LAST DAY FOR REGISTERING, AND YOU CAN NOT VOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT REGISTERED IN YEAR 1917

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The St. Tammany Farmer

W. S. S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

D. H. MASON, Editor | COVINGTON, LA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918 | VOL. XLIV No. 38

ROADS MUST BE BUILT, SAYS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Mr. Nelson, of the Emergency Fleet Writes To This Effect.

GOOD ROADS ARE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

It Is Up To the People To Build Them Or Lose Shipyards.

Good roads are essential to ship building in St. Tammany parish. If we do not have surfaced roads we will not be able to retain ship building in St. Tammany. The following statement from the Emergency Fleet Corporation comes more in the shape of an ultimatum, and is self-explanatory:

"St. Tammany Road District No. One has been created by the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish at the instigation of the United States Government for the purpose of hard surfacing roads between the towns of Abita Springs, Covington, Ramsay, Mandeville, Goobee and the shipyards of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Madisonville.

"Other communities in this country are providing ample ways and means of housing and transporting shipyard labor.

"The Shipping Board will look to such places in the future, having the most improved facilities at hand, before placing additional contracts.

"Remember, you are not voting on any particular kind of hard surface, but for the best that your money can buy. But surfaced roads of some durable material MUST BE BUILT.

"By voting down good roads in St. Tammany Road District No. One at this time you will vote against further ship building in this District.

"The proposed issue of bonds for these roads will not run longer than twenty-seven years—the tax will not exceed three mills in any one year. Women voters may ballot by proxy. The sum voted will be no greater than that paid for an extinct motor car line. The benefits of these roads cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Neither can the loss of the ship building to your community likewise be estimated, if the voters hastily and with lack of sufficient consideration vote down these roads at the present time.

"Respectfully,
W. P. NELSON,
District Supervisor Division Wood Ship Construction, U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet

Radical Changes To Be Made To Speed Up Allotments

Baton Rouge, Aug. 5.—Federal authorities in Washington have notified John Marshal, secretary of the Louisiana State Council of Defense, of some radical changes that are to be made in the handling of allotments and family allowances, which will greatly speed up the delivery of government checks to the dependents of soldiers and sailors.

Several important amendments to the War-Risk Insurance Act, just approved by the President, made possible the change in procedure.

After July 1st, every enlisted man in the military or naval service, regardless of rank or pay, must make the same compulsory allotment to his wife and children, $15 a month. To this allotment the Government will add a monthly allowance ranging from $5 a month for a motherless child, and $15 for a wife without children, up to a maximum of $50.

In addition, the enlisted man, if he desires Government allowances for his dependent parents, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, may make voluntary allotments to them—fixed by the new amendments at $5 a month, where allotment is made to a wife and children, and $15 where no such allotment is made.

Heretofore allotments were on a sliding scale and varied accordingly to the soldiers' pay or the numbers and personnel of his family.

The new system, which was put into effect with the approval of the Army and Navy Departments, will simplify the administration of allotments and allowances, both by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and in the field. Henceforth the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will handle allotments of only two amounts, $15 and $20.

The amounts of family allowances paid by the Government to supplement these allotments are not changed by the amended law.

Beginning with July pay, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will handle allotments only to support family allowances—and then only in the amounts required by lay to support such allowances. The excess allotments, and allotments to persons not entitled to allowances, will be handled by the War Department, Navy Department, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

This change in administrative procedure will considerably increase the Bureau's efficiency in handling its allotment and allowance problem.

Under the new amendments a father through adoption and mother through adoption will be considered the same as a natural father and mother and will have the same rights to allotments and allowances.

Approximately 3,600,000 checks have been issued to date by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. Checks are being mailed at the rate of about 40,000 a day.

WANTED—House close in Covington, modern improvements. About five rooms. Address Box 644, Covington, La. au10-2t*

PROHIBITION IS RATIFIED WHEN SENATE AND HOUSE VOTE

Referendum Measure Defeated By Vote Of 69 to 41.

SEN. WARE CASTS DECIDING VOTE

Otherwise Vote Stood the Same, To a Man, As At Last Session.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 9.—The Louisiana State Senate ratified the national prohibition amendment at 10 o'clock Tuesday night by the anticipated vote of 24 to 20, the vote of Senator George Wear, who was elected to fill the seat of S. J. Harper under the special call issued by Governor Pleasant, proving the deciding factor. Otherwise the Senate, to a man, voted just as it did when ratification was up in the regular session and which resulted in a tie of 20 to 20.

The amendment went to the House for ratification on Thursday, and was carried by a vote of 69 to 41.

An ineffectual effort was made by the local optionists to refer the amendment to the primary of the people in the general election in November. This was defeated by a vote of 22 to 19. Senator Charles Schwing caused the difference in the vote, voting against such submission and voted against ratification. He explained his vote in each instance. For his vote against submission he explained that he held the Legislature was bound by the Constitution of the United States to dispose of the matter.

COUNCIL DEFENSE TO ORGANIZE COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

At a meeting of the Council fo Defense in Covington, Wednesday, it was decided that work of the council would be facilitated by the organization of community councils. These councils are being organized all over the various states and have proven to be a great help. Local conditions are best known to the people at home and can be best handled by them. The matter will be taken up and it is expected that soon each community will have a council of its own.

Outside of the blowing down of trees, little damage has been reported from the storm Tuesday in this parish. At the home of Norman Core, near Folsom, it is said the barn was twisted around by a whirlwind of short duration, and that a boy who had taken refuge there from the storm was badly scared, but not hurt.

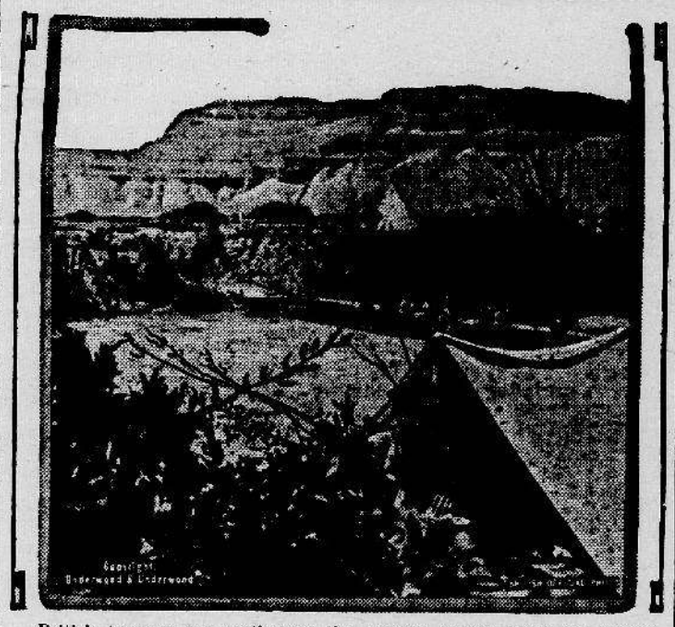
RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

As we go to press we learn that a workman at the shipyards at Madisonville was run down by an auto driven by some one who had hired it. The car belonged to Caserta. The driver's name could not be learned. The injured man is not expected to live.

COLORED NURSES SERVE OWN RACE AT CAMPS.

Orders were issued July 22 by the War Department which will enable colored nurses who have been registered by the American Red Cross to render service for their own race in the Army. Colored nurses will be assigned to the base hospitals now established at Camp Funston, Camp Grant, Camp Dodge, Camp Taylor, Camp Sherman, and Camp Dix. At these camps a total of about 38,000 colored troops are stationed. Gen. Pershing has been asked by cable whether the services of colored nurses can be utilized to advantage among the Expeditionary Forces.

WHERE THE BRITISH CROSSED THE JORDAN



British troopers are resting on the pontoon bridge which the British forces campaigning in the Holy Land used to cross the River Jordan at El Ghoranlyeh. In the foreground at this historic spot a Tommy outside his dog tent is enjoying his rations.

COURTS TO CO-OPERATE TO ENFORCE VAT LAW

The following bulletin is issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Co-operation of our courts, in enforcement of the cattle dipping law, for purpose of ultimate tick eradication, is of great importance, that is, compelling dipping as an economic measure.

United action brings quicker results.

Systematic work eradicates the tick, ends the dipping, and the permanency of benefits to be derived is established.

No owner, having the tick pest to contend with, had he an intimate knowledge of its life history, would, for a moment, entertain its presence on his cattle or on his premises. However, no state can afford to wait on the pleasure of such who fail to advise themselves of the benefits to be dervied by tick eradication, and where full co-operation is not in evidence, the only course left open is to appeal for law enforcement, whereby the objective may be obtained at the earliest period and at a minimum cost.

Our courts have been, and are now, a bulwark in the progress of the work of eradication of the pest—a 75 per cent improvement already is perceptible in the scrub cattle. When the work is finally completed, the influx of pure bred indelibly stamping their offsprings with the higher blood strains, then the day of the scrub will have vanished. It is this ultimate end that calls for active and undivided support of our courts for the enforcement of regularity in dipping.

Consciousness of duty disregarded is omnipresent. The acts of our officials reflect as a mirror to the commonwealth, and plants the seed of its progress or retrogression. To bring all derelicts to see the error of their way when not complying with the cattle dipping law, is the plain duty of our district officers. Our state is particularly fortunate in having in its high tribunals men of jurisprudence and acumen that reflect credit to their parishes and state, disseminating the law with equity. However, it does appear in some parishes the spirit of the law is not even remotely being carried out, to their disadvantage and added high cost of indefinite operation. The U. S. Government demands concrete evidence of full co-operation of the

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HOW ABOUT THAT OLD DECK OF CARDS OR BOX OF DOMINOS.

Between drills, diggin' practice trenches, bayonetting imaginary Germans and generally learning the art of being a full-fledged soldier, there's time for a little amusement in the training camps of the South.

And, at Red Cross huts soldiers are looking for a little amusement. In the big camps in Louisiana, Missippi and Alabama, which states comprise the Gulf Division of the American Red Cross, there's a great demand for cards, dominoes and other games.

"Look around your house, please, and see if you haven't an extra set of cards or an old domino set you can send along," is the message of Harry T. Howard, director of the Bureau of Military Relief.

His appeal is to every home in this section of the South. Send immediately your "gloom chaser" contribution—playing cards or dominos—to Mr. Howard. He'll see that they're sent right away to the camps.

Addres sthe packages: "Harry T. Howard, Director Bureau of Military Relief, Gulf Division, Red Cross, 225 Postoffice Building, New Orleans, La.

BOYS TO LEAVE FOR CAMPS AUG. 15

The following white men leave for Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., August 15, via Y. & M. V. Ry.:

Harry S. Salzer, Abita Springs.
Armand B. LeBourgeois, Uneedus.
Leroy Carson Miles, Slidell.
Owen E. Scanlon, Slidell.
James V. Jones, Covington.

The following white men go to Tulane University, New Orleans, on August 15, via Y. & M. V. Ry.:

Zachariah Sharp, Jr., Mandeville.
Lester Bourgeois, Mandeville.
John E. Brewster, Covington.
Bernard P. Fontan, Covington.
George P. Glockner, Mandeville.
Gordon M. Smith, Mandeville.

The following white men go to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., August 15, via N. O. G. N. Ry., at 2:55 p. m.:

G. E. Stringfellow, Mobile, Ala.
Truman Smith, Mandeville.
George W. Lasseigne, Covington.
Sam J. Caserta, Covington.

The following men have been discharged from Camp Hancock, Ga., account of physical disability:

Albert Bertant, Slidell.
Titus Smith, Violin.
Arthur Bowman, Violin.
Rusaw Jenkins, Covington.
William Martin, Covington.
George Schiler, Ramsay.
Felix J. LeBlanc, Slidell.
Salvador J. Toomer, Mandeville.

People who have pledged donations to the Red Cross and have not yet turned in the amount, are notified that a representative will be at the Red Cross headquarters, next to the Covington Bank & Trust Co., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 12, 13, and 14, to receive same. It is hoped that no further urging, trouble and expense may be given the Red Cross in collecting these amounts due. They are legal obligations; besides, there is a great drain upon the Red Cross funds at this time where there are so many wounded to care for and so much other Red Cross work to be done.

NEED 25,00 YOUNG WOMEN.

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

DANCE AT ABITA SUNDAY NIGHT.

There will be another of those delightful dance at Abita Springs, Sunday evening, by the Abita Social and Improvement Club.

There will be a jazz band from the city. Good music and a good time for everybody. Bring the girls and have a good time. All are invited.

POLICE JURY MEETING.

There will be a regular meeting of the Police Jury on Tuesday, August 13, 1918.

F. J. MARTINDALE,
Secretary.

LIST OF DEAD LETTERS.

Mrs. Bob Allen, Mrs. B. E. Boyd, Almore Battiese, Mrs. Mary Brine, M. E. Denney, Miss M. Guschone, Mary Jane Gordon, Catherine Jones, Maderson Jenkins, Miss Mary A. Keenan, Leo LeBlanc 2, Mr. Ohlman, Miss E. Spearance.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car at a bargain. Address Box 402 or phone 160 for particulars.

LAKE CHARLES ALMOST RAZED BY TERRIFIC HURRICANE

120-Mile Gale Sweeps Everything to Ruthless Destruction.

AVIATION GROUNDS PILED WITH WRECK

Reconstruction Work Will Be Begun As Soon As Possible.

Lafayette, La., August 7.—Lake Charles was devastated by a tornado that struck that city at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Fire added its ravages to the wreckage wrought by the storm.

From 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon the wind swept through the city, the velocity at times reaching 120 miles per hour.

The material property loss is estimated at much more than one million dollars.. Hardly a building in the town, brick, stone or frame, escaped damage. Hundreds were demolished. Ryan street, the principal business thoroughfare of the town, is wrecked for one mile in extent.

The tornado was accompanied by a heavy rain that came from the northeast and shifted to the northwest. The Episcopal church was blown down. The loss is $10,000. The building of the Lambert Chemical Company was burned down the loss amounting to $25,000. The buildings of the Hodge Fence Company were burned, entailing a heavy loss. The spool shop of the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company caught fire. There was some damage but the fire was put out and the main plant saved. The upper floor of the Lake Charles Rice Milling Company was blown off and the building and contents badly damaged. The plant of the Lockmoore Lumber Company, at Lockport, near Lake Charles, was burning at midnight and it was expected the loss would be total.

The plant of the Cluney Sulphur Building Company, on the outskirts of Lake Charles, was reported on fire at midnight. The loss, if the plant is destroyed, will be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The steamboat Rex with forty-two passengers, while on her way to Lake Charles, was caught by the tornado and wrecked in Brean Lake. All her passengers were rescued and taken to Lake Charles.

All the wires, electric light, telephone and tieregraph, were blown down and the city is in darkness.

Mayor Trotti of Lake Charles on Tuesday afternoon called a mass meeting of citizens at the City Hall to devise means to protect the city from thieves and robbers during the night.

Lieut. Falter of Gerstner Field was placed in charge of the volunteer police to co-operate with the regular city police and a large detail of soldiers from Gerstner Field was placed on duty. The city was divided into districts; military law was proclaimed; police and soldiers kept order during the night.

The mayor issued a proclamation to all property owners to get busy at daylight and clean away the wreckage.

Frank A. Smith, editor of the Lake Charles American-Press brought this news to Lafayette tonight after having traveled seventy-five miles by boat and automobile.

Three persons were killed, an aged white man and woman and a negro.

The huge sulphur plant there was put out of commission temporarily, but will resume work in a day or two.

Westlake, across the lake from Lake Charles, was severely damaged. No reports of loss of life from there had been received, but property loss will run high.

In Lake Charles a negro man was killed. A white woman was injured severely. Probably 200 houses were blown down and hundreds were severely damaged.

Railroads into Lake Charles ran trains on a late schedule. Timber falling across the tracks caused delay but no wrecks had been reported. The wind blew a string of box cars from Homewood ten miles into Lake Charles, such was its force.

Timber and crop losses will prove heavier than ever suffered by this section but no estimate was obtained.

The storm apparently swept an area about ten miles wide, and Sulphur and Lake Charles were in the center of it, getting the full force of the hurricane.

The wind attained a maximum velocity of 120 miles an hour, it was said.

No assistance from the outside world has been or will be asked, it was announced, citizens rallying to the call of the authorities to main-

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PARISH TO BE A CHAPTER OF GULF DIVISN. RED CROSS

W. J. Leppert Comes From New Orleans To Explain Situation.

MISS GRAHAM TO HELP ORGANIZE

Central Committee To Be Composed of Delegates of Each Order.

W. J. Leppert, one of the most active Red Cross organizers in the United States, visited Covington Friday, for the purpose of assisting in the re-organization of the Red Cross chapters of St. Tammany parish, with the object of either forming a separate chapter for this parish, in which we would finance and govern ourselves, subject to the Gulf Division, or reunite with the New Orleans chapter and be subject to it.

As a parish chapter, we would be governed by a central committee, composed of delegates from the various units or town organizations, and be pretty much in the same position we are at present, except in the matter of finance.

The meeting adjourned from the headquarters to the courthouse, about 10 o'clock, in order that there might be more room in which to carry on the meeting, there being quite a large attendance.

There were present at the meeting the following members: Mrs. Fassman, Paine, Eads Poitevent, VanZandt, and Miss Borey, of Mandeville; Mrs. Blanchard, Milliot, LeBlanc, Omar Perrin, Miss Viola Heughans, Madisonville; Mrs. Shaul and Woods, Talisheek; Mrs. Cunningham, Tippin, McGinty, Adams, McMahon, Hoover, Sollberger, Messrs. Woodruff, Kelleher, Tippin, Wigginton, McMahon, of Slidell; Mrs. Millar, Burkenstock, Anthony, Pons, Miss Millar, Capt. Millar, Mayor Bordes, Abita Springs. The Covington membership was well represented.

Mr. Leppert spoke long and interestingly regarding the Red Cross and gave some interesting statistics. In 1914 there was a scattering membership of seven thousand. There was but one division in the South in 1914, with a membership of 2855. The present membership is one and a half millions and 220,000 school children. There are now thirteen divisions, including the peninsular division.

Mr. Leppert seemed mainly anxious that we should make our Red Cross a success and left it entirely up to us to do as we thought best in the matter of remaining with the New Orleans chapter or forming a chapter of our own.

The question was put to a vote and it was decided, 52 to 10, that we remain with New Orleans. On reconsideration it was decided by a vote of 28 to 21 to organize as a separate chapter of the Gulf Division. To his end delegates were elected from the present chapters of the parish to meet as a Central committee: Slidell—Wigginton and Kelleher; Covington—Mackie and Miss Eastman; Abita—Capt. Millar and Mayor Bordes; Madisonville—Theo. Dendinger, Jr., Mrs. Blanchard; Mandeville—Mrs. Eads Poitevent, Mrs. W. S. Fassman.

Miss Ella I. Graham, of New Orleans, remained over to help in the organization, Covington to be organized immediately (Friday), Mandeville to-day at 3:30 p. m., Abita, Sunday at 3 p. m.

Slidell date not announced.

Mr. Leppert will resign his position as chairman of organization to take charge of the Home Service work.

SUGAR REGULATIONS ARE BEING SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT IN COVINGTON.

Commissioner Mackie reports that the new plan for sugar distribution is working nicely. The people realize the necessity of conserving and have cheerufully pledged themselves to conform to the rules.

Warning is given that each household should watch carefully the supply of sugar, because no tickets will be issued after those in the hands of the consumer have been used, until the thirty days have expired. So be sure to make your allowance last the thirty days.

Up to 6 p. m. of August 7th, 954 applications had been made; 4697 tickets had been issued and 9394 pounds of sugar had been allotted.

The average number of pounds per family was nine and eight tenths pounds.

Town Clerk Perreand has worked hard and faithfully and has things in good shape. Under the system adopted it is not probable that any discrimination will be made or injustice done any one, but the rule will be followed strictly.

LIEUT. S. RAYNE BRINGS HOME SOUVENIRS OF WAR

Gas Masks, Bombs and Other Reminders of the Front.

A TOP SEAT AMONG THE SHELLS

And Chauffer Who Couldn't Be Bluffed, With One Eye.

About six miles out from Covington on the Military Road the pretty farm home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rayne has been made happy by a short visit of their son, Lieut. Stanford Rayne, recently commander of an artillery battery at the front in France. The cozy sitting room now has mingled with the scent of roses distinct fumes of mixed chemicals and deadly gas bombs used on the American soldiers—that is, when you unfold and examine them. The French mask is a heavy padded, close fitting affair, with a little piece of gauze, saturated with chemicals, to breathe through. The American mask resembles a Ku Klux hood with goggle-like eye openings of glass. The breathing tube is attached to a rubber flap that closes when you inhale but opens freely on exhalation. The English mask is said to be the best and is now being used by American troops. It is larger and more complicated. There are also other reminders of the deadly work of warfare, in hand grenades and helmets and cannon fuses. The grenades are about the size and shape of a pear and are deeply indented in squares about like chocolate caramels, so that when it explodes each square forms a separate missel and takes a different direction. If you are anywhere in the vicinity you are apt to get a piece. Mr. Rayne weighed one of the metal helmets. It weighed two and a half pounds.

Maimed soldiers are being taught profitable occupations. Lieut. Rayne brought home some of their work, including metal cigarette lighters, made of and in the shape of shells. The work is very accurate and finished. There was also fancy bead work and copper miniature waiters. All metal for this work is gathered from the battle fields. He also brought quite a number of coins of different value.

Lieut. Rayne left, Wednesday, for Fort Hancok, Ga., where he will be a training officer for troops. He has had many close calls and thrilling experiences, but is rather diffident in speaking of them. His sense of humor, however, lets slip little things that trail to more important events. In speaking of a sigular incident in which a horse's head was blown off by a shell while the rider was dismounted without being injured. He told his parents that the big wonder gun of the Germans that had shelled Paris seventy-two miles away had been put out of cimmission by an American battery, whose commander allowed tham to fire seven shots. The gun had been located in a woods concealment through photographs taken by airplanes. One of the photographs showed a distinct dot in the woods. Nothing more could be made of it. It was decided this might be the cannon. The range was secured by the first shot. The other six shots blew the cannon to pieces.

In the trenches the soldiers cover their helmets with the muddy soil surrounding them, so that airplane observers may not see the distinctly bright line that would otherwise be observable and that would surely bring bombs down amongst them.

Lieut. Rayne had charge of an ammunition train, movement being made under observation of airmen who were constantly giving signals to the German battery that had them under constant fire. Everything was gotten safely through, with the exception of the incident related of the horse's head being blown off. It was hot work with shells plowing the road in all directions, and there were many narrow escapes.

Madisonville road chauffers may feel humiliated when they learn of "One-Eyed Pete." In France they have motor busses, with seats on top. During a recent practice of the artillery, it was desired to get a location where the falling shells could be witnessed. Well, "One-Eyed Pete" assured them he knew the ground perfectly and could take them there in the dark. As a driver, Pete was known to be perfectly reckless, yet the party were not prepared to be taken directly to the point where the shells were falling. But the bursting of shells and frantic signals from the firing line soon warned them that this was exactly what Pete had done. They got a move on him in quick time.

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