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D. H. MASON, Editor

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700,000 WORKMEN GO ON A STRIKE IN GERMANY

Death of Captain Neuhauser Brings Sadness to People of Slidell

INCIDENTS CIVIL WAR BY FORMER RESIDENT OF COVINGTON

Incidents That Will Be Remembered By the Old Timers.

YOUNG OFFICER WHO PREDICTS HIS DEATH.

Why Jefferson Davis Was Said To Be Disguised In Skirts.

Theo. Smith, of Galveston, Texas, eldest son of J. E. Smith, deceased, a former prominent merchant of Covington and head of the well known Smith family, so many of whom are residents here now, remembers many incidents of the Civil War, though he was but 17 years of age when he left here in 1864. He has hunted many times where some of the handsomest Covington residences now stand. Most of the old timers of his day are gone.

His father then did the largest business in Covington, his trade extending to Pearl River and Columbia, Miss. The timber that has now disappeared was virgin forest, there being only several sawmills, run by water, the principal ones being the old Penn mill and the Morrice mill, and the lumber was loaded on rafts in the Bogue Falaya and Tchoufouctia rivers.

School was taught on the Penn property, now the residence of Chas. T. Bradley, opposite the Parkview Theatre by Rev. Graham, and Rev. Geo. T. Vickers, a Methodist, near the Wilson boarding house, next to where the Sellar building now stands. There were thirty or forty pupils. Mr. Hasfield also taught school opposite the residence site now occupied by H. H. Smith, known as the old Covington Bank property. Judge James Thompson, deceased, once a district judge, was one of his pupils.

Mr. Smith says he does not remember there being many Union soldiers about Covington, although he remembers the sinking of two small steamers, at the time of the surrender of New Orleans, to keep them out of the hands of the Federal's. Also a small foraging party of Federal's who attempted to bring a small cannon with them, through Madisonville. They landed at Duncan's saw mill on the river, but never got the cannon through. Bill Helms, well known here at that time, stole a horse from one of the soldiers, who had been thrown and injured and was carried into the old Covington Bank building, and got away with it.

Mr. Smith did not see active service, but he started out as a recruit in the summer of 1864 with James McGrath and Wm. Kennedy to reach Taylor's command, above Baton Rouge, to join Company A., but not reaching the command returned to Covington. After returning from this expedition, he was afterwards captured at Capt. Beaussant's residence on Pearl River, about 15 miles from Fort Pike, when he was taken prisoner to New Orleans and confined in the Baronne prison, the others being placed in the Press-prison. He was advised by Capt. Crawford, a Union officer not to attempt to escape, as he would be shot. A prisoner, also named Crawford, who did attempt to escape was shot and killed. Mrs. Cordelia J. Whitmore, got Jacob Barker, a New Orleans banker to intercede for Mr. Smith and he was paroled.

Emile E. Seixas, well known in those days, was shot by a Confederate sentry. Seixas was riding a horse at a rapid gait and could not bring him to a stand when ordered to halt. The cartridge used at that time contained one large bullet, known as the minnie ball, and three smaller ones entered his right arm.

Confident in the success of the Confederate cause, when Capt. Harry Richardson and Lieut. Edward J. Mizell organized a company, the sentiment was that the Yankees would be licked in ninety days. There were 112 men in the company. Lieut. Mizell was bookkeeper for J. E. Smith. While being enthusiastic in the organization of the company, Mizell had a presentiment that he would not return alive. Miss Josie, daughter of J. E. Smith (now Mrs. Josie E. Ford), and Mizell were sweethearts, and so strong was his feeling that he would be killed in battle, he exchanged rings with Miss Josie and made Capt. Richardson promise that should he be killed the ring should be taken from his finger and returned to Miss Josie. All happened as he predicted, and Capt. Richardson kept his promise. The company left

700,000 STRIKE IN GERMANY IN DISAPPROVAL WAR POLICY

Strikers Demand a General Peace Without Indemnities or Annexations.

WORKMEN MUST BE REPRESENTED.

Demand Abolition of Militarization and all War Factories.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31. (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press)—The strike has been extended in districts near Berlin, especially in Tegel, Aldershof, Spaldau and Marzendorf, where 500,000 men have quit work. A similar number of workmen are on strike in the remainder of the empire.

New York, Jan. 31.—The sinking in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo on January 26 was reported in a dispatch from Paris today to the correspondent here of La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Official dispatches today from Sweden, dated yesterday, and based on Berlin newspaper reports, estimated the number of strikers in Berlin at 125,000 but said the socialists insisted the number was 300,000.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Associated Press today summarizes as follows:—The dispatches touching the strike situation in Germany: Germany's strike troubles are growing, and more than 700,000 men are out in Berlin alone, according to press dispatches to neutral countries. German semi-official advices, on the other hand, minimize the extent of the movement, but concede that about 120,000 workers were on a strike in Berlin on Tuesday. The city is quiet and there have been no disturbances anywhere in the empire.

From other sources reports of increasing German unrest continued to multiply. Hamburg and its important industrial suburbs have been declared in a state of siege, one dispatch states, and the government is reported from another quarter to have arrested large numbers of prominent socialist leaders in various German cities.

The Bolshevik government in Russia issued a statement today indicating that the new army which it has been reported raising is intended as a military force "to support the coming social revolution in Europe."

Strikers and soldiers are reported to have collided in a suburb of Berlin and lives were lost. In several instances the troops are said to have refused to fire on the strikers.

Hamburg and Berlin appear to be the most seriously affected. The workers in government and private dock yards at Kiel have joined the movement, as have more workers in the industrial cities and towns along the Rhine and in Westphalia. In the important Bavarian manufacturing towns of Nuremberg and Furth the workmen are out.

Three important Berlin newspapers including the socialist Vorwaerts have been suppressed. The head of the great Krupp works and Field Marshall von Hindenburg have appealed to the workers to stay at their tasks, the field marshal declaring that the strikes must cease.

Before its suppression Vorwaerts printed an ultimatum to the government in which the workers demanded a general peace without annexation, amelioration of the food situation, the lessening of the military law and the demoralization of state institutions.

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New Orleans in cattle cars. Only ten or twelve of this company returned. The rest were killed at the battle of Bull Run, Manassas.

Mr. Smith met Jefferson Davis in 1872 or '73 at Galveston, in company with Governor Lubbock and A. W. Terrell. During the conversation Gov. Lubbock reminded Mr. Davis of an incident when Mr. Davis was attempting to reach the Mexican border. When Mr. Davis was called from his quarters before his arrest it was raining lightly and he came out in his shirt sleeves. Mr. Lubbock had a lady's mantilla which he threw over Mr. Davis' shoulders. Mr. Lubbock had preserved this as a memento of the occasion and presented it to Mr. Davis for examination. Mr. Davis remarked that he had often wondered why he was accused of attempting to escape in female apparel. This mantilla covered his shoulders and fell to his ankles.

EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITING HIS ALLY, THE SULTAN OF TURKEY



The Kaiser paid a visit to his ally, the sultan of Turkey, recently, and this most unusual photograph shows their meeting.

SPEAKERS WILL TALK TO THE FARMERS

Farmers' meetings will be held at Waldheim school and Peace Grove school, St. Tammany parish, on Saturday, February 9, 1918, under direction of Director of Extension, La State University, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural talks and patriotic speeches will be delivered by competent speakers from Louisiana State University and local points.

Waldheim, at 10 a. m., and Peace Grove at 3:30 p. m.

Program.

Purpose of meeting and introduction of speakers—By Supt. Elmer E. Lyon.

Patriotic Talk—Thrift Stamp—By E. G. Davis, president Covington Bank & Trust Company.

Discussion on Poultry—By A. F. Roll, Poultry Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Hog Raising—By L. P. McCann, Swine Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fertilizers and Their Use—Speaker to be selected.

BACHEMIN ASKS FARMERS GET FERTILIZERS

Owing to the present high cost of the more important commercial fertilizers the farmers have been facing a serious proposition to produce crops at a profit and yet maintain the fertility of their soil, as a step to encourage the use of such fertilizers, and that the farmer will not be made to pay the enormous market prices called for now the United States government is importing a lot of nitrate of soda to be sold direct to farmers at cost. This cost will be about \$75.50 per ton at the port of entry.

To facilitate the ordering and transportation of same, the agents in each parish are wanting to complete all arrangements, take all orders, and receive the total shipment in bulk, thereby diminishing freight charges and simplifying the receiving of same.

We should consider it an opportunity to secure nitrogenous fertilizer at a reduced cost considerably below nitrogen and cotton seed meal and other commercial fertilizing material. At present prices, nitrogen and nitrate cost about 28 cents per pound, and the cost of cotton seed meal is something over 40 cents per pound, therefore every one using fertilizer this coming year will be making a big investment to give me this order at once. Every farmer, please give your attention to this matter so that the orders may be placed by the 4th day of February.

FELIX BACHEMIN, JR.,
Club Agent.

J. B. DOMERGUE, DIED IN COVINGTON JAN. 28



J. B. Domergue

J. B. DOMERGUE LAID TO REST IN COVINGTON CEMETERY

Funeral Largely Attended By Prominent People of Parish.

Mr. J. B. Domergue died at his home in Covington, Monday, January 28, 1918, at 5 o'clock a. m., at the age of 70 years, 7 months. He is survived by two sons, E. J. Domergue, president of the St. Tammany Bank & Trust Co., and president of the Covington Grocery & Grain Co., and J. A. Domergue, of Covington.

In Mr. Domergue's death Covington has lost one of its old citizens, closely associated with its history and well known throughout the parish. Mr. Domergue was a successful business man and accumulated enough to retire from business some years ago. He had been a familiar figure on the streets of Covington until a short time before his death, when he became confined to his home by reason of his illness, caused by cancer.

Mr. Domergue was quiet and unassuming and found his chief pleasure in home surroundings and the companionship of a few old time friends. He was born in Chamboras, Department of Ardiche, France, June 14, 1847. He landed in New York in 1867, and on November 3, 1869, married Miss Angel Passarieu in New Orleans. He moved to Covington in 1885, where he entered business. From then up to the time of his death he had been a resident of Covington.

Mr. Domergue was a member of the Druids and was buried with Druid rites, in the family burial plot in the Covington Cemetery, Tuesday at 11 a. m. The pallbearers were Fritz Salmen, of Slidell; P. Milhas, of New Orleans; A. Matti, of Abita Springs; Theo. M. Burns, B. Fontas, Emile Frederick, L. A. Perrand and S. D. Anderson, of Covington.

The funeral was largely attended and the grave was banked with floral offerings.

DISTRICT COURT

District Court was in session four days this week, only civil cases coming before the Court, and a number of judgments rendered.

Mantel Lamp Co. vs. P. J. Lacroix. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Wallace Pichen et al vs. Edgar Douset, Sr. Judgment in favor of defendant.

W. M. Jones vs. Great Southern Lumber Co. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$190.

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THE CHURCH IN THE COMMUNITY.

The business man of today must deal with the church of the community as an institution for the people. He is the first to ask if a debt is to be paid and if so, by that, he judges the result of the year's effort by the past. The pastor may speak of practical salvation from the pulpit but the business man must see some tangible evidence of it the every-day life of the church. If the church supports its pastor, pays its current expenses when due and gives cheerfully to missions, then the man of affairs will become better acquainted with the business qualities of Jesus.

The bell in the church tower is the call to worship, but the cry of poor, suffering humanity is the call to service. When the church today realizes its duty to God (worship) and its duty to man (service) then the question, "What will you do with the Jesus?" finds an answer in the heart of the business man, and the Christ of Calvary becomes the Senior Pastor and we find the true value of souls. The church stands as the beacon light at the cross roads; it is then not a gambler's chance, nor the shadow of a card, nor the shadow of a doubt but the business of God and His children.

The man who is struggling to make ends meet in the store, the factory or office, does not think of some shabby show window but gets down to the foundation of his business in order to solve the problem, and the church with the solution of every problem at hand should be the first aid to the man in despair, for there is only door of opportunity and he who opens the door enjoys the benefits therein. It is the church of the community that should be the open door of service for the man in the world but not of the world.

Robert Irving.

MAKE GOOD YOUR PLEDGE AND KEEP THESE FOOD RULES.

Each day one wheatless meal; each week one wheatless day—Wednesday.

Each day one meatless meal; each week one meatless day—Tuesday.

One other day without pork—Saturday.

Wheatless means to eat no wheat products—bread, biscuit, crackers, pastry.

Meatless means to eat no meat—beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal; and no preserved meats—beef, bacon, ham, salt pork, or lard.

Use vegetable oils or butter substitutes for cooking, hold the household to three-fourths of a pound of sugar a week for each person.

Ten millions of households have joined in the Food Administration to make our national resources suffice for ourselves, those associated with us in this war, and our armies in France. Observance of these rules will make the pledge good.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

Issued by U. S. Food Administration for Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 30.—Several important conventions wound up the Food Administration week in Louisiana. One dealt with the fish industry, which has been added to the license system. The Food Administrators of the states bordering the Gulf, with the co-operation of fish and conservation commissioners and the leading supply concerns, are working on plans which will make available to the people an ample and cheaper supply of seafood. Saturday's gathering was called by P. M. Hardin, Food Administrator for Mississippi, but it was really a movement on the part of the cottonseed crushers of several states including Louisiana. The purpose is to find some equitable and efficient way of fixing cotton seed prices. Stabilization of the market is being sought.

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POPULAR ARMY OFFICER OF SLIDELL WHO DIED AT CAMP BEAUREGARD



Capt. Cecil A. Neuhauser.

SLIDELL MOURNS THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN C. A. NEUHAUSER

A Man Whose Future Promised a Brilliant Military Career.

DIES OF MENINGITIS AT CAMP BEAUREGARD

Letters of Consolation Come to Parents From All Sections.

Capt. Cecil A. Neuhauser died at Camp Beauregard Monday, January 21, 1918, at 6:20 p. m. of meningitis. He was buried at Slidell, La., his home town, Wednesday, January 23. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Neuhauser. He was born at Bremen, Ga., October 1, 1891. He has a brother, Sergt. Karl G. Neuhauser, Co. B, 348th Infantry, stationed at Camp Pike, Ark.

Capt. Neuhauser possessed those traits of character and that indelible magnetism that brings friendship and respect. Had he lived, he would no doubt have won honor and distinction in the war. The ability to enforce authority without friction, to command respect for his decisions, to induce obedience with confidence, marked him as well fitted for the work to which his patriotism had called him.

Capt. Neuhauser was in command of Company M, 156th Infantry. He was three years of age when he came from Laurel, Miss., with his parents, where they resided a short time. After graduating from the Slidell grammar school, he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the Louisiana State University. He became popular with his college class mates and university cadets, with whom he became a leader. He was familiarly known among them as "Dutch." He gained distinction as an athlete, and won for his college the record pole vault of the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, 11 feet, 4 inches. Having talent as a musician, he became chief musician of the Cadet Band during his junior year, and in his senior year he was made lieutenant of the band. He was the organizer of the Colony Band of L. S. U., composed of select players. It was while at the college that Capt. Neuhauser enlisted in the National Guard and was assigned to the Military Band, acting as chief musician. He graduated in June, 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, from the Mechanical Engineering Department, and became a pedagogic in the Kinder high school. It was there he organized a mounted troop of orderlies, which were at the outbreak of the Mexican trouble mustered into the National Guard and reported for service at San Benito, Texas, and detailed for duty on the Mexican border.

He served as lieutenant and aid to Col. Bullard of the regular army. Afterwards he was ordered to Fort Brown, where he remained some time. Capt. Neuhauser was mustered out of the service at the close of the Mexican trouble, in the spring of 1915.

Capt. Neuhauser subsequently accepted the position of instructor in the Mechanical Arts Department of L. S. U., tendered him by Col. Theo. D. Boyd, president of the college. This position he held until he became connected with the Colonial Sugar Company, at Gramercy, La., as assistant engineer. He still occupied this position when notice came from Washington that he had been declared, when he reported for duty at Camp Stafford. From there

SECRETARY WAR ANSWERS WAR INEFFICIENCY CHARGES

Use of British Arms Was to Save Tonnage and Help in War.

MISTAKES MADE WILL BE CORRECTED

Senator Chamberlain Impressed With Facts Brought Out.

Washington, Jan. 28th.—America will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with 1 million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the nation and to the world today in a statement before the Senate military committee, baring much that until now has been guarded carefully with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd including

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he was ordered to Camp Nichols with the entire National Guard. Here he was sent to Fort Hill, Okla., from which he was sent to Camp Beauregard, under command of Col. Frank P. Stubbs. A reorganization of the units occurred when the National Guard was mustered into the Federal service, and Mr. Neuhauser was made captain of Co. M, 156th Infantry.

At the time of his visit home during the holidays Capt. Neuhauser was cheerful and in the best of health. But after his return to Camp Beauregard on January 4th he developed cerebro-spinal meningitis from which he died January 21, at 6:20 p. m. He is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Neuhauser; two younger brothers, Karl G. and Fritz, and two uncles, one in Mobile and one in Slidell.

Capt. Neuhauser was a member of the Friars Club.

Capt. Neuhauser's funeral was one of the largest ever conducted in Slidell, and the loving esteem in which he was held was shown by the great number of floral tributes and the pain stricken faces beside the grave where the last sad rites were performed.

Among the numerous letters received by Mr. and Mrs. Neuhauser, one from Major Thompson, of Camp Beauregard, was especially comforting and appreciated, because of the close friendship between the writer and his son, Capt. Neuhauser. This letter follows:

Camp Beauregard, Jan. 23, 1918.

My Dear Sir:—Although I have never had the pleasure of meeting you personally, I have for a long time known and loved your son, Captain Cecil A. Neuhauser, who we have all just suffered the misfortune to lose. While I realize that I can't make your burden any lighter by what I say, I feel that I owe it to him for whom I had such regard to do what I can in this hour of sadness and gloom. "Dutch," as we all called him, was my adjutant while I was major in the First Louisiana Infantry. I could never think of him except as a boy, and I always felt that I was closer to him than most men ever get to another. He had no enemy in the world, I am sure. In the Regiment, where men soon learn the every fault as well as the every virtues of a man, there was none who had the whole-hearted friendship of every officer and enlisted man as Capt. Neuhauser did. He was big-hearted, sympathetic and considerate, honest and whole-souled. I feel the burden of the loss of one of the best friends I ever had and to me that means much. I know that nobody feels it as you do. I am a father and can sympathize and appreciate the loss you have sustained. It seems so hard to me for him to have to go as he did. If we had been fighting and he hadn't come back, I could have thought about it differently, for that is a chance we all know we take.

I know nothing that I might say to lighten your burdens. Just be assured that we all sympathize with you, deeply, honestly and sincerely and only wish there was something we could do.

Praying God that he will give you the strength to bear the burden, I beg to remain,

Sincerely,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Major Div. Judge Advocate.