in the parish prison. This is the same woman that was a while ago given time to leave town.

Mayor Lacroix states that every woman found to be conducting a house of this kind will be arrested, and that officers have been given instructions to that effect. These women were all supposed to have been driven from Covington, but some of them slipped quietly back, and not being noticed, soon began to run the place and give other evidence of full swing. But if the orders of the mayor are carried out, it will be found too hot for them here.

Board of Health has not been active in the past, as became said Board had been greatly handicapped, as the town council had seen it necessary to use the Health Officer as Street Commissioner.

Dr. F. F. Young spoke of the necessity of precautions in boarding houses, also the matter of advertising the city as a health resort.

After a general discussion of the members present the following motion was offered:

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to appear before the town council at their next regular meeting, to advocate a health campaign, and urge the enforcement of the health laws; also institute a vigorous campaign in regards to the matter of regulating boarding houses which take patrons afflicted with tuberculosis, and to request council to pass some law to protect the population of Covington. Carried.

The following physicians were then appointed to serve on said committee: Dr. Durell, Dr. F. F. Young, Dr. H. E. Gautreaux.

Moved and seconded that the Association of Commerce tender their full support to the City Board of Health in enforcing the health and sanitation laws in Covington. Carried.

Dr. E. E. Lyon spoke on the sanitation and health in the public school.

Moved by Dr. Durell and seconded by F. Patecek, that Dr. Durell, Dr. H. E. Gautreaux, Dr. Homer Dupuy offer to Supt. E. E. Lyon and the

FARM LOANS AS APPLIED TO THE NEW FARM LOAN BANK SYSTEM

Information That Will Give An Insight Into Working of Loan Plan.

Established Under the Farm Loan Act.

(By Frank R. Wilson, Federal Farm Loan Bureau.)

The Federal Farm Loan Act, adopted in June, 1916, and signed by President Wilson shortly after, creates a comprehensive, co-operative banking system to lend money to farmers and prospective farmers for purposes of land purchase, farm development, and the refunding of indebtedness.

The system consists of two main divisions: A money-assembling agency, through which the accumulations and savings of the country are gathered in, and a money-lending agency, through which the money is distributed for agricultural uses.

The farm loan act, in brief, pools the farm mortgages of the nation; issues a collateral trust security against those pooled mortgages, and sells these securities in the open market.

The establishment of this co-operative banking system was made necessary by reason of the fact that banks in most parts of the United States have not possessed the facilities to properly take care of farm loans because these loans required too long a time to run; because interest rates to farmers have been so high, ranging from 5 per cent per annum to 5 per cent per month; and because private money-lending agencies had not realized the reflex advantages to themselves of a long time, amortized loan to the farmers.

The machinery provided in the application of the farm loan act has three main divisions.

First—The Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington, D. C., composed of the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, chairman ex-officio, George W. Norris, farm loan commissioner; Herbert Quick, Captain W. S. A. Smith and Charles E. Lobdell.

Second—The twelve federal land banks throughout the United States.

Third—The national farm loan associations, each composed of ten or more farm borrowers, with associations secure loans for the members from the federal land banks.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is in charge of the entire system. Its first important duty was to divide the country into twelve bank districts and locate one federal bank in each. This board also provides the banks with temporary governing boards during the process of growth. Later a system of co-operative self government will be inaugurated under which the associations of farmers will direct those big financial institutions under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Each of the twelve federal land banks starts business with a paid up capital of \$750,000, subscribed by the government, if private investors do not subscribe it within thirty days after the books are opened. These banks have the right to lend

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school board their services, for the purpose of a medical examination of the schools in Covington. Carried.

Amended to read, that the teachers as well as the pupils be examined by above board of physicians. Carried.

Supt. E. E. Lyon thanked the physicians for their interest in this matter.

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FARMERS MEET AT FOLSOM IN INTEREST OF TRUCKING

People Take New Start In Truck Growing and Agricultural Matters.

Folsom, La., Jan. 21, 1917.

Saturday, Jan. 20, Commissioner of Agriculture Harry D. Wilson, Farm Demonstrator Lewis and Mr. Bailey, of Oklahoma City, visited our town in response to an invitation from Messrs. W. F. Odenwald and George Koepf, Jr., in the interest of truck farming. Commissioner Wilson made a very interesting talk on that subject, laying particular stress upon the idea of living upon the farm. He also explained at length the advantages of organization and co-operation in the buying of fertilizers, and in marketing the produce in the best markets.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Lewis took up the subject, and as it was rather late to begin extensive operations advised us to confine ourselves to beans and potatoes for the market, and for this year content ourselves with making plenty of feed for ourselves and stock on the farm and keep out of the grocery.

A Truckers' Association of forty-six of the best and most prominent farmers in our neighborhood was formed. Mr. Geo. Koepf was elected president, Mr. W. F. J. Odenwald, secretary, and Mr. Hines Fenderson, treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws and to report the next Saturday.

Mr. W. F. J. Odenwald, though a young man and new in our midst, is an enthusiastic farmer, and says he intends to prove that the clay hills of St. Tammany can produce as good crops as the more favored sections of Louisiana. We wish him success.

DEMONSTRATOR LEWIS TELLS OF WORK BY BOYS CORN CLUBS

Big Increase in Corn Per Acre in Louisiana Club Work.

(By Grover C. Lewis, Farm Demonstrator.)

Not many states in the south can boast of better record of club work than Louisiana. This state has such a variety of soil that the yield of corn can easily exceed that of the famous corn belt. All we need to do is to treat the soil and corn plant as they should be treated and nature will do the rest. St. Tammany has not made such great records in this work, for she is comparatively new in the work, and then this parish is not what could be termed an agricultural parish. Much work is needed to be done to make it one, but it is coming in the next ten years, probably not from choice but from necessity. The boys' corn club does much to stimulate interest in good seed, better methods of cultivation, seed selection and in fertilization. This information will gradually be absorbed by the farmers in general and big results realized finally. This is one reason why I want to make the club work a big feature in St. Tammany parish this year. I

TOWN MAKING IMPROVEMENT IN WHARF AT MAIN ST.

New Flooring Will Be Put In Wharf and Landing Made Convenient for Boats.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE MADE LATER.

Value of River to Town Demands That Improvements Be Made.

Work has been commenced by the town on the wharf at the foot of Columbia street. New flooring will be put in and the wharf reconstructed so as to meet the requirements of vessels mooring and putting off freight.

This is an important matter, and only the limited means of the town has prevented this needed improvement. The government appropriations for the keeping of the river in a navigable condition are small, and its importance has not been fully realized. It is probable that if no improvement had been made to the wharf, dredging of the river would have ceased altogether, because local interest would have been shown to be so small as to encourage the belief that the use of the river was of no great importance.

Judge H. J. Smith offered to donate \$100 to the improvement of the river front if other donations could be secured to make a sufficient fund to do the necessary work, requiring probably \$500. Further effort would probably be made to raise this money.

am not going to take or enroll any boy unless he fully agrees to cultivate and manage his crop all the way through as instructed, and that he keep a record of all items and work. If I do not get more than ten in the parish I want them to get results. It is better to have a few and make a showing than to have one hundred and nothing done by the majority. I am going to try to make arrangements this season to furnish boys with seed and assist worthy boys in getting fertilizer, but work must be done and not play. As soon as the weather and roads will allow I am going to visit most of the schools in the parish and try to get up a good enrollment, but no boy need to join and think of backing out. The object of the work is too important to backslide, I would like to hear from teachers who would like to have club work done in their schools, and if they could themselves muster up some interest in the club work.

For information to the readers of the Farmer I give below the state club record in corn production as given by Prof. Richardson:

Corn Club Boys Make 46 Bushels Per Acre.

Louisiana corn club boys produced an average yield of 46 bushels of corn per acre in 1916, which is more than twice the yield per acre for the entire state. This corn was produced at a cost of 46 cents per bushel. Rent of land; preparation of seed bed; and cost of seed, planting, manure, fertilizer, cultivation and gathering were included in the charges.

The corn club enrollment was 1900, of whom 524 have made written reports of their work. Of this number 115 planted their acre plots to winter cover crops, and 204 selected their planting seed in the field. Many of the corn club boys, by carefully selecting their seed each year, are laying a foundation for a profitable seed business. In fact, some of the boys, especially prize winners, have already been able to sell a part of their corn to farmers for planting purposes.

There were 503 ten-acre exhibits of boys' corn on display at the Louisiana State Fair and probably as many others at the various parish fairs. Cash prizes, farming implements and L. S. U. short course scholarships were awarded the members who made the best exhibits.

I also give the baggie call as issued by the Junior Department. When a farmer reads this, if he has a boy and does not see that that boy joins the corn club and works like a farmer boy ought to work, he should be taxed for willful negligence.

Parents Asked to Encourage Club Work.

The enrolling of boys and girls for membership in the industrial clubs for 1917 will soon be taken up by the Junior Extension division of L. S. U. This division earnestly desires to obtain the co-operation of the parents of club members in carrying on the club work, as it is only through the encouragement and assistance of the parents that the best results are to be had.

If a boy wishes to join the corn club he should be allowed the use of an acre of good quality soil, and be provided with good seed and the proper implements for cultivation.

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SLIDELL GET-TO-GETHER DINNER TAKES PLACE FEB. 13TH

Commercial Hotel Promises To Be Scene of Big Gathering.

SCHOOLS CROWDED TO GREATEST CAPACITY.

Other News Items, Personal and Matters of General Interest.

We are furnished the following data by the very efficient principal of the Slidell high school, Prof. H. U. Baker:

Present enrollment, 574. 37 have moved away; 23 out of school for other causes, 13 of whom are too old to come within compulsory attendance law; of the other ten, three are out for sickness, four for work, three for no reason. The census shows that all the enrolled children are residents, but six, between the compulsory ages are not enrolled here nor at Bonfouca, and a report covering 16 has been forwarded to Supt. Lyon for legal action or such action as may be deemed best.

A few cases of whooping cough and measles are reported, but has not yet affected the school attendance.

The "crowded condition of the school is such that any new scholars admitted at front door pushes one out at the back."

"The Ghost" for December walked freely about the school grounds on Tuesday and was certainly warmly received.

The Slidell "get-together" meet is now definitely fixed for Feb. 13th, at the Commercial Hotel. The promises to be a great success and arrangements are being made that will assure every one a good time who attends, and the responses now in hand show that interest is awakening and there will be representative men from every section of Slidell and it is possible that there will be experts from other cities invited, together with other prominent people, who may be able to advance some disinterested advice.

There is not the slightest doubt that Slidell needs an organization of its citizens and it is hoped that some move toward one will be made at the meeting.

Messrs. C. M. Tilley and J. H. Dunstan have returned from their trip to New York and Washington. Mr. Dunstan returned direct to Slidell while Mr. Tilley visited relatives in Roanoke, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Delos R. Johnson and son, Griffith, of Franklinton, visited Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Griffith several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frits Salmen and daughter, Miss Ella, returned from a fortnight stay in Gulfport.

Mrs. B. P. Dunham is quite sick but we are pleased to learn there is no serious indications and hope that she will speedily recover her usual good health.

Ye also regret to hear of the sickness of Mrs. G. B. Harrison, and trust that she will quickly recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Varnade and daughter, Willie, and T. J. Edkins, C. M. Liddle, Joe Lee and others attended the Bryan speaking at the Atheneum, Sunday. No doubt there will be "peaces of dove" all over Slidell before long.

Mrs. Paul Gardner gave a Five Hundred party to some friends last Friday afternoon. Mrs. E. F. Halley won the first prize. Mrs. B. P. Dunham the guest prize. All enjoyed the evening very much.

The Slidell Division La. State Naval Reserves were inspected in their regular quarterly inspection and muster on Saturday night by Lieut. Commander Neville, of New Orleans. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather a very creditable showing was made. A most enjoyable time was had by those attending as there was music and dancing after the inspection.

PARKVIEW THEATRE.

The program for this Saturday at Parkview Theatre will be a big feature entitled "Without A Soul," featuring Clara Kimball Young. The performance will start promptly at four o'clock, with an advance in prices to 10 and 15 cents.

On Sunday, Ann Pennington will make her debut to Covington theatre goers, by presenting her winsome little self in a five part feature entitled "Sussie Snowflakes." Patrons will find this an exceptionally good bill. Two comedies will be presented in addition. Usual Sunday opening at 3 p. m. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Monday and Tuesday will be presented a five part feature entitled Sweet. Doors open at 4 p. m. Admission 5 and 10 cents.

Wednesday and Thursday will be presented "The Yellow Pearl," a five part Paramount feature with Cleo

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