

THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER
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D. H. MASON, Editor

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY THE HUNS ARE TO SIGN

Government of League of Nations First Section of Document.

ALSACE-LORRAINE TO BE RESTORED

Saar Valley and Danzig Internationalized, German Power Broken.

The official summary of the peace treaty submitted to the German representatives at Versailles by the allied peace conference delegates is as follows:

The preamble names as parties to the one part the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers; and on the other part, Germany.

Section One—League of Nations.
The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific and important general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutral zone east and west of the Rhine and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of armaments, railways and airways is foreshadowed.

Section Two—Boundaries of Germany.
Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 46,960 square miles, in the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 98 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 41,000 square miles. East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland, Germany loses sovereignty over 10,000 square miles, the easternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized zone of 1,000 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 72 square miles, between the western bank of the Moselle and the eastern bank of the Saar. The Danzig area consists of 10,000 square miles, and the basin of the Vistula, 10,000 square miles, and the basin of the Oder, 10,000 square miles, and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula, 10,000 square miles, and three minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 6,783 square miles, as is to be determined in part of Schleswig, 2,873 square miles.

Section Three—European Political Classes.
BELGIUM.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and to agree to a final convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine the replacement. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet, and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and over part of the Saar basin with their rights in favor of Belgium all rights over the cities of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be given the choice of which state to which they wish to belong. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.—As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not fortify the left bank of the Rhine or armed forces, nor maintain any works to facilitate a military attack. In case of violation, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.
By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the league of nations may think it necessary to address to her.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be the property of the French people. Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are to be restored to French citizenship, those who are to be made formal acquisition thereof, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German origin are restored to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railway rights over concessions of tramways.

THE SAAR.—In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and the restoration of the account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines in the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission, and a credit against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting what legislation, France may make for the owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present coal to the Saar for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends to the east to the town of Mandel, as annexed to France north as far as the valley of the Saar as far as Holzbach and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory of the Saar is governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations and consisting of five members, one of whom is the inhabitant of the Saar and the other

senting three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German emperor, Prussia and Bavaria, will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to increase the troops. The local courts will continue but subject to the commission.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desire of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the league of nations, union with France or union with Germany.

Section Four—European Political Classes.
GERMAN AUSTRIA.—Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced. CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.—Germany cedes to Poland the greatest part of upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia east of the bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven—five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany—shall be constituted within 15 days of the signing of the peace treaty. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and economic relations between other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA.—The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the region of Allenstein between the southern and northern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Vorpommern. The eastern frontier of East Prussia to the junction with the boundary between the circles of Oststettin and Gumbinnen, then the northern boundary of Oststettin to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stettin and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder east of the

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of securing a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the plebiscite completed.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable use of the railway lines and subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers. An international conference shall be held in Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory between Danzig and Poland and shall grant free passage from East Prussia to the northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former German frontier being the boundary line, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DENMARK.—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt, along the Eider to the North sea, south of Tondern; the territory of the former Danish shall be dissolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

HELGOLAND.—The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Helgoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allied and associated powers. They may not be reconstructed for any similar fortification built in the future.

RUSSIA.—Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories of Russian empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into by the German government with Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with Russia, which were a part of the former Russian empire and to recognize the frontier lines as determined by the allied and associated powers formally restore the right of Russia to obtain reparation of the soldiers' claims shall be dissolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five.

Section Five—German Rights Outside Europe.
Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her colonies, her protectorates, her rights in the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

St. Tammany Farmer

SECTION ONE

COVINGTON, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

VOL. 45 No. 26

TAKING A JOY RIDE IN A WAR TANK



Girl students of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., doing relief work in France, enjoy a ride on a tank of the Three Hundred and Thirty-third infantry at Varennes en Argonne, France.

TREEN TALKS DISTRICT COURT ABOUT FAIR GRAND JURY

This is the time to plant some special crops and to commence to give them and the regular crops special attention in order to produce superior products for the fair. If the acreage is too large or the laborers too few to give all the crops all that it needs, see if you can't carry out a plan of working a small portion of the crop every week, unless too wet, and often if very dry, cultivating and harrowing shallowly. Fertilize a few rows especially heavy—more than the rest of your crop. This will not only produce creditable exhibits to show our neighbors and the visitors who may be thinking of moving to St. Tammany, but it will enable us to see if the superiority of the crops produced doesn't justify this extra care and expense. If it does, and next year we could not give all our acres this extra care, perhaps we would decide it would be better to turn a portion of our fields into hay meadow and intensely till and fertilize the other part.

In addition to our regular crops of cotton, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, peanuts, soy beans, red beans and rice, sorghum, pumpkins, etc., suppose we try a little of the following: Japanese seeded ribbon cane, Bennie (a chick feed), milo maize, fetetera, ground artichokes, victory millet, pearl millet, sudan grass, cowhage, and other seeds you can find, in a good seed catalogue.

Plant a big garden. Plant something every week. Keep ground occupied. Raise more than you need now and can for the fair and winter.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has bulletins of instruction and harvesting of most any crop you can think of. The State Experiment Station at Baton Rouge will answer any inquiry it can about crops and practices for this section.

You can't exhibit in the fall unless you plan to do so. Order seed, prepare land well, fertilize heavily (except for Japanese buckwheat—it wants is poor land), cultivate crop often, save exhibits carefully from rats and weevils, and exhibit attractively.

Oat and wheat harvests are near at hand. Save a few good bundles of each. If I can assist you call on me.

KARL TREEN,
Ass't. Secretary and Manager.

BUSH NOTES.
Mr. L. W. Crawford and Mrs. W. A. Crawford were business visitors to Covington last Tuesday.

Services were held at the Methodist Church, Sunday evening, and a very much appreciated lecture was made by the Sunday School by Mr. G. H. Loyd.

Miss Georgia Crawford was a visitor to Bogalusa Wednesday.

A show man is preparing to entertain the people of Bush with movies. Mr. Robt. Crawford has returned home from El Paso, Texas.

We had a grand entertainment at Oak Grove school last Friday night. The cake sold for the prettiest girl brought \$75.00. Refreshments were also served and a basket ball game was played by moonlight. Everybody enjoyed themselves very much.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.
The Chautauqua has had good audiences and splendid programs, this week. Saturday afternoon the Steely Concert Company, night, Steely Company and lecture, "The Man With One Widow," by Dr. Hagerman; on Monday Miss Fuller will talk and there will be a nice musical program; at night, "It Pays To Advertise," a delightful play.

FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL SUNDAY.
The Fire Department is looking forward to a big attendance at the Fair Grounds, Sunday. All who have not yet bought tickets should do so. Covington should be especially interested in the financial success of this occasion. Nobody would refuse the small contribution if asked, but all cannot be seen. Come forward and let it be known if you have not bought your ticket.

DISTRICT COURT GRAND JURY

District Court was in session this week, Judge Carter presiding. The grand jury was also in session, District Attorney Brock being in attendance.

Notwithstanding we issue ten pages this week, much interesting local news must be left out and court proceedings are not given in full. The report of the grand jury on the question of non attendance at school is important to parents and the community in general, having general public approval. We give it herewith:

Covington, La., May 13, 1919.

The police jury met on the above date with the following members present, in regular session: Theo. Dendinger, Jr., H. N. Fenderson, E. J. Domergue, J. M. Smith, W. H. Davis, Fletcher Crawford, E. P. Robert, J. B. Howze, Robt. Abney.

The auditor's report was read of the audit of the police jury office, clerk's office and sheriff's office warrants, for the six months from July 1 to December 1, 1918, and was accepted and filed, and it was further moved and seconded that his rulings be carried out, and that the report be published in The St. Tammany Farmer, the official journal of the parish.

Carried unanimously.

Auditor's Report.
Hon. J. B. Howze, President St. Tammany Parish Police Jury, Slidell, Louisiana:

Dear Sir:—I beg to advise that under Act 109 of 1918, an examination has been made of the report filed by Treasurer Geo. F. Bierhorst showing the financial transactions of the Police Jury for the six months beginning July 1st and ending Dec. 31, 1918. This examination was made in connection with the books and vouchers in the office of the treasurer, and proved the correctness of the following figures:

Parish Proper.
Am't on hand July 1st 6808.41
Rects. during 6 months 4446.42

Total 11274.83

Disbursements during same period 51473.39

Overdraft Dec. 31, 1918 198.76

Included in the receipts shown above is the sum of \$23,250, being proceeds of bonds amounting to \$24,000 to the Covington Bank & Trust Co. These bonds were dated July 1, 1918, and began to draw interest on that date. They were sold and delivered to the bank on September 26, 1918, at which time interest amounting to \$286.66 had accrued. The bid of the bank was for par, less a deduction of \$750 to cover cost of printing bonds and attorney's fees. The courts have frequently held that par means face value, plus accrued interest. The bank, therefore, owes the parish the sum of \$286.66, which should be collected from them.

On July 1, 1918, Road Improvement Bonds were authorized amounting to \$27,000. Of this amount the sum of \$17,000 was delivered to the Jahncke Construction Company for work on the Madisonville road. No record whatever was kept of this transaction. This was wrong as the books of the police jury should show all financial transactions. At the time of delivery Road Improvement Bonds should have been credited with \$19,000 and Madisonville Road Construction should have been charged with the same amount.

POLICE JURY MEETS TUESDAY, 13TH, IN REGULAR SESSION

Report of Auditor Shows Where Errors Have Been Made.

POLICE JURY ORDERS REPORT BE PRINTED

Budgeting and New System Is Recommended for Adoption.

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All vouchers covering disbursements during the six months were carefully examined. Slight errors were found in some of them, others were irregular, while others, still, seem to be in plain violation of law. I beg to call the attention of the police jury to these vouchers, as follows:

No. 63 Robert Badon . . . 17.50
No. 64 O. Z. Ouliber . . . 3.50
No. 65 Rudolph Parker . . . 6.50
No. 66 Louis Beck . . . 7.00
No. 67 Philip Smith . . . 3.50
No. 68 J. R. Elliott . . . 9.00
No. 255 J. R. Elliott . . . 7.50
No. 256 W. Wattigny . . . 6.00
No. 257 E. Ouliber . . . 4.00
No. 258 Louis Beck . . . 4.00
No. 263 J. M. Barringer . . . 4.00
No. 354 J. R. Elliott . . . 10.00
No. 365 John Willie . . . 2.40
No. 366 Louis Beck . . . 15.00
No. 367 Jas. Galloway . . . 12.50
No. 368 Pat Castles . . . 7.20
No. 369 E. Romano . . . 1.00
No. 370 Wm. Biery . . . 1.00
No. 371 W. Wattigny . . . 4.00
No. 374 J. R. Elliott . . . 7.50
No. 464 L. Beck . . . 8.00
No. 467 J. B. Grantham . . . 7.00
No. 468 W. D. Molloy . . . 3.50
No. 469 R. Wattigny . . . 5.50
No. 470 J. R. Elliott . . . 9.00
No. 471 Jas. Galloway . . . 6.50
No. 471 Philip Smith . . . 3.75
No. 632 Luke Brown . . . 3.75
No. 632 Nap. Brown . . . 1.50
No. 634 Ira Todd . . . 7.50
No. 635 W. Wattigny . . . 5.00
No. 735 Robt. Badon . . . 10.50
No. 741 Jas. Galange . . . 2.50
No. 742 W. S. Sharp . . . 8.00
No. 743 J. M. Barringer . . . 5.00
No. 746 Pierre Schripp . . . 3.35
No. 747 Aron Rosenthal . . . 7.00
No. 783 A. J. Bennett . . . 7.00
No. 784 Ed. Lacroix . . . 4.00
No. 785 Robt. Badon . . . 7.00
No. 786 J. R. Elliott . . . 9.00
No. 810 T. M. Galloway . . . 5.00
No. 829 T. M. Galloway . . . 4.50

Total \$273.80

These payments were for special deputies of the sheriff, and conveying prisoners within the parish of St.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AT JAHNCKE SHIPYARDS IN MADISONVILLE

Items of interest to the shipbuilders and public in general will be published in this column each week, and those who have interesting news and local notes can forward same to the Editorial Department Jahncke Shipbuilding Corporation, and they will be handled by them. Notes should be in so as to be mailed every Wednesday, otherwise they will be held over until the next week.

D. H. VINET,
Editor-in-Chief.

From some inexplicable evolution of circumstances, some men fit a position like bullets fit a mould. This is so appropriately applicable to Mr. W. H. Bohning ("Boots"), who so efficiently presides over the job of tool checker for the Jahncke Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Bohning is another of those Madisonvilleans whose place in the sun grows brighter and brighter as time rolls by. He came here over thirty years ago from New Orleans where he was born, to take a position as clerk in the general merchandise store of Dendinger. He remained with him a long while, making friends by leaps and bounds, by his suavity of manner and open-hearted treatment of all.

Strongly entrenched in the affection of the people, he established himself in the general merchandise business on his own account, and succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative business. With his ear always to the listening post, he heard the voice of the people calling; he listened well, and they made him Mayor of the town. He served for some years and gave the people a clean-cut business administration, which is a lively topic of conversation at all times. Mr. Bohning retired from the mercantile business at the outbreak of the war and was engaged by the town as administrator of improvements, in which capacity he served the people with commercial zeal, until called to his present position.

Mr. Bohning took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Currow, the daughter of Mr. Frank Currow, one of Madisonville's most prominent and well known citizens, from which union three interesting children bless his happy home—Miss Ethel, Alvin and Chester. His son, Alvin, recently engaged in the retail coffee business in New Orleans, and being a chip off the old block, we bespeak for him much success. Mr. Bohning still serves the people, being a councilman with eyes always open to any developments beneficial to the progress of the town. The people can well say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, we will make thee ruler over many things."

STRIKE OUTS.
The road machine out in the street furnished a reserved (stand) seat for A. B. Stanga.

Last Saturday's cotton market showed a moderate decline in the result of the day's trading. The Cotton Exchange team evidently were affected by the market.

Bulls and Bears may be all right on the exchange floor. But when Muntz tried to "bull" Umpire Stock-fish, Louis told him his line of talk was un-Bear-able.

Ball players will never make good union men. When the umpire calls a strike they keep on playing.

Patecek entered the ball park with a real admission ticket. This accounts for the close (clothes) score.

Some of the fellows that tried to steal bases are a disgrace to the burglar profession.

We have heard of the square peg in the round hole, but the pegs from Cohn to second were made to fit.

For the benefit of the ladies, we wish to announce that the gentleman playing right field for Madisonville is our old friend, "Sea Daddy."

THE VAMPIRE.
A rag, a bone, a hank of hair!
Oh man, Oh man, beware!
She is here, she is there,
She is everywhere.
On earth, sometimes higher,
She'll laugh at your pyre,
The cruel Vampire.

LEO, THE "HICK."
What is this about Leo and the Ohio? No matter how hard we try, we cannot tell why she grabbed his necktie. Is he really a "Hick" or is it only a trick? We would like to know, for there are others that want a show. We have watched and waited, on Tuesday and Thursday, with eyes dilated. With patience and sorrow shall await the morrow. If he is a "Hick," we are sure he is one we will make sick.

BASEBALL.
A packed grandstand saw Madisonville defeat New Orleans Cotton Exchange by a score of 6 to 5, last Sunday. Madisonville has played

Tammany. Under the law, all expenses of performing criminal work within the parish should be paid out of the Sheriff Salary Fund, and not out of parish money. The Sheriff Salary Fund, therefore, owes to the parish the sum of \$273.80 paid out by the parish in error.

It was noted that Mr. Robt. Abney, who is a member of the police jury, draws \$75 per month from the parish as dipping vat inspector. Act 22 of 1898 prohibits a member of the police jury from drawing any money from the parish, directly or indirectly, other than his mileage and per diem. It further provides that no police jury member shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, the payment of which comes out of the parish treasury. Penalties are provided for the violation of this law. I think, therefore, that the employment of Mr. Abney as an inspector should cease.

It was further noted that the sum of \$25 per month is paid from parish money to a court stenographer. This is wrong, as the parish is under no obligations whatever to pay the salary of a court stenographer. The law makes it the duty of the Clerk of Court, when called upon, to furnish a stenographer, who is allowed to charge fees for his work, the same to be paid by the litigants. I think it would be proper to decline to make further payments of this kind.

No. 62 T. E. Brewster . . . 23.80
No. 261 T. E. Brewster . . . 45.52
No. 638 T. E. Brewster . . . 34.47

(Continued on page 2)