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CONSCRIPTION MEASURE IS SENT BACK TO CONGRESS

Conference Committees Fixes the Age Limits at 21 and 31; Eliminates Col. Roosevelt; Raises Soldiers' Pay

By International News Service.
Washington, May 10.—The administration's selective draft bill was sent back to both branches of Congress today by the House and Senate conferees after an agreement had been reached upon each point of difference in the measure. The agreements are expected to be formally accepted by both houses Saturday, and rushed to the President for his signature.

The agreement resulted in the bill containing the following provisions: Conscription of men between their twenty-first and thirty-first birthdays; no authority for the President to accept volunteer army divisions, such as Roosevelt's; increase of pay for enlisted men.

The Fall amendment providing a cavalry patrol of three regiments for border service goes out of the bill.

The army prohibition amendment stays in the bill.

Sentiment in the senate is so strongly in favor of the retention of the Roosevelt amendment that a strong fight probably will be made to the upper house against acceptance of the conference agreement.

The senate conferees explained today that giving up the Roosevelt amendment seemed to be the only way of adjusting the differences between the two houses and ending the delay in getting the measure into operation.

The conference report will be submitted to both houses today, it was stated. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate conferees, will not ask consideration of the report until the house acts. It is expected the house will act without delay, however.

The agreement of the age limit was a compromise. The house voted to make the conscription age 21 to 40, while the senate decided it should be fixed at 21 to 27. The conference agreement provides for registration for all males, with certain exemptions between the ages of 21 and 31 years.

The house conferees refused point blank to accept the Fall amendment agreed to by the senate, providing for a border patrol to insure protection to American lives and property along the Mexican frontier during the war period.

DR. PIERSON CASE IN JURY'S HANDS

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AND SENT TO HOTEL FOR NIGHT DIVIDED EQUALLY LAST REPORT

Arguments Made by Attorneys Dart and Lemle—Judge King Delivers Exhaustive Charge

The jury in the case of Dr. Clarence Pierson vs. the Times-Picayune Publishing Company was unable to agree on a verdict Thursday evening and was sent to the De Solo hotel for the night. Judge King, before whom the trial was held, told the jurors that they must reach a verdict.

The case went to the jury at 3:22 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the jurors reported back that they were unable to agree. The jury stood six and six at that time. An hour later the jury was brought in the courtroom, and not yet having reached an agreement, was ordered sequestered at the hotel for the night.

Judge King's charge, which immediately preceded the retirement of the jury, was one of the longest and most minute ever delivered in a local court. On account of the importance of the case, Judge King went into every point thoroughly, and gave the jurors a complete exposition of the law covering the case.

By agreement, each side was limited in the arguments to an hour and a half, with one attorney representing each side. Henry P. Dart represented the plaintiff in the argument, while Gustave Lemle appeared for the Times-Picayune.

Mr. Dart developed his argument along the line that the Times-Picayune should not have presented charges against Dr. Pierson, but rather against the board of administrators of the Jackson Asylum. He tried to show that either W. J. Lepore, investigator for the paper, had a personal animus against Dr. Pierson, or else had been instructed to attack his administration. With regard to the Fannie Gostner incident, he declared that it had been presented in the wrong light. Mr. Dart asked for a large money judgment, declaring that a verdict for 50 cents or \$2 would brand Dr. Pierson as a scoundrel.

Gustave Lemle, for the defense, argued that the Times-Picayune had a right to criticize the administration of the Jackson asylum, and that the damage suit was an attack on the freedom of the press.

"We expect to prove that there is nothing in these articles which attacks the character of Dr. Pierson as a man; his reputation as a physician; or honesty in the disbursing of the funds of the asylum," declared Mr. Lemle. "The whole trouble is that these persons have been in power so long they resent any criticism."

MAY WIN SUIT IT PREFERS TO LOSE

TIMES HAVE CHANGED SINCE U. S. WANTED TRUST RUPTURED

Favorable Decision From Supreme Court Would Handicap Country's Preparations for War

Washington, May 10.—The United States government finds itself in the remarkable position of being threatened with success in its suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. This suit has run its course through the lower courts and is now awaiting decision in the United States Supreme Court.

If the decision is handed down now and proves to be favorable to the government, this country will be seriously handicapped in its preparations for war and millions of dollars' worth of materials that have been contracted for will have to be refused.

This strange situation is brought about by the fact that the naval appropriation bill approved August 20, 1916, and providing for the construction of dreadnoughts and other ships for the navy, contains a stipulation that no part of the money appropriated should be expended for the purchase of the structural steel, ship plates, armor, ammunition or machinery from any persons, firms or corporations who are parties to any existing combination or conspiracy to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States.

Many millions out of the total appropriations in the bill have already been contracted for. Structural steel and armor plates have been ordered from the Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the steel corporation, and many other plants of the corporation scattered throughout the country are at work on orders authorized by the law. Not only interminable delays, but the greatest confusion apparently would result now from a Supreme Court decision ordering the dissolution of the steel corporation.

The suit for the dissolution of the steel corporation upon the ground that it is a monopoly was pending at the time of the passage of the navy bill, but the Navy Department could not await the disposition of this case before placing its orders for the construction of the ships authorized. The case was prosecuted through its various stages and the final argument was made before the Supreme Court a few weeks ago. The decision has been expected weekly.

Now, however, it is expected in some quarters that it will not be handed down until after the war. The supposition is based upon the fact that the law of last year is specific and that if the steel corporation is held to be an unlawful combination contracts now made will have to be abrogated and delays caused would seriously embarrass the government, which is now urging the steel corporation to work its plants to their utmost capacity in the production of materials needed for war preparations. If the monopoly is held to be a monopoly, the court undoubtedly will order its dissolution and the separation of its constituent companies, as was done in the Standard Oil case. Such an order unquestionably would result in trouble and confusion that would greatly reduce production and limit capacity.

N. O. PHYSICIANS TO FRENCH FRONT

SOME OF MOST PROMINENT IN CITY SLATED TO GO ATTACHED TO BASE HOSPITAL

Twenty-five Doctors and Many Nurses—Dr. Matas and Others Have Received Commissions

On account of the pressing need for physicians in France, New Orleans soon will lose the services of some of the most noted surgeons and physicians in the South. Men of such prominence in medical circles as Dr. Rudolph Matas, Dr. W. H. Seeman, the bacteriologist; Dr. C. J. Landfried, specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases, and many others have volunteered their services, and will go to the front when the New Orleans base hospital unit is ordered out.

The organization of the unit, so far as physicians are concerned, is practically complete. Altogether twenty-five doctors have volunteered their services and been accepted, while scores were turned away. The personnel of physicians is high in character, and their temporary absence will be a distinct loss to the city.

With regard to nurses, the situation is not quite so good. Seventy-five trained nurses are required for the unit, and possibly half that number have been secured so far. The response from trained nurses has not been as good as was expected. Only nurses with the best qualifications will be considered in this connection.

The expenses of the hospital organization are being met by the New Orleans branch of the Red Cross, which raised \$25,000 for that purpose. Nearly all the needed equipment has been secured, and with the exception of nurses the unit is ready to go to the front at any time.

Those in charge of operations here do not know just when the New Orleans contingent will be ordered out, but it may not be for some time. The work is being handled from Washington, and some further details may have to be attended to. The first of the new field hospital units to be sent to the front are leaving the country now, but are from northern cities.

Five New Orleans physicians and specialists, who are connected with the Red Cross work and who expect to be sent to the front, received commissions from Washington recently. They are Drs. Rudolph Matas, Isadore Dyer and John Barnwell Elliott, commissioned as majors; W. H. Seeman, commissioned as captain; and Joseph H. Page, commissioned as first lieutenant.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACCEPT A SEPARATE PEACE

Even If Germany Withdraws Her Submarines—Italian Mission Here. Col. Roosevelt Is Sore

By International News Service.
Washington, May 10.—The United States will not conclude a separate peace with Germany, even should Berlin offer terms acceptable to this country. There will be no action unless taken jointly with our allies. America was committed to this policy by the State Department's this afternoon.

The announcement resulted from widespread reports that Germany contemplated a peace proposition to this country. Even if Germany should withdraw every submarine this would not likely lead to peace, it was stated. The question is graver and deeper, as the President's address to congress will undoubtedly be followed by an extension of Democratic government, and guarantees for smaller nations.

By International News Service.
New York, May 10.—The Italian war mission arrived unheralded and almost unknown aboard a passenger steamer last night. The six commissioners are stopping at the Waldorf Astoria a few days before going to Washington to confer with officials. Enrico Arlotto, of the Italian cabinet, is head of the Read mission.

By International News Service.
Washington, May 10.—Col. Roosevelt has resigned the presidency of the Army League because of the opposition to the amendment permitting him to take an expedition to France.

By International News Service.
London, May 10.—Local gains were registered by both the French and British today. The Germans still hold most of Fresnoy. Around Bullecourt the fighting is continuous. Additional gains for both the French and the British were reported in the night statement. The British registered a slight advance south of the Scarpe River. The French seized a trench system north of Sauby taking thirty prisoners.

WOULDN'T APPEAR AT PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER AFFAIR

By International News Service.
New York, May 10.—General Joffe and M. Viviani failed to appear at a meeting held at the Metropolitan opera house tonight, where several thousand people gathered. No explanation was made, but it is believed they declined to attend because of admission to the theatre was charged.

General Joffe decided at last moment not to disappoint the crowd. The old war hero went to the opera house alone. The orchestra was playing as he entered. The crowd rose en masse cheered wildly. He made a short speech.

TWO ARRESTS ON LOTTERY CHARGES

Corporal Meyers and Patrolman Bourgeois arrested another alleged lottery law violator yesterday. Their prisoner was Edward Carter, 1510 Bourbon street, whom they jailed from Howard and Josephine streets. He is charged with having lottery paraphernalia in his possession.

Alleged to have violated the lottery law by having baseball game cards in his possession, John Schneider, barber at 706 Perdido street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Mollen and Ford. The detectives say while they were in the shop a man who played the game and won came in to be paid off.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AUTO

Tony Castano, 17, 2701 Josephine street, was running for a car yesterday when he was knocked down by an automobile of the Standard Oil Company, driven by A. R. Pearson, 151 Lowerline street. The youth's collar bone was broken. Pearson drove him to the Charity hospital in the machine.

ON BAD CHECK CHARGE

On complaint of Mrs. Walter Alhambra, whose husband operates the Henrietta Hotel, Sept Gray, 111 Royal street, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Morris and charged with obtaining money on worthless checks. Mrs. Alhambra alleges she cashed five \$10 checks for Gray, which were on a Texas bank, and that they were afterward learned to be worthless.

COMMISSION TO STUDY FOREIGN LUMBER MARKETS

To make a special survey of the lumber industry in Louisiana preparatory to study markets for American lumber in Europe, a special commission of lumber men will go to New Orleans May 23 and 24. States a letter received by the Southern Pine association. The commission also will visit Bogalusa and Shreveport and conduct its studies there. The commission will leave for Europe about August 1. Information on export trade methods, export grading, complaints of importers abroad in the past, obstacles to greater export trade, current prices, etc.

SEEK TO DEFER HEARINGS

Efforts to defer the hearings of the Louisiana railroads for a fifteen per cent horizontal increase before the State Railroad Commission is being made by shipping interests of New Orleans. It is pointed out that if present the Interstate Commerce Commission is holding rate hearings, and the state commission should not conduct its hearings until the Federal body has concluded the case before it.

N. Y. CITY HALL IS DAMAGED BY FIRE

New York, May 10.—Fire damaged the cupola of the city hall to the extent of \$25,000 this afternoon. Tomorrow the blackened dome will be draped with hunting to preparation for the reception of the British commission. Faulty wiring is blamed, but a possibility of incendiary origin is being investigated.

SMALL BIENVILLE ST. BLAZE

An over-heated electric heater left burning in the gold and silver plating shop of Emile Heres, 715 Bienville street, caused a small blaze early yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that it was discovered at a late hour, the fire was quickly extinguished. Only \$15 damage was done.

EL PASO HOMES HIT BY WANDERING SHELL

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—Artillery shells fell in El Paso during practice of the United States field artillery today. Three houses being struck. No one was injured.

LOOKING UP SUBJECTS FOR STATE TAXATION

Mercantile and industrial establishments here are undergoing a survey by O. F. Wright, of Ruston, and Zack B. Broussard, of Abbeville, inspectors of the Board of State Affairs. Eight other inspectors will follow the inspection of these two men and review the entire assessment situation in New Orleans. Announcement has been made that the men in the country districts. The inspectors have completed their report and will meet soon to hear the complaints of property owners against state assessments.

NINE ARRESTED FOR ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Havana, May 10.—Nine arrests were made today as the result of an attempt to assassinate President Menaocal, of Cuba.

SIX "DICKS" LOSE SIDE PARTNERS

Six detectives were affected by a shakeup in the detective department yesterday. The sleuths, working in pairs, were shifted about and given new partners.

While Police Superintendent Reynolds said there was no particular reason for the changes, it was rumored around headquarters that a letter written to a police official had something to do with his action. This letter, it was whispered, charged that "certain detectives" were lax in enforcing city and state laws and were in the habit of frequenting places ill-becoming officers of the law.

With few exceptions, members of the detective department were ordered before Superintendent Reynolds yesterday and lectured. Following are those affected by the shake-up:

Detectives Ford and Special Oblitz separated, Ford being assigned with Detective Mellen and Oblitz with Detective Porretto.

Detectives Martine and Clifton separated, Martine being assigned with Special Officer Marullo and Clifton with Special Officer DeLeon.

Detectives Mellen and Cassard separated, Cassard being assigned with Gregson and Mellen with Ford.

WAR DEPARTMENT READY TO RAISE ARMY INSTANTLY

Washington, May 10.—The machinery of the War Department tonight stood in perfect shape and ready for instant use in raising the army of 500,000 soon to be conscripted. The recruiting of conscripts will not begin until the bill has been signed by the President and he has issued a proclamation requiring all men of twenty-one to thirty-one to register.

War Department officials said the 500,000 army should be composed of men of every age affected by the draft bill. The registration date has not been set, but it is expected that within three weeks registration will be completed.

It is believed that between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 men could be raised under the bill, if there are needed. Penalties for failure to register have been provided.

COMMISSION TO SIMPLIFY LEGISLATIVE METHODS

A meeting of the Louisiana commission on legislative procedure will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the offices of Senator Stafford. It is the purpose of the commission to form plans for the simplifying of methods for the handling of legislative business in the general assembly. When the plans are made copies will be sent to each member of the general assembly and the members will have a chance to study them before taking action at the next session of the general assembly. Those who compose the commission are: Lieutenant Governor Fernand Mottin, Senator Stafford, Senator A. O. Boyer, of Aveyelles; Secretary O. H. Simpson, of the senate; Speaker Hewitt Bouanchaud, and assistant speaker Charles Byrne and Thomas W. Campbell.