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Singing Orchestra Coming Here On the Chautauqua



Seven of the Liberty Belles as an Orchestra.

The Liberty Belles form a singing orchestra of nine talented girls who appear on the last night of the Chautauqua in a grand patriotic program. As an orchestra the girls use cornet, trombone, traps and drum, cello, violin and piano, presenting popular selections pleasantly played. So well finished is their ensemble orchestration and so full of life and action their work, that the effect is easily that of an orchestra of twice their number. The latter part of the program is given in military costumes and features the stirring military airs of our country and our allies.

Out of No Man's Land

By
HARRY IRVING GREENE

Father:
This wonderful letter that I am writing you—a miracle letter. I was hurt, badly, but I am going to get well. It happened like this—you know I am not allowed to name place or date.

No Man's Land! We were raiding it by night, three of us—scouting, prowling. It was as dark as the dungeons of Inferno, but often they sent up signal shells—roseate, bursting things that bathed all that evil land in a blood-red light. When their glare flared over us we had to stand as we were caught, hand or foot upraised—moveless objects in the red glow until the light snuffed out and all was dark once more.

We reached the German entanglements and began cutting them with our old clippers. We were careful, very careful, but we were not careful enough. They heard us. Over came two bombs.

The three of us went down in a row. Jack and Tom never knew what hit them. I was hurt too badly to be able to get up.

I lay there—all night—groaning—calling for help. Twenty feet away I could hear the booming in their trench laughing at me, *chucking me*.

Morning! My last. I could endure it no more. I was dying—bleeding. I said my last prayer.

And then!
Since the dawn of time I do not believe the world has seen a more glorious thing. From the hill tops our artillery laid down a box barrage of fire and under it, heads raised like emperors and shoulders squared, came six men, stretcher bearers. As though they had been on parade they came forth in broad daylight into the very teeth of the enemy and picked up what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

As though they bore us back, swiftly, gently. Then do you know what those Hun's did?

Opened fire on us—the dead, the bearers of the dead and a man who lay quivering at the threshold of death.

Two of the six bearers went down. The other four brought them back along with what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

And when I awoke in the hospital after the operation, deadly sick but back from the nightmare-land and with the sunlight upon me, whom do you think I saw bending over me, the red cross upon her sleeve, babbling, laughing, crying, kissing me?

JANE!
And I had never known that she had come over! Had never got her letter.

And we are here together and I am going to get well. An hour ago she held out her hand, and upon one finger was still the little ring I gave her before I left. I am going to have a stone set in it—you know what that means. Though somewhat disfigured I am still in the ring.

And so, is Jane, JIM.

POLICE JURY

(Continued from page 1)

the rate of taxation to 90 per cent on all taxable property so that the schools would have sufficient funds to run all schools of the parish the full term of nine months.

It was moved by E. J. Domergue, seconded by H. N. Fenderson, that the increase in taxation be raised as asked for and it was put to a vote,

which resulted as follows: For—E. J. Domergue, H. N. Fenderson, S. R. Cowart, J. B. Howze, Against—Geo. Koeppe, J. M. Smith, W. H. Davis, E. P. Robert. The vote being declared a tie.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to meet on May 15 as a Board of Reviewers.

J. B. HOWZE,
President.

F. J. MARTINDALE,
Secretary.

Meeting of May 8, 1918.
Covington, La., May 8, 1918.

The police jury met on the above date as a Board of Reviewers and took up whatever business that came before them. Present: Geo. Koeppe, H. N. Fenderson, E. J. Domergue, J. M. Smith, S. R. Cowart, Fletcher Crawford, W. H. Davis, E. P. Robert, J. B. Howze, Robt. Abney. Absent: None.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Miles appeared before the board representing the Salmen Brick & Lumber Co. It was moved by Geo. Koeppe, seconded by J. M. Smith, that the assessment of Salmen Brick & Lumber Co. stand as assessed last year, with the exception of Commercial Hotel, which will be assessed at \$7,000.00. Carried unanimously.

W. J. Kelleher appeared before the board representing Southern Creosoting Works. It was moved by Geo. Koeppe, seconded by J. M. Smith, that the land of the Southern Creosoting Works, in Sildell, be assessed at \$60 per acre. Carried unanimously.

The police jury adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.
It was moved by Jos. M. Smith, seconded by Geo. Koeppe, that the assessment roll be accepted by the police jury as presented, with two exceptions as can be seen in the minutes. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn until next Tuesday, regular meeting day, May 14, 1918.

J. B. HOWZE,
President.

F. J. MARTINDALE,
Secretary.



Kill the Bed-bugs

Don't be worried by such undesirable bedfellows. You can get rid of everyone of them by sprinkling BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER into their hiding places. Dust your mattresses, beds and all cracks and crevices thoroughly and they will quickly die. Harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

Bee Brand Insect Powder



ADVERTISEMENT FOR MAIL SERVICE TO WALDHEIM.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Fourth Assistant

Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., until June 4, 1918, for carrying the United States mails for the term from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1922, on the following described route, including the depositing and collecting of mail along the route, by the schedule stated, or such other schedule of like running time as the Postmaster General may prescribe:

From Covington to Waldheim, 7 miles and back, 6 times a week. Leave Covington daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 a. m., arrive at Waldheim by 12:30 p. m. Leave Waldheim daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m. Arrive at Covington by 3 p. m.

Bond required with bid, \$800.00. Present pay, \$519.67.

Contractor to be required, in addition to usual box delivery and collection service, to sell stamp supplies, deliver registered matter, accept and give receipt for applications for money orders and the money thereof, also for matter presented for registration, or for insurance and C. O. D. parcels.

ARMY BARRACKS FOR NURSERIES

One of Them Houses More
Than 800 Children
Under Ten.

Within sound of the deep throated guns of the French firing line, guns that are ceaselessly telling the Germans "thou shalt not pass," live hundreds of happy, healthy children.

At the beginning of the war the buildings in which these kiddies now live and play and study were barracks for French boys training to be soldiers. Today these boys—those who are left of them—are veterans. These barracks are good modern buildings, and they are set amid beautiful scenery. There are several of these groups of barracks scattered throughout France, and all of them have been turned into homes for the nation's homeless children.

At one of the barrack-nurseries there are more than 800 children. Some are babies of a few days old, and the oldest is not over ten years. Most of these children are orphans. Some few of them have mothers who are working in fields and factories to help France win the war.

And these little folks are receiving the first intelligent care of their lives. Skilled American doctors are in charge of the kitchens, and experienced teachers are instructing those old enough to attend the barrack-school. The older girls and boys are being taught useful trades as well as the usual classroom lessons, and with it all these children are learning the joy in healthy play.

France laid upon us a sacred service in this care of its children. And how noble has been the response of our American Red Cross!

Why Take Calomel?

Dr. Thacher's Liver & Blood Syrup will do all that calomel will do and without the "after effects."

Years ago, when people were bilious, when the liver got lazy and failed to do its work or the stomach was out of condition, calomel was the standby.

By and by the us of calomel found that the "after effects" of taking the drug were as bad and more often worse than the ailment for which it was taken.

Dr. Thacher, in seeking a medicine to take the place of calomel—one that would do all the good that calomel would do, and yet leave none of its evil effects perfected Dr. Thacher's Liver & Blood Syrup. This was in 1852, and such year since has added to the confidence of those who have used it.

Miss Susie Brewer, of Chattanooga, Tenn., tried calomel. She was suffering with a very serious cold and gripe and had no appetite whatever. After the calomel failed she tried Dr. Thacher's Liver & Blood Syrup. She felt better after taking three doses and she soon got entirely well. "I think Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup is a wonderful medicine," she said, "and I am very thankful I tried it."

For nearly three quarters of a century this sterling preparation has been an "old stand-by" in thousands of homes in treating rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach and liver complaints. It is a powerful tonic and blood purifier and can be used with the utmost confidence.

Write Thacher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. for a copy of "Thacher's Family Doctor," a book giving cause, symptoms and treatment of 47 common diseases.

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup for sale by dealers in medicines everywhere.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FACULTY

Organized by Security League
From Professors Donated
by Big Colleges and
Universities.

A National Patriotic Education Faculty, composed of eminent professors released on full pay by their colleges and universities, who will tour all parts of the country doing promotional work in connection with the National Security League's great campaign of Patriotism Through Education, is being organized by Dr. Robert M. McElroy, educational director of the league. On this faculty already are: Dr. W. T. Hall of Princeton, Prof. W. B. Munro and W. H. Schofield of Harvard, Dr. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, Prof. C. H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan, Miss Etta V. Leighton, vocational instructor in the Pasatic, N. J., public schools, and Prof. Charles Libbey of the University of Colorado.

Leland Stanford University, the University of Oregon, and Hamilton and Williams Colleges have also promised to assign a man to participate in this work, and other additions to the "faculty" will be made in the near future.

WHAT GERMAN VICTORY WOULD MEAN.

(Contributed by ARTHUR TRAIN to the National Security League's campaign of Patriotism Through Education.)

A German victory—or an inconclusive peace—would mean the ultimate realization of the German idea that Germany for the good of the world must rule the world. This has been taught in her universities as philosophy and in her pulpits as religion. The German nation unquestioningly accepts it and intends to force the rest of the world to accept it. This they call "Kultur," which they claim is "above morality, reason and science."

Kultur teaches that there is only one sort of right—that of the stronger. It argues with specious profundity that in the relations of nations with one another there can be no such thing as truth or honor. Frederick the Great taught that the Germans must make it their "study to deceive others in order to get the better of them." Frederick William IV, 70 years ago said that all written constitutions were only "scrap of paper," and Bethmann-Hollweg in 1914 referred to The Hague convention in the identical words. The "scrap of paper" idea is an old one in German diplomacy.

The Germans believe themselves to be a nation of supermen and the Kaiser the war partner—not of the God of humanity, but the "guter alter Gott" of the Pagan North—the War God—who reveals in the shrieks of women and the torture of children, in bloodshed and cruelty. "I am his sword, his agent!" declares William Hohenzollern. "Let all the enemies of the German people perish! God demands their destruction—God, who by my mouth bids you do his will!"

To accomplish this "divine" will the German military authorities believe that any means are justifiable—the mowing down of crowds of helpless civilians with machine guns, the cutting off of the breasts of women, the battering in of the skulls of the wounded with rifle butts. "Be as terrible as Attila's Huns!" ordered the Kaiser. "It is better to let a hundred women belonging to the enemy die of hunger than to let a single German soldier suffer." "All prisoners are to be put to death," ordered General Stenger in Belgium. "During the battle of Budonviller I did away with four women and seven young girls in five minutes. The captain had told me to shoot these French cows, but I preferred to run my bayonet through them."

This is the concrete result of what the Germans call "The Religion of Valor" and "The Gospel of Hate." Says one of their spokesmen: "Must Kultur build its cathedrals on hills of corpses, seas of tears and the death rattle of the vanquished? Yes, it must."

If Germany wins the war the United States will either be paying tribute to the Kaiser or German soldiers will be bayoneting American girls and women in Jersey City rather than take the trouble to shoot them.

If Germany wins all our ideals of truth, justice and humanity—which we call Christian—will be trodden down into bloody mire under the iron heel of the Kaiser's armies, and the coming generation will be taught that there is no God but the merciless God of Battle, who speaks through Germany's treacherous tongue and by her brutal sword.

Arthur Train

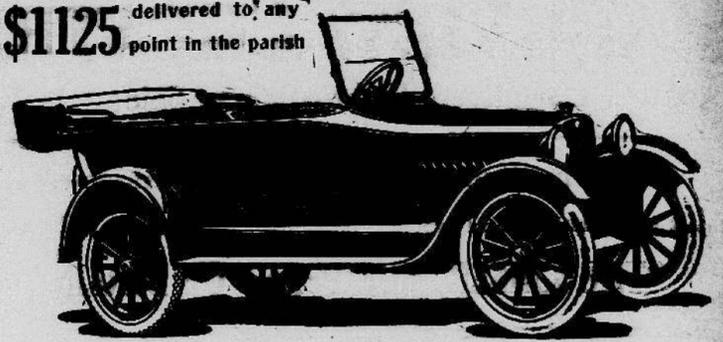
- * Mann in the "Neue Rundschau" November, 1914.
- * "Das Kulturideal unter der Krieg" pp. 11-13, 21-22, 61, 105, 110.
- * Works of Frederick II Berlin Ed. 1842.
- * Speech from the throne, April 11, 1847.
- * Proclamation of the Army of the East, 1914.
- * The Kaiser's speech to the Chinese Expeditionary force, July 27, 1900.
- * General von der Goltz, "Ten Iron Commandments of the German soldiers."
- * Orders of the Day, Aug. 28, 1914.
- * Johann Wenger, Peronne, March 16, 1915.
- * Writer Eibem in the "Kölnisch Zeitung," Feb. 10, 1915.

NOTICE.

It is requested that those who purchased Liberty Bonds, designating this bank for payment and delivery of same, will call and make the stipulated payments.

ST. TAMMANY BANK & TRUST COMPANY.
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See detailed program for further
information

COVINGTON May 22 to May 27

TO IRISH POTATO GROWERS OF THE STATE.

We have been making a study of the Irish potato situation over the entire country, but have to report that we still cannot say whether or not the price of potatoes is going to be remunerative to the growers when the harvest comes on. There are still large quantities of potatoes in the North and it will be a tax upon the railroad facilities of the country to ship this crop to that section unless they are needed and the price is sufficiently high to make it profitable to the grower. All of the potatoes grown in the South can be consumed in the South if they can be saved for a few months. We, therefore, suggest that all potatoes be allowed to come to full maturity before digging and that an effort be made to save the potatoes in houses on the farm where it is deemed best not to put them on the market at once. Any kind of a house with interior construction similar to the sweet potato curing houses will answer as well as anything that can be suggested. These houses should have slatted racks on which five to six inches of potatoes can be placed, and above the first one construct another and fill; and so on until the

house is full, leaving plenty of air space all around these shallow bins. Keep the house closed in hot weather and preferably leave open at night, so as not to dry the potatoes out materially. Do not "sun" before putting up. It is best to harvest in the afternoon and allow to lie in the field until the next morning, and then put them in the house after cutting out all bruised or cut potatoes or those that are in any way defective. Cold storage is the best way to keep them, but there are no facilities of this kind in the state to handle the crop.

An effort should be made to save this crop. It seems foolish to do as is done every year—ship our potatoes north and in two months begin to ship potatoes back to us from the northern fields. Contribute all you can to the campaign for the greater consumption of potatoes at home. Try to prevail upon everyone to consume potatoes three times a day, so that we can utilize this crop near where it is grown.

Yours very truly,
W. R. PERKINS,
Director of Extension.

Subscribe for the
ST. TAMMANY FARMER
One Dollar a Year

THE SAME IN MADISONVILLE

Madisonville Residents Speak Out
for the Welfare of
the Public.

It is just the same in Madisonville as here in Covington; our friends there speak out in the same glad, earnest way as so many grateful Covington men and women have spoken in these columns for years past.

Mrs. D. W. Cooper, St. Tammany street, Madisonville, La., says: "I suffered with a weak and very painful back. Whenever I exerted myself, my back was sure to become very sore and painful through my kidneys. I felt depressed most of the time and my kidneys didn't do right. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of the attack. When I have felt the need of a kidney medicine since, Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to bring me immediate and long lasting relief."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Cooper had. Foster-McBurn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.