

# BIG RED CROSS BENEFIT BOXING EXHIBITION

AT MADISONVILLE BASEBALL PARK

Madisonville, La., July 8, 9 p. m.

Admission: STANDING ROOM \$1.00 SEATS 50c EXTRA Gates open 8:15

SEPARATE SIDE FOR COLORED

MUSIC FURNISHED (GRATIS) BY MELLO'S JAZZ BAND

Entire Proceeds Turned Over To Red Cross

Promoted by Geo. F. Williams, assisted by Frank Leonard, Chas. Carroll Tom Devlon and the Fighters

MORE THAN 30 ROUNDS OF REAL PROFESSIONAL BOXING

JIMMIE MURPHY vs. FRANKIE RUSSEL  
Philadelphia Jimmie Pride of the South  
\$200 side bet and a real grudge fight  
Six Rounds

JOE MANDOT, the French Market Boy, versus  
YOUNG CHANEY  
Four Rounds

RED DOLAN versus PAL MORAN  
Four Rounds

KID KOSTER versus BATTLING BARREE  
Four Rounds

ARTHUR SIMONS versus KID KELLEY  
Four Rounds

NATE JACKSON versus NICK CATANA  
Four Rounds

GRAND BATTLE ROYAL FOR \$10.00 PRIZE  
Open to all Negroes in Attendance



Good Merchants Recommend  
Bee Brand Insect Powder

Good merchants recommend BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER because they know from experience how very effective it is. It is good business to sell merchandise that makes good every claim, and BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER makes good doubly. Try it today on flies, fleas, mosquitoes, ants, roaches, bedbugs or insects of any kind. Harmless to you and the pets.



Bee Brand Insect Powder, 25 & 50c

fan it into the air  
Flies and mosquitoes die in a few minutes. Will kill ants, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, lice, and bugs of nearly every kind. Directions on package. Look for the Bee Brand Trade Mark.

All Grocers, Druggists and Department Stores  
McCORMICK & CO. - BALTIMORE, MD.

## OVER THE TOP

(Continued from page 1)

A full list of seventh ward was sent in. We regret that the report cannot be published in full. The commanders deserve great credit for the manner in which their work was done.

Capt. Mackie, the Third Ward Commander, was one of the hard workers. He makes the following report, including the report of Commander Sailer, of Covington:

Quota, \$108,360.00; subscribed \$108,800; up to June 3; still coming in Ramsay, quota \$10,000; subscribed (St. Benedict \$700) \$12,715; rest of ward, quota \$4599; subscribed

(Military Road \$4220, Claiborne \$3500, outskirts \$7755) \$15,475; 56 limit pledges, 909 other pledges. Commander Sailer's Report. Covington, quota \$63,000; subscribed \$80,610.

### CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION.

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out

a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person. Adv

## REVIEW OF WAR

(Continued from page 1)  
expected. His troops improved their positions very considerably, especially at Monte Grappa, the height that is the key to the passage down to the plains between the Brenta and the Piave.

In the dual monarchy the disaster on the Piave only accentuated the serious internal conditions, further encouraging the rebellious Czechs and Slovaks and Slavs, and increasing the general demand for food and peace. The government has neither the one nor the other to offer, for both are under the control of Germany. The spirit of revolution is rife in Austria-Hungary, but a note of warning is sounded by French statesmen, who declare that the allies must not count on the success of a rebellion there. The disaffected peoples are separate and without competent leadership and Austria's allies could easily lead the troops necessary to suppress any uprisings. Putting Austria out of the war is not yet the way to a general peace.

German military leaders were reported very much disgusted with the failure of their Austrian allies, and it is believed they will now try their hand again on the west front in France or Flanders. Their arrangements for a resumption of the offensive were said last week to be about completed, and a great increase in the activity in the air heralded a new drive. But the comparative calm of several weeks had enabled the allies also to prepare, and their command-

ers expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to stop the Huns again, wherever they might elect to attack. Early in the week the American government let it be known that there were then in France 800,000 Americans, of whom 650,000 were combatants, and that by July 1 the number would be 1,000,000. These men are being put into the front lines with extraordinary rapidity, and are now holding sectors of varying length in at least six places.

The Americans in the Chateau Thierry region were the heroes of the main operation on the west front last week. Finding the Germans had established machine-gun nests in a corner of Belleau wood, they routed them out completely in a swift and brilliant night action, and then went on to clean up an enemy stronghold south of the village of Torcy. This required seven hours of fierce fighting, but at the end of that time the Americans were in undisputed possession of the objective, a wooded hill which commands the German positions in either direction. They had killed some 700 Huns and captured several hundred more, including a dozen officers. The work of the artillery in this operation was remarkable. The losses of the Americans were not out of proportion to the importance of the results.

As usual after a big offensive, Germany put forth another peace feeler, though without waiting for the full measure of Austria's failure to develop. This time Dr. Von Kuehmann, secretary of foreign affairs, was the mouthpiece. His address in the reichstag not only was received with scorn by the allies, but served to arouse the anger of most of his own countrymen, for two reasons. First, he admitted that the central powers no longer had a chance to win victory by force alone; second, he declared that Russia

was chiefly to blame for the war, and that France and England were next in order of culpability. So far as war aims and peace offers were concerned he said nothing new. The reichstag heard his address in gloomy silence and then the party leaders attacked it bitterly. It was reported Thursday that Dr. Von Kuehmann was about to resign. He might be given a job as court jester in view of his statement that a preliminary condition of the exchange of peace views "must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry." The honesty and chivalry of Germany lie at the bottom of the ocean with the Lusitania, in the ruins of ravished Belgium and in the wreckage of bombed Red Cross hospitals.

Russia came to the front again last week in a sensational way. First was the news, first denied and then confirmed, that Nicholas, the former czar, had been killed by the bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg. One story said he was assassinated by soviet troops during their retreat to that city. Another report was that the bolshevik authorities there had convicted him after a short trial, condemned him to death and shot him.

Then word came from Moscow that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of the deposed ruler, had put himself at the head of the new Siberian government and issued a manifesto to the Russian people. The Czech-Slovak army in Siberia was reported to have taken Irkutsk and to be fighting in Ekaterinburg, and, what is more remarkable, it is said to be commanded by General Alexieff, former Russian commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the allies have been trying to determine what they can do to aid Russia and rid her of her Teuton conquerors. President Wilson declared himself for peaceful, not forceful intervention, and it is probable a commission of distinguished men, perhaps including representatives of all the allied nations, will be sent with offers of assistance and powers to arrange a plan of co-operation. Kerensky, who appeared unexpectedly in London on his way to America, is confident Russia will soon rejoin in the fight against the central powers. He and other Russian leaders, however, agree that the country will not tolerate foreign intervention in its internal affairs. It is economical and financial aid that Russia needs, and needs at once.

The Germans in southern Russia are making their way toward Smolensk, probably en route to Moscow, despite the protests of the bolshevik foreign minister. They also have landed a strong force at Poti, on the eastern coast of the Black sea.

In eastern Siberia General Semenov and his anti-bolshevik army, after having been driven across the Manchurian border, are again advancing because the forces opposing them were ordered to the protection of Irkutsk.

Germany is now receiving some food supplies from Ukraine, but these are mostly from the German army commissariat which buys them from the peasants at exorbitant prices.

Secretary of War Baker seemingly changed his mind suddenly about extending the draft age limits, for last week he and General March, chief of staff, appeared before the senate committee and agreed in urging that legislation to that end be postponed until the fall. At that time, they said, the war department would be able to submit a vast program for army enlargement, and would know how many soldiers could be transported overseas and how far it would be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required. Provost Marshal General Crowder said he still believed immediate action necessary, but being only a subordinate, he bowed to the decision of his superiors. The senate committee, which had agreed on twenty to forty years as the new draft limits, voted to defer action.

This provoked a storm of protest in congress, chiefly from Republican leaders who declared the delay was another evidence of the administration's procrastination and devotion to unpreparedness. The Democrats promised action in September and said there were enough men in class 1 to meet all requirements until then. To show that there is no need for immediate action Senator Hitchcock said:

"The information given to the committee is, in substance, this: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft we will have an army of 3,300,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 140,000 Canadians that we will bring into the army as the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 3,450,000 men. Now, the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,450,000, so that we will have in this country when this congress reconvenes after its proposed recess in September over 2,000,000 men."

On Thursday the drawing of numbers to determine the order in which youths of the class of 1918, about 744,500 in number, shall be called to the colors was conducted in the senate office building, with much of the ceremony that marked the first drawing a year ago. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, drew out the first capsule, with the number 246 inclosed. It was necessary to draw only 1,200 numbers. The new registrants will be placed at the foot of the lists in the classes to which they are assigned by their boards.

The senate agricultural committee, disregarding the advice of many prominent persons, adopted the amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill providing for national prohibition after June 30, 1919, and during the continuance of the war.

On Monday the house passed the \$5,500,000,000 fortifications bill, and the senate passed the \$3,300,000,000 sundry civil bill containing about \$2,000,000,000 more for the shipping program.



Speed—  
Speed—Speed!

Uncle Sam pushed the clock ahead one hour to give more light.

Take advantage of it. You owe it to yourself and your country to make every minute count.

Use your car—passenger or commercial—to the limit.

Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, helped awaken the country to the economic value of the automobile last fall. He said—

"Everything on wheels must be used and mobilized.

"The automobile is second to the railroads as an adjunct and supplementary to them in collecting and distributing merchandise.

"Owners should use their cars, both passenger and commercial, more and more."

Make the most of your car by using the tires that will extend its usefulness to the utmost.

Use good tires—United States Tires.

They last longest and carry you farthest at least cost.

There is a United States Tire for every car or truck—to guarantee uninterrupted service and greatest economy.

Our nearest Sales and Service Dealer will tell you which ones will serve you best.

United States Tires  
are Good Tires

We KNOW United States Tires are GOOD tires. That's why we sell them.

L. WEHRLI, JR., Covington. SLIDELL GARAGE CO., Slidell. THEO DENDINGER, Madisonville. F. G. C. AUTO SHOP, Covington.

Semi-Annual Statement of the

## PEOPLES' BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

located at Covington, Louisiana, in the Parish of St. Tammany, for the six months ending June 29, 1918:

### Assets

Mortgage loans secured by vendor's privilege	36,710.00
Due by borrowers for taxes and insurance advanced	10.05
Cash on hand and in bank	1,981.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,701.84</b>

### Liabilities

Full paid stock	11,500.00
Installments and dividends accrued on installment stock	13,096.70
Contingent loss and reserve fund	1,000.00
Money borrowed	9,600.00
Sundry open accounts	21.15
Undivided profits	3,483.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,701.84</b>

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
Parish of St. Tammany

We, the members of the Auditing Committee, and the Secretary of the above named Association, do solemnly swear that all the foregoing statements of the condition of this Association for the six months ending as above specified are true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

ROBT. H. DUTSCH,  
M. P. PLANCHE,  
Auditing Committee.  
THOMAS M. BURNS,  
Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1918.  
A. L. BEAR,  
Notary Public, Parish of St. Tammany, La.

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