

500 CLUB MEMBERS TO BE ENROLLED IN ST. TAMMANY

President in His Message Reasserts Determination to Win War

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REASSERTS DETERMINATION THAT PEACE SHALL COME ONLY WHEN PLUTOCRACY IS SHOWN FUTILITY OF ITS CLAIM TO POWER, LEADERSHIP

In Going Over Causes of the War the President Shows That Conquest is Absolutely Necessary to the Security of the Freedom of the Civilized World, and He Gives Assurance That There Will be no End of the War by this Country Until It Has Been Won.

The President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us.

I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them, for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight towards definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war; and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, "when shall we consider the war won?"

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and troublesome.

I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent dissipation against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. Their uneasy hour and be strut their but from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its scorching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have the right to know whether their purpose is ours.

They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose.

They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First that intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenant-peace, must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations, and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when German people have spoken when those who speak are ready in the same of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as

to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of government for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly.

We know that that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect our enemies as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to the right of plain men everywhere, it has been made diligent use of by the master of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson, and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until they have been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations.

But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved.

Those who desire to bring peace about before that is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done.

They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan States, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished. Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise, we do not grudge or oppose, but admired, rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries that were involved in commerce that were involved in fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment she had conspicuously won her triumphs of

SOUTHERN PINE MILLS ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT



The Southern pine mills are developing into one of the most important factors in the war. Their output is being tripled, and they are working day and night turning out lumber for the construction of the government's emergency fleet. The photograph gives a night view of one of the large mills somewhere in the South.

REPORT OF MRS. WARNER ON RED CROSS

(By Mrs. J. H. Warner)
Covington, La., Dec. 5, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the St. Tammany Branch Chapter of American Red Cross:

I beg to submit this my report for month ending December 4, 1917. During the period we have had eight class days with an average attendance of ten members.

All the auxiliaries are continuing their excellent work, since last report we have received work as follows:

Slidell.
164 pieces assorted surgical dressings; 72 bed shirts; 44 shoulder wraps.

Lacombe.
66 bed shirts.

Mandeville.
550 pieces assorted surgical dressings; 72 bed shirts; 4 knitted sweaters; 2 pairs wristlets; 64 Christmas packages.

Madisonville.
337 pieces assorted surgical dressings; 65 bed shirts; 2 pair bed socks.

Folsom.
69 bed shirts, 208 pieces surgical dressings.

Tallshook.
12 pairs pajamas, 17 bed shirts, 8 pairs knitted socks, 2 pairs knitted sweaters, 5 pairs knitted wristlets.

Covington.
1110 pieces surgical dr. sngs, 81 bed shirts, 17 pairs pajamas, 20 pair knitted socks, 2 shoulder wraps, 6 knitted mufflers, 33 knitted sweaters, 1 knitted helmet, 1 pair wristlets, 51 comfort kits.

Making a total for the parish of 2369 assorted surgical dressings, 519 garments, 82 knitted articles and 115 comfort kits.

We have forwarded to the New Orleans chapter since last report the following: 2369 pieces assorted surgical dressings, 29 suits pajamas, 442 bed shirts, 46 shoulder wraps, 2 pairs bed socks, 28 pairs knitted socks, 8 pairs knitted wristlets, 6 pairs knitted mufflers, 39 knitted sweaters, 1 knitted helmet, 115 comfort kits.

Madisonville auxiliary reports having organized the negroes, who are doing excellent work under the supervision of Mrs. Blanchard. Madisonville has also taken up knitting.

Slidell reports a number of negroes willing to work, and requests sewing for them.

Lacombe reports that St. Tammany is now working in connection with them.

Mandeville has done excellent work, besides the large amount of gauze work, they have done a large amount of sewing, and have sent in sixty-four Christmas packages.

Folsom continues doing excellent work in surgical dressings and sewing, but as yet have not taken up the knitting.

Tallshook is doing excellent work, and judging from the quality of work sent in they must all be experts with the needle.

Covington work continues as usual but we are anxious to have more workers.

Beg to call attention to the fifty-one comfort kits gotten up through the efforts of Mrs. Spencer Hartwig.

The Girls' Honor Guard had a "line drive" and secured a nice lot of old linen and cotton suitable for use around hospitals.

Mrs. Lemieux, of Mandeville, Mrs. FitzSimons, Mr. John Haller and myself, of Covington, attended the Red Cross Convention in New Orleans on November 22 and 23, and received a great amount of valuable information regarding the working of the Red Cross Chapters and it is to be regretted that more of our members did not attend.

1100 HEAD OF CATTLE FOR ST. TAMMANY

There has been much said of St. Tammany parish as a cattle country, but perhaps it has not been considered as seriously as it might. It is well known that cattle get fat in the spring on the wild-wood grasses, but the money value of this range in the production of beef has not had the attention it deserves.

Recently there has been a shipment of eleven hundred head of cattle to Slidell by W. H. Turry. The cattle come from the R. E. Ward ranch, near San Antonio, Texas. They came through Paradise from West Louisiana and it took thirty-five cars to hold them. They are in charge of R. C. Sutton and have been placed on Prevost Island, where they will be wintered until grass gets good, and they will then be put on the range and fattened before being finished and fed for market.

The success of the venture will be watched with considerable interest. Beef will bring a good price, but feed will be high. If cattle can be put in good condition on our range, and then hardened up for market at small cost, attention will be called to this parish as a stock country. Tick eradication will follow as a necessity. There is more grass on Prevost Island to-day than can be found on the Texas ranges.

Your letter has solved a problem for me, as I have often worried about my mother and the children. I do not know my father died a short while ago. I will appreciate it greatly if you will call on my people occasionally and in case anything should happen I know you would notify me. I am the only man from our parish in the regiment and at times I have been lonesome for home folks but since I read your letter I see they are thinking and laying plans to make us comfortable and I am proud to know our citizens are all so loyal and patriotic. I expect we will leave for France in . . . I am well and satisfied. Regarding the tobacco, I would prefer North State or Common cigarettes. The newspaper I prefer is our home town paper, The St. Tammany Farmer. My present address is Co. E, 144th U. S. Infantry, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas. A box or letter will reach me at this address. I will notify you promptly if we should move. In conclusion allow me to say that I think you and the other members of the committee have gone the whole U. S. one better. (Continued on page 5)

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS COVINGTON

Covington, La., Dec. 4, 1917.

The town council met in regular session on this date. Mayor P. J. Lacroix presiding, and the following aldermen present: Emile Frederick, H. A. Mackie, A. R. Smith, A. D. Schwartz, M. P. Planche. Absent: S. D. Anderson.

The minutes of November 6, 1917, were read, and on motion A. R. Smith, seconded by M. P. Planche, and carried, were adopted as read.

The secretary reported the following receipts and disbursements for the month of November, 1917:

Receipts.	
Licenses	10.00
Taxes	12.70
Fines	30.00
Lights, N. O. G. N.	25.00
Furnigator sold	.40
Coins	.25
	78.35

Disbursements.	
Nov. 10, check to V. Z. Young, treasurer	49.20
Nov. 17, same	14.50
Nov. 20, same	7.50
Nov. 30, cash on hand	7.15
	78.35

Moved by A. D. Schwartz, seconded by H. A. Mackie, that the secretary's report be received and referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

The petition of FitzSimons Grocery Company, for permission to install a gas tank for filling station, was, on motion of A. R. Smith, seconded by M. P. Planche and carried, granted, subject to the regulations of the fire department.

The following ordinance was offered by E. Frederick:

ORDINANCE NO. 66.
An ordinance prohibiting any person, firm or corporation from driving any automobile or motor vehicle upon the public streets or alleyways of the Town of Covington, and within the corporate limits thereof, with what is known as the cut-out open, or the exhaust pipe disconnected from the muffler; also prohibiting the same when such automobile or motor vehicle is standing on the public streets or alleyways thereof.

Section One—Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Covington, in regular session convened, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1918, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to drive any automobile or motor vehicle upon the public streets or alleyways of the Town of Covington, with what is known as the cut-out open, or with the exhaust pipe disconnected in any other manner from the muffler thereof, or to permit the same to remain open, or to allow such condition to exist while any such automobile or motor vehicle is standing upon the streets or alleyways of said town, while the engine thereof is in motion.

Section Two—Be it further ordained, etc., that any person, firm or corporation, through his or its agent, or otherwise, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction, shall be fined not more than \$50.00, or be imprisoned, subject to work on the public streets, not more than thirty days, or both, as the court may in its discretion deem proper.

Section Three—Be it further ordained, etc., that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Yeas—5. Nays—None.
Adopted Dec. 4, 1917.
P. J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS IN THE CAMPS

Quite a number of letters have been received by Harvey E. Ellis, chairman of the Social Service Committee of the Council of Defense, from the boys in camp, in response to inquiries as to what they would like to have in their Christmas packages. We give extracts from a number of them:

J. W. Hunt says: I appreciate your kindness. . . I do not need anything on this side of France, except I hope my mother will be cared for. . . We have plenty to eat. Would like to see The St. Tammany Farmer, so I can read the news from home.

Nathan T. Sirmion: Your letter of Nov. 1 received and contents carefully noted. I would have written you sooner but have been quarantined on account of an epidemic of measles in camp.

Your letter has solved a problem for me, as I have often worried about my mother and the children. I do not know my father died a short while ago. I will appreciate it greatly if you will call on my people occasionally and in case anything should happen I know you would notify me. I am the only man from our parish in the regiment and at times I have been lonesome for home folks but since I read your letter I see they are thinking and laying plans to make us comfortable and I am proud to know our citizens are all so loyal and patriotic. I expect we will leave for France in . . . I am well and satisfied. Regarding the tobacco, I would prefer North State or Common cigarettes. The newspaper I prefer is our home town paper, The St. Tammany Farmer. My present address is Co. E, 144th U. S. Infantry, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas. A box or letter will reach me at this address. I will notify you promptly if we should move. In conclusion allow me to say that I think you and the other members of the committee have gone the whole U. S. one better. (Continued on page 5)

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Section Two—Be it further ordained, etc., that any person, firm or corporation, through his or its agent, or otherwise, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction, shall be fined not more than \$50.00, or be imprisoned, subject to work on the public streets, not more than thirty days, or both, as the court may in its discretion deem proper.

Section Three—Be it further ordained, etc., that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Yeas—5. Nays—None.
Adopted Dec. 4, 1917.
P. J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

Said ordinance to take effect from and after January 1, 1918. There being no further business the council adjourned.
P. J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

WORKING FOR AN INTERESTING BIG THINGS IN CLUBS OF BOYS AND GIRLS SLIDEL LETTER FULL OF GOOD LOCAL NEWS

Effort Will Be Made To Enroll 500 Pupils From Schools.

PIG AND CANNING CLUBS TO ENLARGE.

More Corn To Be Planted and Food Stuffs To Be Conserved.

(By F. Bachemta, Club Agent)

The Junior Extension Department of the United States is launching a nation-wide campaign, and every state has been called upon to give its full quota in increased membership, especially in the boys club work, Louisiana being one of the first states to respond, began her membership drive December 3.

Mr. W. A. Abbott, state emergency club agent, from Baton Rouge, selected St. Tammany as the first parish in our state to start this great movement, for increased food production, and is spending several days with our local club agent making a partial survey of the parish.

Our great food problem is growing more and more serious daily, and is being brought nearer and nearer home each day as this great world's conflict progresses. Today our own sons and daughters are at the front and need our American food. Our boys and girls are resisting this world's shortage, and are willingly offering to do their share at home, and we want their fathers and mothers to aid and help them, by advice, assistance and encouragement in this noble, patriotic work which they are undertaking. They are helping to minimize the present high cost of foodstuffs and to conserve at home, to sacrifice for those defending our democracy at the front.

I wish to call your attention to a statement given out by State Superintendent T. H. Harris, relative to what boys' and girls' club work is doing in the state.

"Of all the forces that are working for the development and advancement of Louisiana I consider the agricultural club work of the public school children one of the most vital," said Mr. Harris. "These children are demonstrating what can be accomplished in increased production by using better seed, better methods of cultivation, and more brains generally in the agricultural activities. These club members have already accomplished wonders; they have set the pace for better agriculture and they have taught thousands of adult farmers and housewives how to do their work more intelligently and skillfully."

H. R. Perkins, Director of Agricultural Extension Work for Louisiana has directed the Junior Extension Division of the home department to make an estimate by parish of the minimum number of boys that should be enrolled for active club work in each of the parishes of the state for 1918. We have carefully made this estimate for him based on the rural school report of the State Superintendent of Education. This estimate has been turned over to Prof. Perkins and he has approved same. We have in this parish 972 boys enrolled in the public schools with an average attendance of 514. We should be able to enroll, according to these figures, at least 125 boys in the corn club; 150 in the pig club; 50 in the cotton club; 50 in the poultry club. This estimate is reasonable and is St. Tammany's part in this campaign for increased food we are making in this state's drive for 1918 through the work of the boys' and girls' clubs.

This movement has the active endorsement of the officials of the State University, the State Department of Education, and the State Food Administration.

Our present club enrollment since the opening of the schools totaled 229 in the various club projects for boys, and we are proud to state that in opening this emergency increased enrollment for increased food production, the Covington school boys were first to respond. Their names and the special work they will do are as follows:

Covington School.
To raise a pig to maturity: Alvin Boniat, Emile Frederick, Jr., Victor Planche, Vanie Burns, Frank Burns, James Clann, Emmet Webb, Harry Martin, Walter Jones, Alden Beaucondray, Otis Meyers, Earl LeBlanc, Lawrence Frederick, George McCormack, Tom Frederick, Edson Barringer, Wm. Yennil, Alvin Bascle, Pierre Laborde, F. F. Planche, Jr., Clyde King, Elbert Boniat, Eldridge.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Kahl, that the board approve of the purchase of desk, chair, and two filing cases for superintendent's office, as reported by the superintendent. Carried.

Hon. F. J. Heintz, who has been acting as trustee officer for the board, appeared before the board.

Thirty-Eight Cars of Cattle Arrive in Slidell from Texas.

3000 YARDS SHELLS READY FOR STREETS.

Mrs. Guzman Reads Interesting Paper in Reviewing Schools.

(By Mrs. F. F. Wigginton.)

The schooner Laguna, a three masted ship just off the docks after a complete overhauling and repairing left Slidell Thursday bound for Moss Point, to load a cargo of lumber, possibly four hundred thousand feet, for the North German coast. We are especially interested in this boat as she is owned by Slidell people.

There have arrived in Slidell during the past ten days, thirty-eight car loads of the Texas drouth section cattle which are being pastured on Prevost's Island, about seven miles east of here. About twelve hundred head of cattle were in the lot. A great many pigs and goats are being handled out there where the pasturing in good and water abundant.

We note with pleasure that actual active dredging is now going on through the Middle Ground. The channel to the north draw is being marked by clusters of pilings and the U. S. dredge working from the eastern end seems to be making fine progress and as the schooner will have to be used by all boats built on Lake Ponchartrain to get to deep water it is a matter of general interest to know the work is actually being done.

We note our worthy Mayor is now the proud navigator of an automobile and no doubt we will hear of a great activity in street and road work, in (Continued from page 2.)

NEGRO BOY 17 KILLS MAN AT DEMOURELLE

John Penn, a colored boy aged 17 years, shot and killed Robert Jack, also colored, while he was sitting at a table at the Demourelle place, playing cards with two other colored men.

Young Penn was standing behind Jack while he was playing and persisted in calling Jack's hand so that the others could hear him. Jack ordered him to quit, when Penn continued, Jack got up and slapped him. Penn went out and got a shotgun from his brother-in-law's house and returned to the place an d stuck the gun in at the door, the other men warned Jack that he was about to shoot, and as Jack turned in his chair to look toward the door he received the charge in his side. He was taken to New Orleans Monday morning and died Tuesday. Penn is now in jail awaiting action in the case.

POLICE JURY MEETING.

The police jury will meet Tuesday, December 11, 1917, at the courthouse in Covington.

F. J. MARTINDALE, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Covington, La., Nov. 30, 1917.

The St. Tammany Parish School Board met in special session on the above date to take up the matter of titles to the 16th sections, and any other business that might legally come before the board. The following members were present: N. H. FitzSimons, third ward; H. H. Levy, fourth ward; W. H. Kahl, fifth ward; Deane Evans, sixth ward; B. W. Todd, seventh ward; C. M. Liddle, ninth ward; G. E. Millar, tenth ward. Absent: Geo. R. Dutach, first ward; T. J. O'Keefe, second ward, and J. H. Robert, eighth ward.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Kahl, that the board approve of the purchase of desk, chair, and two filing cases for superintendent's office, as reported by the superintendent. Carried.

Hon. F. J. Heintz, who has been acting as trustee officer for the board, appeared before the board.

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