

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1)

peace, she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austro-Hungary, the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small.

We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own—from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world-empire.

No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this: that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world peace.

That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. That there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would be the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself, by processes which would assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs,

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committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course, But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privileges and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must breathe if they would live.

It is in the full discarding light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this mid-day hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under the tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinions of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the allies, suspicion and distrust swept away, and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and that they had been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly

or too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland.

Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient. What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way, that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies, I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is in fact the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government.

We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own people, but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one. The war can be successfully

conducted in no other way.

The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They are also the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertaking develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every willful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under Section 4,067 of the revised statutes, and providing appropriate punishments, and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the act placing restrictions upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestricted selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the Federal Government should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made

uniform, and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress again adjourns in order to effect more efficient co-ordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country; but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of the Congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

We can do this with all the greatest zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle debated by a selfless ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction.

The purposes of the central powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigues have corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory from us and disrupt the union of the States.

Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the reservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to purpose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, and our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality.

For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us.

A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The end of God is laid upon the nations. We will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

By reason of changes in the law under which taxes have heretofore been collected by the Sheriff and the lateness of the filing of the tax rolls, I have been prevented from making my usual visits to towns to facilitate collections and for the convenience of taxpayers. I am further prevented from making these visits because of instructions from the State Auditor that I shall for the present discontinue the collection of taxes.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

PROCLAMATION.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The American Red Cross constitutes the great humanitarian arm of the Federal Government. The President of the American Red Cross is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

The national organization has on its rolls 6,000,000 members representing 3,000 chapters spread over the country. Under the authority of President Wilson and by virtue of the decision of the War Council of the Red Cross, it has been decided to add 10,000,000 new members to the American Red Cross before Christmas.

The campaign for new members will be vigorously prosecuted in the Gulf Division, which seeks to add 500,000 new members to the Red Cross organizations in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Appreciating the fact that the American Red Cross has been constituted by Congress and recognized by our President as the one relief organization upon which the people of the United States depend for the prompt extending relief to our armed forces, to the governments of our allies, and to the people of the devastated countries, and realizing that the Christmas time is singularly adapted to the national expression of our devotion to our common country and its armed forces through the American Red Cross, I, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Governor of the State of Louisiana, most earnestly commend the Red Cross Christmas Membership Campaign to the serious consideration of our people, strongly recommend that each home be represented in the American Red Cross, that our people join the movement to place the State of Louisiana to the forefront in this highly deserving relief organization, and that they seize the opportunity thus afforded to give their Christmas present to humanity by becoming members of the organization, and thus assisting in its great undenominational work.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Executive Department at Baton Rouge, La., this third day of December, A. D. 1917.

(Signed)

RUFFIN G. PLEASANT.

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Don't dose yourself with poisonous drugs that destroy the delicate lining of the stomach and the intestinal tract, when you can stimulate your sluggish liver by using Granger Liver Regulator. This standard medicine contains no poisonous chemicals. It contains no injurious alcohol. It does not cause unpleasant after effects. A dose or so will soon relieve sick headache, indigestion, constipation, depression, languor and all other ailments caused by a torpid liver. Granger Liver Regulator is composed entirely of selected roots, barks and herbs of special medicinal value. It may be freely taken by any member of the family. Just try a few doses, and see for yourself what a splendid medicine this is and how thoroughly it cleanses the system of impurities. Prices, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists. Demand Granger Liver Regulator and accept no substitute.

How New War-Savings Stamps Will Help the Thrifty to Save and at the Same Time Lend Assistance to Government.

The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond, act of Sept. 24, 1917, has been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and went into operation on Monday, December 3.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the Government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the Government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each, according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card and a purchase for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1918, the Government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

May Be Redeemed At Any Time. Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a Government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States Government can be secured.

On Sale at Many Places. The stamps and certificates can be obtained from postoffices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

SPIRITUAL MENU—LUTHERAN.

1. Bible Class; Informal, instructive, comforting. Our draft includes your number, so come and bring your little Bible, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock to the little white church in Abita. We'll sing some, too.

2. Church Services—Evenings, 7 o'clock, every Sunday. Mornings, 10:30, the first, third and fifth Sunday of each month.

3. Sunday School—Every Sunday morning at 9:30.

REV. O. W. LUECKE, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday School every Sunday, 9:30 a. m. Preaching on first and third Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday, 7:45 p. m. We earnestly request all Christians

WORKING FOR BIG THINGS

(Continued from page 1)

Pool, John Ragan, Fred Blossman, Frederick Trenchard, Henry Thomas James Bradley, John Hecrest, Lee Bomergue, Melner Martin, Arthur O'Leary, Herbert Frederick, Frank Ellis, Elwood Nilson, Victor Bradley, Will Duplantie.

To raise an acre of corn: Felix Planche, Alden Beaucaudray.

To raise poultry: Emile Menetre, Chas. Sheffield, Alvin Biggie (Abita), John Sharp, August Planche, Jeff. Thomas, Ellis Jones, Will Leonard, James Thomas, Logan Belknap, Wm. Reeder, Lewis Morgan, Nicholas Seiler, Jr., Christian Bittel, John Ragan.

To raise a pig to maturity: Luby Stephens, Frank Bruhl, Hulen Rogers, Dewey Wallis, Odia Brady, Lindsay Stephens, Bervie Whitington, Edward Rogers, Hollis Samford.

To raise an acre of corn: Nell McLean, Olen Blackman, Slide Wallis, Hulen Rogers.

To raise poultry: Alton Rogers. Each week we will publish the honor roll until our quota is reached from all schools of the parish.

To raise a pig to maturity: Chas. Liddle, Pinckney Guzman, Marshal Thompson, Marion Newman, Edgar Rist, James Olivier, Francis Murphy, Arch Peterson, Clarence Farmer (Pearl River), Angelo Sansone, Arthur McCann, Archie Rist, Floyd Ponder, Chas. Usannaz, Sterling Minton, Jerald Salassi, Ralph Salider, Roy Taylor, Peter Pravata, Wm. McMahon, Vernon Wharton, Tennie Miles, Julius Duckworth, Albert Wall, Robbie Mayfield, Theo. Citrati.

To raise an acre of corn: Grover Moore, Fritz Oswald, Lafayette Sulder.

To raise poultry: Elberre Pavre, Fred Richardson, Elwood Redden, Allen Woodruff, Robert Whitfield, Chas. Capaldo, Victor Tindler, Bester Dufour, Harry Hoover, Paul Bailey, Lloyd Vial, Chris Gray, J. B. Howe, Jr., Alonzo O'Brian, Rowman Brown, Harrison Eddins, Chris. Gardner, Geo. Solbenger, Clarence Howe, Tom Taylor, John Mayfield, Kendas Hickman, Albert Buckley, Wilbur Craws, Hal Simmons, Robert Sledge, Beale Minton, Edmond Salassi, Sam Vaughan, Guy McCann, Miller Redden, Robert Jacques, Glenn Miles, Lloyd Gish, Chas. Fritchie, August Taylor, Fred Johnson (Tallahatche), Jno. Smith, Sidney Tabary, Chas. De-four, George Sweetman, Clyde Polk, John Moore Redden, Julius Levy, Charlie Morris, Phlegie Vial, Roland Bausquet.

To raise a pig to maturity: E. P. Robert, Jennings Luther, Mattie Trask, Marshal Evans.

To raise an acre of corn: Wm. Brooks, Wm. Powe.

To raise poultry: Seth Luther, Shelly Foy.

To raise a pig to maturity: Loyd Henley, Akers Hartman.

To raise an acre of corn: Cornelius Strode, Manuel Boss, Earl Davis.

To co-operate with us as far as possible. Every Sunday night there will be a special musical program.

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SOUR STOMACH.

Ent sofly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE MOST RELIABLE.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. C. K. Kristin, Greenville, Ill., writes "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home for many years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

MRS. P. O. STUCHELL TELLS HOW SHE CURED HER SON OF A COLD.

"When my son Eli's was sick with a cold last winter I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It helped him at once and quickly broke up his cold," writes Mrs. P. O. Stuchell, Homer City, Pa. This remedy has been in use for many years. Its good qualities have been fully proven by many thousands of people. It is pleasant and safe to take.

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Mr. Farmer:—

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Do you know that there is hardly a farm in the State of Louisiana, either lowland or upland, but what is suffering for want of GROUND LIMESTONE?

Do you know that when the soil is deficient in lime, the application of fertilizers will do it no good?

Do you know that the Agricultural Department of the United States, the Agricultural Departments of every single State in the United States, and the agricultural experts of the whole world recognize the uses of Lime and recommend its extensive application to the soil?

Do you know that there is a Limestone Quarry near Winnfield, Winn Parish, Louisiana, where the best quality of Limestone is quarried, where it is pulverized to the degree of fineness recommended by these experts, and where it may be purchased by Louisiana Farmers at a reasonable cost of \$3.00 per ton in car load lots f. o. b.

The Southern Mineral & Land Improvement Co.

Is manufacturing a Ground Limestone for soil betterment (with particular reference to Louisiana soils.)

There was on exhibit at the St. Tammany Parish Fair a sack of Ground Limestone from this company, which operates its plant near Winnfield, Winn Parish, La., that caused considerable comment among farmers who know the value of lime in St. Tammany soils. The value of this lime in increasing the productivity of the soil and its help during drouth make it a profitable investment for the farmer. If a full car load is not wanted, several farmers may club together and buy a car load between them.

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