

The United States Government Food Administrator Says:

"Baking Powder Breads of corn and other coarse flours are recommended"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes delicious muffins, cakes and coarse flour breads

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

- 3/4 cup corn meal
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes, sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. H, 135 William Street, New York

NUT BREAD

- 2 cups graham flour
5 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 cup sugar or corn syrup
1 cup chopped nuts (not too fat) or 1 cup raisins, washed and soaked

Mix together flour, baking powder and salt; add milk, water, sugar or corn syrup and nuts or raisins. Put into greased loaf pan, allow to stand 30 minutes in warm place. Bake in moderate oven 45 to 55 minutes.

LUTHERAN SERVICES.

In Ramsey there will be services tomorrow, Oct. 28, at 3 p. m. Every body is heartily welcome to attend. In Abita Springs there will be no special morning services, as we had hoped to be able to announce. It proved impossible to get a speaker for this time. There will be evening services as usual, however, at seven o'clock, with special consideration of the Reformation, this being the 400th anniversary of a great event in the world's history, and in the spreading of God's kingdom. The collection on this evening will go toward the Church Extension Fund. On Nov. 4th, tomorrow a week, there will be no services. Every Lutheran will try to be at the Anniversary on that afternoon at 2:30 p. m. to participate in the Joint Reformation service of the Lutheran Churches (M. Synod) of New Orleans. A cordial invitation for this occasion is also extended to all who will have an opportunity to be present. All seats free.

REV. O. W. LUECKE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE MOST RELIABLE.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ill., writes: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

—Adv.

CROUP.

If your children are subject to croup get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when the attack comes on be careful to follow the plain printed directions. You will be surprised at the quick relief which it affords.

BIG GAINS MADE BY THE ALLIES THIS WEEK.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Germany probably lost one-half of her total effective super-Zeppelins on the day of October 29, in the disastrous raid over England, according to official cablegrams received in Washington. All France is exultant over what the dispatches declare to be the greatest defeat ever administered to an air fleet since the beginning of the war. The gratification is more intense because it is known that this German raid was an attempt to carry out a fearful threat of vengeance made four days before.

On that occasion, the German government sent out a warning to both France and England of dire punishment to follow what the Germans declared to be unwarranted and inhuman attacks by British and French aviators upon peaceful German towns. Reprisals were threatened in the Official German communication, which, in part, reads: "For every brick which falls from peaceful German homes, whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris."

The official French report of the attempted German raid reads as follows: "Anti-Climax of Bombardment. The first Zeppelin brought down fell at St. Clement on the borders of the forest of Mondon, ten kilometers from Lunerville. It was seen at 6:20 a. m. journeying with two other Zeppelins. It was at once attacked by one of our armies' defense sections. At first a series of shells were fired at the Zeppelin when it was distant 4000 meters. The Zeppelin promptly rose to a height of 5500 meters. In a fresh attack by the aircraft gunners the fourth shell struck the outside envelope and the Zeppelin caught fire. Five dead bodies, horribly mutilated, were found near the Zeppelin. Others must be buried in the ruins which are still smoking. There could not have been any bombs left in the Zeppelin as no explosions were heard. The apparatus had four propellers.

"About 2:20 p. m. Zeppelin No. 49 was forced by our aviators to come to earth near Bourbonne-Les-Bains. It is intact. The commanding officer and seventeen men of the crew are prisoners. "A little later the third Zeppelin, the L-50, came down at Dammarin, near Montigny Le Roi, and two officers and fourteen men were captured. Two of the crew were slightly wounded. "The Zeppelin's crew detached a

car which they entirely destroyed. The Zeppelin, without ballast, went off with four men. From the declaration of the prisoners this Zeppelin left Oldenburg for London October 19, but was unable to reach the English capital.

"Two Zeppelins, entirely destroyed, were attacked by our aviators and came down in the valley of the Saons, alighting in the region of Sisteron. The crews, after having burned their Zeppelins, attempted to escape, but were taken prisoners.

"Two other machines were seen in the south, one landing at Lorange, in the lower Alps. The other was seen by the aviation center at Frejus drifting towards the sea in a vertical position and disappeared.

Seventy-Nine Lost. "Thus probably the Germans lost five of their Zeppelins, which are all of the new type, from 224 to 244 meters in length, carrying seven and nine engines with from 1500 to 2000 horsepower.

Summing up the extent of the disaster to the German air fleet, the report says that Germany altogether has constructed probably 100 Zeppelins, of which sixteen were destroyed before the war. The loss is officially reported by the Allies were six in 1914, sixteen in 1915, twenty-five in 1916, and three for 1917.

Thus the minimum of sixty-six Zeppelins have been destroyed, to which must be added half a dozen more lost by accident and in experimental trials. Deducting machines loaned to Bulgaria, Germany now has on the western front only twenty-five super-Zeppelins. The greatest air fleet concentrated against England in Belgium and Northern Germany has never amounted to more than sixteen Zeppelins.

Washington, Oct. 25.—While the Allied troops were busily engaged in consolidating positions won Monday in Flanders, the French forces of General Petain struck a mighty blow against the German line northeast of Soissons Tuesday morning and made some of the most important gains of terrain since they threw back the army of the German crown prince which was besieging Verdun. The stroke was made over a front of about six miles, from the east of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Flain. Under rainy and generally unfavorable weather conditions, the French pushed forward all along the line, aided by audacious aviators who flew over the German positions at an altitude of about 150 feet, using their machine guns, and penetrated the German line at one point to a depth of two and one-half miles.

Numerous important positions fell one by one into the hands of General Petain's men and in addition more than 7500 Germans, an enormous amount of war material and 25 heavy field guns were captured.

The greatest depth of the drive was in the center of the line, where the village of Chavignon was captured after a violent struggle which resulted in the enemy fleeing pell-mell. Some of the best troops in the army of the German crown prince were engaged in endeavoring to hold back the onslaughts, but their efforts were unavailing under the enthusiasm of the French to win positions which would place them more advantageously to press on later toward Laon.

For about a week the French artillery has been hurling tons of steel into the German line in front of them in preparation for the drive, and when it was started had havoc already had been wrought by the guns. In addition to the prisoners taken by the French, the Germans also suffered heavy casualties.

In Flanders both the British and French troops are holding all the gains made in Monday's drive north east of Ypres, except at one place on the southern fringe of the Houtholst wood, where the Germans, in a furious counter-attack forced a slight retreat by the British.

The latest advices concerning the naval activity in the Gulf of Riga between the Germans and the Russians show that, although the Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer, the Germans were the heaviest losers. Two of their dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats, one transport and numerous mine sweepers were put out of action by the Russian fleet. While the exact fate of these vessels has not been ascertained by the Petrograd government, it is announced that at least six of the German destroyers were sunk.

Further German attempts to land forces on the Estonia coast to the north of Werder have been repulsed by Russian detachments. On the other front no important engagements are in progress, except in the nature of bombardments. On the Julian front of the Austro-Italian theater, the artillery activity has again become intense. An Austro-

German attack with infantry in the Cardona region was repulsed by the Italians with heavy losses.

The British merchant cruiser, A. A. ma, a vessel of 12,927 tons, has been sunk by a submarine and a British destroyer has been lost in a collision. There was no loss of life on the Orana, but only two officer and twenty-one men are reported to have been saved from the destroyer.

DOUBLY PROVEN.

Covington Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

His grateful citizen testified long ago.

Told of quick relief—of undoubted benefit.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit. J. W. Newman, Third St., Plaquemine, La., says: "Attacks of pain in my back came on suddenly and without warning. Sharp twinges shot through my back and made it hard for me to get around. I could hardly catch my breath when these sharp pains came on. Doan's Kidney Pills brought fine relief."

Over five years later Mr. Newman said: "I keep Doan's Kidney Pills on hand all the time. When my kidneys are a little out of order this medicine gives me quick relief."

Eric G. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Newman has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

GREAT CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL FABRIC OF WORLD TO CONFRONT U. S. MERCHANT WHEN WAR ENDS.

So Says Mr. Redfield, Secty. of Commerce in Address to Southern Commercial Congress; Tells of Broadened Vision that American Trade Will Have.

The following is a summary of an address delivered by Mr. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, at the banquet of the Southern Commercial Congress, Hotel Astor, New York, October 16, 1917:

"It is not modest, indeed it is dangerous, to assume the role of prophet concerning future economic changes. No man is wise enough to foresee today that which will come with the end of the war. We do not know, indeed, what economic changes will take place before the war shall end. There may be financial or political developments in one or another country in the months before or following the war's close which no one can foretell. One may not say positively what or where the exhausted reservoirs of credit shall be or how much of what is thought to be war legislation in one or another country is to be permanent.

"It is easy from one set of facts to deduce that there will be a general collapse of commerce with the end of the war. It is quite as easy from another set of facts to infer that there will be great industrial and financial activity when the war closes. Neither viewpoint may be based upon all the facts, and there may be—probably are—economic forces at work which will produce results either quite unexpected or which will occur for reasons quite other than those relied upon to bring them about.

"Will find Strange World. "When peace shall come and her merchants take up the task of restoring Germany's ruined commerce they will find that it is a strange world which they seek to reenter. There will be difficulties in the path of future peaceful penetration of which they seem not to dream. Commercial frightfulness, like its military namesake, will have passed away. It will hardly be said again to any of Secretary of Commerce of the United States that the German Dye-stuff Verein will not permit the establishment of an American dye-stuff industry. The monopolies on which German foreign commerce in large part seemed to rest secure have passed away. Our friends beyond the sea and we ourselves have learned the danger of having our industries wholly dependent on foreign sources of supply which may be come unfriendly.

"It is pitiful to read extracts from the German press which seem to show that they expect to take up the task of rebuilding their commerce where they laid it down. They reckon on the world's demand for potash as a purely German asset. It was so, but it is so no longer. They were the world's source for dyestuffs. That opportunity has gone.

It was they to whom the world looked for optical glass. We do not look there now. They were the source of supply of chemical porcelain. We make it today as well as they. They had applied science to industry more than any other people and had built up industrial power by means others had neglected. We have learned that lesson also, and in the countries represented here tonight science speaks to and thru industry with an authority and success which we did not know, which we have been glad to learn, and which we shall not set aside.

"I need not tell you of the commercial value of what we call 'good will' or point out the advantage of doing business as 'a going concern.' The great markets of the world have been and are to be found among the nations who have parted company with Germany in the present struggle. Her past markets have been found among them. The peoples of these lands are not likely by one common impulse to turn quickly to Germany for a renewal of the commercial intercourse which was broken by her act.

Change in American Viewpoint. "As it will be a strange world upon which the German merchant will look out when war shall close, so let me add it will be in a large measure a strange world upon which the American merchant will look out at the same time. When embargoes are over and trading with the enemy acts shall have ceased to trouble, we

also shall see things differently. The novelty will not on our part arise from separation, but the reverse. We have gained and are gaining a better understanding of the world we live in. Scales of provincialism have fallen from our eyes. When our sons have fought and died together with those of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and our other honored friends, things can not be as they were before that happened. Each knows the other better than he did. Old lines of separation have gone.

"Applied to commerce this means that we understand other peoples and their needs better and know better what we may do to supply them. We have come into a family relationship, very near, very hopeful to all in the family. It must alter the world of commerce as it is altering the world's geography. We shall face that period, too, with new powers. We are learning thrift. We are giving the chemist and the men of other sciences their proper places. We are using resources long neglected. Our men with visions are reaching out into all the lands. The American bank, the American investor, or, is making his way throughout the world. The physical and financial tools of commerce which we long have lacked are prepared to our hand. The day of isolation is gone. We are in the family whether or no, and in my earnest belief we shall draw richly from the family intercourse."

Party Line Courtesy

The quality of service on a party line is largely dependent upon the co-operation of the subscribers on that line.

No subscriber should use a party line for long periods of time, to the total exclusion of others.

When a party line is found to be in use, hang up your receiver immediately. While it is off the hook conversation is interfered with.

Each neighbor on a party line is entitled to a reasonable use of the telephone service, and should not be interrupted or have the privacy of his conversation interfered with.

The Golden Rule applies with particular force to party line telephone service.

When you Telephone—Smile

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY Incorporated

Nov. 10 to 19 \$30,000 In Premiums National Farm And Live Stock Show Fair Grounds New Orleans 10 Days

Thousands of attractive exhibits demonstrating Live Stock, Agricultural, Dog, Horse, Swine, Floral, Poultry and all other resources of Southern States. Exhibits will be from every point of the United States. All the finer breeds of cattle will be exhibited. The U. S. Government exhibit promises to be more complete than that shown at the San Francisco World's Fair. Model Dairy and 5-acre demonstration farm.

Live Stock Buyers' Convention

Opportunity for Farmers and Manufacturers. This convention promises to be largely attended by buyers from Latin-American Republics. All steamship lines from these countries in order to further induce buyers to attend the convention, have made specially low rates from all ports at which they touch. These buyers came last year and bought heavily and this year they promise to come in greater numbers. They want blooded stock, machinery, and manufactured articles of every kind. A new Merchants and Manufacturers' building has been completed.

Interstate Contest

For the first time of any fair we will offer premiums for competition of any county of any state in the Union. All states are invited to compete.

Amusement Galore

No better entertainment will have been offered at any fair. Something doing all the time. Balloon ascensions, Miss Ruth Law, the greatest woman aviator in America, will make aeroplane flights, loop the loop, tail dive, night flights with fireworks, etc. Innovation, steam fireworks. Grand opera singers, band and orchestra, etc. Special rates on all railroads. See your local agents. For further particulars write

I. B. Rennyson, General Manager NATIONAL FARM AND LIVE STOCK SHOW

NOTICE Notice is hereby given that the Parish School Board will receive sealed bids for the erection of a one room addition to the Pilgrim Rest school in the Second Ward of this parish. This addition is to be built according to plans and specifications by C. V. Quave and now on file at the office of the Superintendent. Notice is also given that a duly authorized building committee will meet in the office of the School Board on October 30, 1917, at 11 a. m. and proceed to open bids and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. ELMER M. LYON, Superintendent. oct-27

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I have this day leased the New Method Laundry to L. T. Monte, who will continue its operation under the name of New Method Steam Laundry, and who is responsible for all debts incurred after this date. All outstanding indebtedness, to this date, will be paid by P. L. GALLAGHER, Owner. (Attest) L. T. MONTE, Lessee. Covington, La., Sept. 26, 1917. oct-27

PARTITION SALE. Henry Keller vs. Edouard Cousin, et al. No. 2761. Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment of partition and sale issued out of the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court for St. Tammany Parish, in the above numbered and entitled cause, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday, November 24, 1917, at the principal front door of the courthouse at Covington, La., between legal sale hours for judicial sales, the following described property, to-wit: The fractional north half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15) township nine (9) south, range thirteen (13) east, together with the improvements thereon, in St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, containing 45.70 acres.

Now owned in proportions as follows, to-wit, by: Henry Keller, 18-66 interest. Adele Donette, 8-33 interest. Joseph Young, 8-33 interest. Edouard Cousin, 8-33 interest. Louis Donette, 8-33 interest. Rene Young, Jr., 8-33 interest. The said judgment decreeing a partition, by Metation, of the said property, between the plaintiff and said defendants.

Terms of sale—Cash. This September 6, 1917. T. H. BREWSTER, Sheriff. oct-27

STEAMER FLORINE W. W. CARRE, LTD. Proprietors. Regular New Orleans and Covington Freight Packet. Leaves Glover's Warehouse, New Orleans, Tuesdays at 6 p. m. Leaves Covington Thursdays at 6 p. m. Special attention given to automobiles, etc. Phone 261.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS DIAMOND BRAND. Notice of which election shall be given at least ten days continuous publication preceding each election in a newspaper published in the town of Covington; and the Board of Directors shall appoint one or more stockholders to preside at each election as commissioners. In the event of the failure of any commissioner or commissioner to attend, the President shall, by appointment, fill the vacancy. Any failure to attend cause whatsoever, to that Director the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve the corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as officers of said company, shall hold over until their successors are chosen.

RUB-NY-TISM Will cure your Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headache, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

SCHEDULE of the ST. TAMMANY & NEW ORLEANS RY. & Ferry, Co. Effective October 16, 1917. Leave Mandeville 5:30 a. m. Leave Holmsburg 5:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 7:00 a. m. Lv. Mandeville 7:30 a. m. Lv. Holmsburg 7:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 8:00 a. m. Lv. Mandeville 8:30 a. m. Lv. Holmsburg 8:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 9:00 a. m. Lv. Mandeville 9:30 a. m. Lv. Holmsburg 9:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 10:00 a. m. Lv. Mandeville 10:30 a. m. Lv. Holmsburg 10:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 11:00 a. m. Lv. Mandeville 11:30 a. m. Lv. Holmsburg 11:55 a. m. Lv. Covington 12:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 12:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 12:55 p. m. Lv. Covington 1:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 1:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 1:55 p. m. Lv. Covington 2:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 2:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 2:55 p. m. Lv. Covington 3:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 3:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 3:55 p. m. Lv. Covington 4:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 4:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 4:55 p. m. Lv. Covington 5:00 p. m. Lv. Mandeville 5:30 p. m. Lv. Holmsburg 5:55 p. m. Lv. 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