

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

VOL. XLIII No. 13

ORDINANCES PASS FOR CERTIFIED BOARDING HOUSES

Slidell Get-Together Meeting at Commercial Big Success

FIRST STEP FOR SANITATION IN COVINGTON IS TAKEN

A Special Meeting of the Town Council Passes Ord. 57 and 58.

LAW REGULATING TUBERCULAR PEOPLE

Sanitary Measures Adopted Carrying Out Intention of the Law.

Covington, La., Feb. 13, 1917.

The town council met in special session on the above date to pass up on certain health ordinances to establish certified hotels and boarding houses in the town of Covington, and to regulate the disposal of sputum or saliva or other bodily secretions or excretions of persons having tuberculosis.

Present: F. J. Lacroix, mayor; Emile Frederick, A. R. Smith, J. E. Niles, H. A. Mackie. Absent: M. F. Flanche, D. I. Addison.

Moved by A. R. Smith, seconded by H. A. Mackie, that the following ordinance be adopted. Carried.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

An ordinance to establish certified hotels and boarding houses in the town of Covington, Louisiana:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Board of Health of the town of Covington, as follows:

Section 1. That any person, firm or corporation who shall hire, lease or rent, or otherwise dispose of, by the day, week or month three or more rooms in any premises for living or lodging purposes within the corporate limits of the town of Covington, shall be deemed to be a boarding house or hotel keeper, under the provisions of this ordinance for the following purposes, to-wit:

That any such person, firm or corporation desiring to come within the provisions of this ordinance shall certify under affidavit to the Municipal Board of Health of the town of Covington to the following regulations:

(a) That such boarding house or hotel keeper will not lease, rent or hire any room for living or lodging purposes on premises owned by them or under their control, to any person who is afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum or other infectious secretion or excretion.

(b) That all of the windows, doors and outside openings of kitchens, dining rooms or other compartments where food is served or kept, are screened in a fly-proof manner subject to the rules and regulations of the Municipal Board of Health in such cases made and provided.

(c) That the drinking water supplied by such hotel or boarding house shall be found to be chemically pure and free from all dangerous or infectious bacilli after proper analysis.

(d) That all drains, out-houses, water closets, cess pools and toilets shall be in strict accordance with the sanitary laws and regulations in such cases made and provided.

(e) That no cook, waiter, house-keeper or other person employed by such boarding house or hotel keeper who is afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infectious agent is contained in the sputum or other infectious secretion or excretion.

(f) That subsequent to the passage of this ordinance all rooms which are commonly leased or hired in such places shall have been thoroughly and scientifically fumigated according to existing laws.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, That after a complete inspection and report by the duly constituted Health Officer of the town of Covington, the Mayor shall issue a certificate to said boarding house or hotel keeper in the following words and terms, to-wit:

"To All Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that _____ has certified under the sanitary laws of the State of Louisiana, and the Town of Covington, that the hotel or boarding house kept by _____ is free from all tubercular infection or other contagious diseases, and that in addition said boarding house or hotel keeper will not admit or receive as a guest, or patron or otherwise accommodate any person afflicted with tubercular diseases, and has otherwise complied with all of the State and Municipal regulations regarding the sanitation of hotels and boarding houses."

Mayor.

MANDEVILLIAN MAKES APPEAL TO VOTERS FOR SCHOOL TAX

Criticises Oppositions Methods and Gives Statement of the Facts.

SOME TRYING TO FRIGHTEN WOMEN.

3-Mill Tax Expires Next Year and 3-4 Special Tax Also.

It is very apparent that a plain expression of facts is at this time not only apropos but quite necessary in view of the false and malicious statements and vicious rumors that have been set afloat by some of the misguided individuals opposing the proposed special school tax soon to be voted on.

Among the loudest shouters of the opposition are a number of men who object to spending a red copper of their own, irrespective of whatever general good it may do, but who are ever ready and over-willing to spend the other fellow's dollar whether he wants to or not. They own land and property which they will neither sell nor improve, selfishly hoping to dispose of same at fabulous sums, yet too ignorant to perceive that their own miserly actions are preventing the very opportunities for which they are keenly looking; forever publicly bemoaning the lack of local improvement they Mafia like, stab in the back any forward movement, unless they can see in it some personal gain.

Some say, "I have no children to educate, to hell with the other fellows," a statement so heartless and contemptible as to merit no notice. Some are trying to frighten the women taxpayers, a majority of whom, be it said to their credit, favor the proposition, by saying that the tax will be double the present rate, when as a matter of fact the tax will be a graded one, growing less from year to year, as the bonds are taken up; and right here it should be remembered that the St. T. & N. O. R. & F. Co.'s 3-mill tax will expire next year, that the 3-4 mill special state tax is paid only one year, 1917, and that the parish police jury, at the request of the town council, has reduced the parish tax by 2 mills, so that within two years the taxpayer will be paying LESS than at present.

INCLUDING the proposed special school tax, and will have a new school house in Mandeville on an improved school system, and an improved school system in Lewisburg and Houltonville, as well as here.

Some have stated that the negro school was to be placed next to the white school, and others that it was to be placed under the whites in the same building, a statement so preposterous that it is nauseating and could only originate with mollycoddles typical of some of the opponents. No, gentle reader, there will be no such mixture, but the colored children in their own school separate and away from the white children will be given a four if not five months session instead of the three months now allotted to them.

Some are saying that some of the opponents are such because of their expectant realization of personal profits; for instance, that the present school director's energy is due to a desire to sell more school books, etc., that another and one of the largest taxpayers in the ward expects to dispose of land in the wilderness at an enormous price, that is otherwise unsalable, for a school site; that another, at present a town official, will be appointed school inspector. Lies, all dies born of malcontent and desperation in a "win by fair or foul means" campaign.

Some are saying that the school is to be built in the woods, far away from the center of the town. Absolutely ridiculous. The site has not been selected, not even thought of. It is a self-evident proposition that the tax must be voted before any positive action can be taken; then, after a consultation with the taxpayers, the location as well as all other matters connected with the school will be decided with a view of doing the greatest good for the greatest number.

Some are saying that the money received from the tax will be used to pay for teachers, equipment and improvements in other schools. Senseless and absurd; for the very moment that one cent of this fund should be diverted to any other purpose whatsoever than the building of a new school in Mandeville and the maintenance and improvement of all the fourth district schools, any taxpayer would be privileged to step in to court, prevent the payment of the tax and prosecute the offender. This is the law and should be remembered and heeded in preference to the

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS HELD THIS WEEK

Judge Carter Strict as to Law Against Concealed Weapons.

GRAND JURY REPORTS BUT FEW TRUE BILLS.

Most Cases Before Court are of the Minor Criminal Class.

District Court opened with Judge Carter on the bench and District Attorney Brock prosecuting. Judge Carter was strict in the enforcement of the law as to carrying concealed weapons, and will do his best to break the habit up.

The grand jury brought in but few true bills, and the criminal cases were mostly of a minor character. The following true bills were returned by the grand jury:

Walter Parker, carrying concealed weapons.

Peter Burton, larceny.

Jas. C. Strain, carnal knowledge.

Leon Johnson, larceny.

Bob York, larceny.

Joe Ray, shooting with intent to murder.

Napoleon Daniel, larceny.

H. S. White, carrying concealed weapon.

Will Frankinton, carrying concealed weapon.

Robt. O'Neil, carnal knowledge.

Rousseaux Sharp, Jas. Sharp and Arthur Hunt, assault and battery.

Cordelata MaJouncide, libel.

Oscar Bradley, assault and battery.

Splomon Roberts and Louis Revere, cutting with intent to kill.

Ben Davis, carrying concealed weapon.

The following cases were disposed of by the court:

Ben Davis, plead guilty to carrying concealed weapon.

Will Frankinton, plead guilty to carrying concealed weapon.

H. S. White, plead guilty to carrying concealed weapon.

Joe Ray, found guilty to shooting with intent to murder.

Bob York, plead guilty to larceny.

Pete Burton, plead guilty to larceny.

Union Bank vs. W. T. Tippin et al., judgment as prayed for.

Town of Slidell vs. J. W. Decker, judgment against defendant.

Will J. Morgan vs. Dr. G. C. Mintrun, taken under advisement.

J. S. Read, found guilty by the court. Motion for new trial was granted.

State vs. Toulous Depriest, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and default to 12 months in jail subject to work on public roads. It was further ordered by the court that sentence be suspended, provided defendant gives to the sheriff every Saturday, beginning Saturday, Feb. 24, the sum of \$4.00 per week, this amount to be used by the sheriff to purchase provisions and necessary clothing for maintenance of his children.

J. W. Fowler vs. Southern Express Co., default entered against defendant.

W. T. Pittman vs. N. O. & N. J. Ry. Co., judgment for plaintiff.

John Ramsay, plead guilty to larceny.

Carrie Carroll Rutland vs. Allen Rutland, judgment as prayed for.

Sentences not given in time for publication will be published next week.

pin-headed opinions of egotists.

If this tax is passed it will give Mandeville a new six-room school, fully equipped with new desks, blackboards, etc., an auditorium with seats and stage, a library, teacher's office and a concrete basement to be used as a playground in bad weather, an artesian well, electric lights and sanitary closets and wash rooms; in one word, a modern up-to-date school and so built as to permit of enlargement in the event of converging it into a high school, which is closely within the range of probabilities. It will also give a full nine months session to the Mandeville, Houltonville and Lewisburg schools, and probably a second teacher to the latter. It will obviate the necessity of sending children to Covington or New Orleans schools, thereby saving time, trouble, money and worry to the parents, and the grades will be such as to permit the pupil's stepping directly into the high school here or elsewhere.

It will give the colored school a longer and better session separate and to itself.

It will encourage the people with children to locate here permanently, any opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, for it is a well known fact

FRUIT STONES SAVED FOR GERMAN OIL



No fruit stones are thrown away in Germany. They are all collected and crushed. The oil is extracted for drugs and military purposes. The photograph shows the stones being packed to be sent to a crushing mill.

MR. MORGAN IN FAVOR OF THE NEW HEALTH MOVEMENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1917. Mr. D. H. Mason, Covington, Louisiana:

My Dear Mr. Mason:—I carefully read and was favorably impressed with Dr. Durell's observations touching the untrammelled and unrestricted authority, now exercised by hotels and boarding houses, in relation to the reception of tubercular patients.

I firmly believe that boarding houses and hotels ought to be required to consult some law, other than their own personal interests. You will doubtless find some intolerant of opposition—demanding the right to pursue their self-imposed regulations. However, I do not think it can be successfully argued that it is violative of the principles of a free government to throw reasonable safeguards around the people.

In my judgment, it would be indefensible if the town were, in the face of Dr. Durell's advice, to continue to acquiesce in a practice that endangers the lives of the people and

(Continued on page 2)

"MISS GEORGE WASHINGTON" TO-DAY.

"Ne'er Do Well," Biggest Feature Ever Booked for Covington.

The picture program for this Saturday night at the Parkview will be a program of greater merit at the regular admission price. Pretty little Marguerite Clark will again be presented in her greatest triumph, "Miss George Washington." This will be the last time that this picture will be presented in Covington and those who did not see it the last time will please take advantage of the opportunity, as it is really something good.

Sunday will be shown *Blanche Sweet* in "The Storm" along with two comedies, including one by *Bray* and *Opie*. Open at 3 p. m. Admission 10 and 15 cents. Music furnished from 3 to 6:30 by Mrs. Wilbur; from 6:30 to 9:30 by Grimmer and Grimmer.

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 19th and 20th, will be presented *Rex Beach's* "Ne'er Do Well," which was produced upon the exact spots alluded to by *Rex Beach* in the story. It is filmed with all the vim, snap and punch that has made *Rex Beach* one of our most popular authors.

There are hair-raising hand to hand fights, plot and counter plot, and the do or die spirit, intermingled with a beautiful story of love and romance, with the naked passions of men and women bared before you as only *Rex Beach* can bare them. The prices of admission for this feature will be 15 and 25 cents. Performances starting as follows, each day: first, at 3:30; second, at 6; third at 8:30. The feature is in ten parts and it will take exactly two and one-half hours to see it.

Wednesday and Thursday will be presented *Lenore Ulrich* in "The Road to Love," a five part Paramount. Admission 5 and 10 cents.

Friday and Saturday will be "A Coney Island Princess," featuring *Irene Fenwick* and *Owen Moore*. Admission 5 and 10 cents.

The Duck Puts It Right Up to Slidell



COUNCIL MEETING OF LA. FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The council of the General Federation is composed of the officers of the General Federation, 7; Chairmen of the Departments of the General Federation, 15; Directors of every State, 47; Presidents of State Federations, 50; Presidents of every club holding direct membership in the General Federation, 2000; Honorary Presidents, 4; Honorary Vice Presidents, 6; Local Federations, 11; Special committees, about 10. This is a rough estimate of those having voting powers in the Council.

Every man and woman is invited to attend this Council meeting. The only privileges which will be shown those who are members over those who are visitors will be the power to vote and make motions, special seats assigned, and possibly some few social affairs. As all of the day sessions will be held in the Bell Room of the Grand Hotel, with its seating capacity of 1600, and the night sessions held in the French Opera House, with a seating capacity of 3000 or more, you can readily see that visitors will be comfortably seated within easy distance of both seeing and hearing the speakers. Club women, whether members of Council or not, will be invited to enter into discussions.

The coming of the Council to Louisiana will be an epoch making event for the women of the state. To have within your borders for one entire week the leading club women throughout these United States, women of vast and varied experience, women who have received degrees along all lines offered in the professional world, Doctors of Law, Doctors of Philosophy, Ministers, Poets, Authors, Artists, Musicians, etc., women who have thought big thoughts, done big deeds, in broad big ways, coming to give us the best fruits of their study and experience. A like privilege will not be given the Louisiana Federation within the next quarter of a century.

At the Council meeting work of all departments of Federation will be considered, as the program will prove. These conferences will shape the future work of the various departments of Federation, and give to women a broader vision of the possibilities offered through these avenues

GET-TOGETHER DINNER MAKES HISTORY FOR FOR SLIDELL

Call Issued by C. M. Liddle Who Asks Mayor Badon to Preside

PROMINENT MEN SPEAK FOR TOWN'S WELFARE.

Local News Items and Matters of General and Personal Interest.

(By Staff Correspondent)
Slidell, La., Feb. 13, 1917.

The get-together meeting at the Commercial Hotel was well attended and every interest in the community was well represented.

The Hon. C. M. Liddle, who issued the call, acted as temporary chairman, told those present that the object of the meeting was to try to get-together, to stay together and to work together for civic improvements, and introduced Mayor L. Badon, as permanent chairman, F. F. Wigginton as secretary, and Mr. E. F. Hally as toastmaster for the evening, and announced that in a few minutes a feast would be ready.

Mayor Badon thanked the citizens for responding to the call, and was glad to see that the whole community was represented.

After a few minutes spent in getting acquainted and exchanging ideas, the signal was given and fifty-five representative citizens of Slidell passed into the dining room where tables were invitingly set.

Mayor Badon, as chairman of the meeting, modestly disclaiming any oratorical ability, thanked the assembly for their presence and pledged his support for any suggestions that might be made for improvements and that now was the accepted time to take some action, and that a special meeting of the town council would be called to consider any suggestions made that might require immediate action; however, preceding the business of the meeting that we should first do justice to the feast spread, after which he turned the meeting over to Mr. E. F. Hally as toastmaster, and called upon the Rev. S. Wingo to offer grace.

A splendidly served repast was enjoyed, after which Toastmaster Hally invited the Hon. C. M. Liddle to make the introductory talk.

Mr. Liddle told about some of the needs of our town, among the most urgent being street improvements, followed by sidewalks; that under the present system the cost of upkeep and working our poorly made, unpaved and at present impassable streets was very much more than would be the case if we had better streets, and that good sidewalks would follow good streets; also that the appearance of our town as viewed from the railroad was ragged and not inviting, except for the small plot near the depot which has been embellished by the Railroad Company with a garden of flowers and other plants pleasant to the view, and suggested that the right of way through the town be fenced, shrubbery planted and the space beautified and kept in order by prisoners sentenced to labor by the local courts.

That the electric light and ice plant be municipally owned; that the plant, under the able management of B. R. Houghton, Jr., during the year of 1915 made approximately \$5000, and that during the year 1916 about \$6000, and that during this time the cost to the city was about \$5000, and that the service was not satisfactory, and it was suggested that the city buy the plant and operate same.

Mr. Liddle's remarks were listened to with great attention, and warmly received, and he was thanked by the toastmaster for the timely suggestions.

Mr. U. G. Neuhauser was called upon to enlighten the meeting on the spirit of get-together. Disclaiming any rhetorical ability Mr. Neuhauser gave some incidents from his career as a knight of the telegraph key. After his arrival in Slidell he decided to put all his spare money into land, and had hired to see his judgment in this respect well confirmed, and now found himself surrounded by a fine body of representative business men with whom he had interests in common and that it would be a pleasure to do anything that will assist in securing the improvements desired.

"Hopes of the Town Council" was the subject of a brief talk by Councilman Harsey, who stated that he was no orator and had advised Mr. Liddle that there would be no need to assign five minutes to him as he could say all that he had to say in less than half the time—and proceeded to do it. Telling his hearers that because he had been defeated for the legislature was no reason for his being made the goat always; then

SUPREME COURT DECIDES GLISSON NOT ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

People Have Right to Enter Impeachment Proceeding Against Officials.

CASE OF MAYOR EGAN VS. SIGNAL DECIDED.

Newspaper Has Privilege of Criticising Public Official.

J. E. Glisson, who secured judgment against Charles Biggio and others, in the district court of St. Tammany for \$15,000 damages for libel in efforts to have him impeached while mayor of Abita, will not collect his judgment. The Supreme Court annulled the judgment, reversed it, and in its stead gave judgment for Biggio and his co-defendants, dismissing Mr. Glisson's suit. The court said, in part, in passing on the suit:

1. In a suit for damages for libel and malicious prosecution it is necessary to allege and show malice on the part of defendant, and want of probable cause, in the suit complained of.

2. Where defendant in such suit introduces record evidence to show justification of the charges made in the suit which was charged to have been malicious prosecution; held that there should be judgment for defendant.

3. An action for libel or malicious prosecution does not lie because of the filing of a petition with the district attorney charging want of integrity or other cause of unfitness in a public officer or employe, subject to removal by or under suspension of the court to whom the communication is addressed, where the communication to the proper officer is made in good faith, without malice, and with probable cause.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment appealed from be annulled, avoided and reversed; and it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of defendants, dismissing plaintiff's suit with costs.

—N. O. Daily States.

May Criticize Public Officials.

A further interpretation of the libel law was made in the case of William M. Egan vs. the Crowley Signal Publishing Company. Egan was mayor of Crowley and as mayor vetoed an ordinance of the city council abolishing the restricted district. Articles in the Signal referred to him as "the self-constituted champion of the red light," "red light," according to the court, meaning the restricted district. One definition of "champion," said the court, was "one who acts or speaks in behalf of a person or thing." Plaintiff, therefore, fell within the definition of "champion." He had been placed in that position of mayor by the people of the city and they were privileged to criticize his acts. If they thought those acts tended to vice, they had the right to say so. The court held that the statement of a writer in the Signal that "There is but one of two reasons why men want to keep it (the restricted district) going. One is to make money. The other is that vile men may gratify their hellish lusts," was more a commentary on the average man than a libel on the mayor. The criticism of the complaining official furnished no base for action, said the court, and the judgment was annulled and the suit dismissed.

—N. O. Times-Picayune.

read a few don'ts for the citizens, who should not go to the City Fathers on trivial matters but should go ahead and do some things themselves: such as filling the small holes in the street in front of your house, and to avoid driving across ditches thereby injuring drainage, but to drive to the bridge, and other don'ts along that line.

Prof. H. U. Baker next spoke of Slidell high school, and showed by the growth of the school that it had outstepped the provisions made for it. How with a building constructed for the accommodation of 300 to 250 pupils that during last session the enrollment had gone over 400, and that it was necessary at that time to give some of the lower grades only half time instruction, in addition to which, owing to a lack of funds a curtailment of two months was threatened, but by united effort an election was held and an additional tax of two and one-half mills was levied, which produced revenue sufficient only for the operation of the school for the nine months term, and it is now necessary that additional accommodations be provided, as at present owing to the heavy increase in the enrollment, which has reached the record figure of five hun-