

**BYRRH**

**VIN TONIQUE et APERITIF**  
 RECOMMANDÉ AUX FAMILLES — VENTE EN 1912: 11.000.000 DE BOUTEILLES  
 L. VIOLET. THUIR, FRANCE

Agents: PAUL GELPI &amp; SONS, New Orleans

**A Nos Amis**

L'American Drug Store, la première pharmacie à prix réduits, de cette ville, appartient à Albert J. Laplace, maintenant. Il continuera son système de servir le public honnêtement et avec considération. Les prix sont les plus bas possibles. Nous espérons vous compter parmi nos clients et vous serez servis avec soin et attention.

Faites des affaires avec nous et votre satisfaction sera notre recommandation.

**L'American Drug Store****LE BULLETIN DU JOUR.**

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**LETTRE D'UN PARISIEN**

Suite de la première page.

ment prise par le gouvernement italien, qui, ainsi que nous le faisons remarquer hier, ne pouvait continuer à admettre que l'Autriche suivit plus longtemps une politique d'empiétements aussi contraire au sentiment et aux intérêts de la nation. En attendant que les premiers coups s'échangent, le roi, partout où il paraît, est l'objet d'enthousiastes ovations. Le parlement ne se montre pas moins patriote que l'ensemble du corps électoral, si nous en croyons les dépêches nous annonçant que 273 députés auraient demandé à partir pour le front le jour même où la guerre sera officiellement déclarée.

P. H. ERMONT.

**AU MEXIQUE.****Combat naval.**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

San Diego, Cal., 20 mai. — Des nouvelles reçues d'Ensenada disent qu'un des douaniers du bateau patrouille Ensenada qui ont fait feu sur le bateau pêcheur New Ancon a reçu cinq coups de fusil et est mort à l'arrivée du bateau au port mexicain. Le capitaine Escolanias du New Ancon, arrivé ici dit qu'il a été attaqué hier à huit milles du rivage entre Ensenada (Basse Californie) et San Diego, alors qu'il flottait le drapeau américain. Son équipage de trois hommes se blottirent derrière des filets et cordages et tirèrent 18 coups sur l'Ensenada, qui dina parut.

Les autorités du port Ensenada et les bateaux pêcheurs ont été en mauvais termes depuis quelque temps.

**Diplomate allemand blessé.**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

Washington, 20 mai. — Le chargé d'affaires Magnus, de la légation allemande à Mexico, a été attaqué à coups de couteau par un voleur; ça n'a rien à faire avec la politique et il n'est pas sérieusement blessé.

**Américains et Yaquis.**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

Douglas, Ariz., 20 mai. — Une dépêche de Nogales, Sonora, prétend que ce sont les Américains qui ont attaqué les Indiens Yaquis; ceux-ci étaient en train de dévaliser des fermes mexicaines, lorsque les Américains n'en sont mêlés.

**Occupation de Saltillo.**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

Eagle Pass, Tex., 20 mai. — Saltillo, la capitale de l'état mexicain de Coahuila, est tombée lundi dans les mains de Carranza, d'après des personnes qui sont arrivées de Piedras Negras.

**Torpillage.**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

Peterhead, Ecosse, 20 mai. — Le chanteur anglais "Chrysoltite" a été coulé par un sous-marin allemand, dans le mur du Nord, trente milles de Kinmairds Head.

**Départ du "Rochambeau".**

Dépêche spéciale à l'Abéille.

New-York, 20 mai. — Le vapeur "Rochambeau" est parti pour Bordeaux hier avec 248 passagers et le capitaine Dumont est convaincu qu'il sera protégé par des croiseurs français. Il y a cinq Américains parmi les 248 passagers de première classe. Le "Rochambeau" aurait dû partir samedi, mais des réparations l'ont retardé.

JEAN-BERNARD.

**LOUISIANE ET MISSISSIPPI****CE QUI SE PASSE DANS LES VILLES ET VILLAGES.****FAITS DIVERS INTÉRESSANTS****INCENDIE À CROWLEY CAUSANT \$20,000 DE DOMMAGES.**

Accidents, meurtres, suicides, litiges, réunions, élections, réceptions—Jeune fille trouvée morte, empoisonnée.

**LOUISIANE.****Grand Incendie.**

Crowley, 20 mai. — Les établissements de Paul Marks, marchand tailleur; Dr. J. G. Cope, dentiste; A. L. Ringuet, barbier, et Meyer, nouveautés, ont été détruits par le feu qui a commencé sous le toit du bâtiment de Paul Marks. Les maisons qui étaient toutes en bois valaient à peu près \$12,000 à \$15,000, tandis que les fonds de magasins, installations, etc., sont estimés à six à huit mille dollars. Les flammes ont traversé la rue Quatrième, mais elles ont été vite éteintes par les pompiers, tandis qu'un grand bâtiment en briques a arrêté le progrès des flammes de l'autre côté.

**Mourters.**

Donaldsonville, 20 mai. — La police continue son enquête sur le soi-disant assassinat de deux nègres sur la plantation Peytavin, près de la voie du "Texas & Pacific". Les corps sont trouvés de balles et n'ont pas encore été identifiés.

**Prison malaisse.**

Jennings, 20 mai. — La prison a été condamnée par des inspecteurs de la commission de santé de l'Etat, lesquels sont ici avec le train sanitaire du Dr. Dowling.

**Procès.**

Vidalia, 20 mai. — L'affaire I. D. Miller, assesseur de la paroisse Concordia, accusé d'avoir assassiné J. H. Ohlsen, marshal de ville, a passé au jury à 8 heures hier soir.

**Réunion.**

Lac-Providence, 20 mai. — Mme M. L. Bankston de la Nouvelle-Orléans a été l'une des principales oratrices aux services du jour de décoration de l'U. D. C. et chevaliers de Pythias.

**Assemblée.**

Shreveport, 20 mai. — Le vice-président Henry Tharp, de la Nouvelle-Orléans, préside la Société d'Etat des Entrepreneurs de Pompes Funèbres en l'absence du président F. B. Thomas, de Hammond. La co-opération dans la mise en vigueur des lois d'Etat sur le tapis.

**Jeune fille trouvée morte.**

Monroe, 20 mai. — Geneviève Bauer, âgée de 19 ans, a été trouvée morte à la plantation Hard Times, où elle demeurait avec ses parents; tous les indices pointent au suicide, mais quand même on a des soupçons sur un jeune homme qui a été avec elle jusqu'à 10 heures hier soir. Le père de la jeune fille est ivre et ne sait pas encore de quoi il s'agit; la mère prétend que sa fille a été découragée dernièrement, ne pouvant pas oublier son fiancé dans l'Etat de l'Ohio, d'où la famille est venue au commencement de l'année. Près du corps de la jeune fille, dans la cour on a trouvé une demi-houlette de chloroforme et de la strichnine. Le coroner commencera son enquête demain.

**MISSISSIPPI.****Mourtre.**

Greenville, 20 mai. — Lorsque le va-peur-exursion Sidney s'approcha du quai, Laddie Middleton effraya tout le monde, au moins les 200 personnes à bord en tuant O. C. Hoeutt en suite d'une dispute de rien. Middleton n'a été qu'égratigné. Hoeutt laisse une femme et trois enfants.

**Election.**

Belize, 20 mai. — C. L. Primrose et T. L. Gilmer, les deux étant candidats pour maire sont en ballotage et une nouvelle élection sera nécessaire.

**Réception.**

Starkeville, 20 mai. — Les éditeurs du Mississippi présents à la réunion de l'association de la presse ont été invités mardi par le collège A. & M.

**The Status of Liquor License Legislation**

By JOHN KOREN of Boston

Secretary of the National Municipal League's Committee on the liquor problem, and of the American section of the International committee for the scientific study of the drunk problem.

(Continued from yesterday.)

To the question under whose authority licenses to sell should be granted, hardly two states return precisely the same answer; and when it is asked further under what restrictions and upon what conditions the privilege may be allowed, the divergence becomes much more striking. Most of the laws defining licensing bodies rest upon old foundations, while others have wholly abandoned them and reach out for something new. There is not space to enumerate separately the chief statutory provisions in regard to licensing authorities and their duties. It must suffice to give some examples, with the briefest possible reference to the status of this matter in most of the license states.

Perhaps no commonwealth furnishes a more perfect example of confused conditions relative to licensing authorities than New Jersey. There lieenses to sell liquor may be granted: (1) by the court of common pleas; (2) by a city council, common council, board of aldermen or other governing body; (3) by an excise board appointed by the court of common pleas; (4) by an excise board elected by a city council or other governing body; (5) by an excise board nominated by a mayor and confirmed by a city council; and (6) by an excise board chosen at a general election. It is held, moreover, that when a city adopts the commission form of government under the new law, all power to deal with liquor licenses becomes vested in the commissioners. The statutes from which these different licensing bodies derive their existence date as far back as 1838 and reach down to 1911. It can hardly be maintained that New Jersey attempted to meet half a dozen essentially different conditions within her borders by as many varieties of licensing authorities. They appear largely to be the results of accident rather than of a well-conceived plan. The restrictions to be placed upon licenses seem for the greater part to be of local invention. It is legislation "ad hoc."

Investigators of the subject commonly regard it as fraught with special danger to give the licensing power into the hands of a locally elected governing body. One generally finds in the practice a survival of old legislation which may or may not be bolstered up by many restrictions and conditions governing the actions of the licensing body. Among the states entrusting the delicate function of licensing the sale of liquor to some local government body, the following may be mentioned:

In Colorado, the county commissioners, city council and village board of trustees license within their respective domains. A state license is also required. Connecticut licenses are issued by the county commissioners upon endorsement of a certain number of electors. Remonstrance and hearings are provided for. Illinois has the same divisions of licensing authorities as Colorado. Indiana employs the county commissioners as licensing authorities, but under very elaborate rules and restrictions. The right of remonstrance is provided for in profuse detail. Louisiana makes parish juries and city councils the licensing bodies. Michigan allows township board and village and city councils to regulate the traffic, mostly under local ordinances. In Minnesota the power is vested in county commissioners and village and municipal authorities under stringent conditions and requirements in regard to bonds, sureties, etc. The Montana licensees are the county commissioners and city councils. Nebraska authorizes the county commissioners to license the traffic, also the corporate authorities of cities and villages, except that in cities of the "Metropolitan" class and those having between 25,000 and 40,000 population this duty is performed by the board of fire and police commissioners. An application must be made on petition.

In Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, the licensing power is vested in the local government body, except that for districts in Oregon outside of cities and towns it is given the county courts. In Rhode Island the local government body is also supreme in licensing affairs, but indirectly through license commissioners appointed by it, except in Providence where the board of police commissioners act as such.

It is another reason which led immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods, to turn to the government to safeguard their humble savings and that reason is the disastrous experience many of them have had by the failures of bogus "private banks" offered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly upon their loneliness and credulity.

Postal savings receipts have broken

sioners act as such. It should be noted that in cities under the commission form of government, the licensing power usually lies with the commissioners, but not invariably, as it may be vested in state officials.

Obviously, no licensing body is so likely to be swayed by political and bad trade influences as the ordinary local government board. For this statement there is too ample warrant. Yet it is hardly reflected in the legislation of some states, while others rely, as we have seen, upon fencing in what may be done or not done by all sorts of restrictions and give free play to the power of remonstrance.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

**The Postal Savings System****STATISTICS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE.**

Every person in the United States ten years old or over may open an account in a postal savings bank after July 1st, according to an instructive leaflet on the Postal Savings System just issued by Postmaster General Burleson. This important extension of the service will be made possible by permitting persons living in communities so sparsely settled as not to justify the designation of their local post offices as regular postal savings banks to open accounts by mail.

Governor Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has direct supervision of postal savings, was so impressed by appeals from all over the country to open postal savings accounts by mail that he took up the task some weeks ago of working out a feasible and safe method for meeting a demand well illustrated in a letter from a Saline County Missourian, who resides many miles from a postal savings bank.

"Having a few hundred dollars saved from years of hard and assiduous labor and skimping economy on the part of my wife and myself, we concluded to deposit it in the Postal Savings Bank of —. We wrote to the postmaster at that place and received reply to the effect that none but patrons of that office could deposit in that office, which is very disappointing news to us. Our little farm is not large enough to support us and land is so high that it is impossible for us to buy more with what little we have saved and we are so old that we can't labor much now and we would be so glad to lay by at least enough to put us away in decency."

Under the plan adopted by the Postmaster General for opening accounts by mail an intending depositor, residing where there is no regularly designated postal savings bank, will apply to his local postmaster who will see that necessary identification

will be prepared and forwarded to a nearby post office authorized to accept deposits. The intending depositor will then be given permission to forward his first and subsequent deposits by money order or registered mail direct to the postmaster at the banking point for which receipts or certificates will be issued. He may withdraw all or any part of his postal savings by mail and on demand together with any interest that may be due him.

The new leaflet points out that any person ten years old or over may open an account in his or her own name; that an account may be opened by a married woman free from any control or interference by her husband; that post office officials are forbidden to disclose to any person, except the depositor, the amount of any deposits; that withdrawals may be made without previous notice; and that the government guarantees to repay all deposits on demand with accrued interest.

The new leaflet will soon be printed in 22 foreign languages for distribution through local post offices. The foreign-born citizen has taken very kindly to postal savings, and literature in his own language will be of great assistance to him. In a recent article, Postmaster General Burleson commented on the foreign-born depositor as follows:

"Upwards of 300,000 depositors now have accounts in the Postal Savings System and they represent every nationality on the earth. They also represent almost every known occupation—professional men, theatrical people, mechanics, laborers, fishermen, pack peddlers, etc. But the majority are wage earners, and of this class the foreign-born largely predominate. A census of depositors taken by the Postoffice Department shows that approximately 10 per cent (100,000) of the depositors are foreign-born citizens and they own more than 50 per cent of the deposits—splendid evidence of the confidence of our newly acquired citizens in the ability and good faith of their adopted country to fulfill its obligations."

"There is another reason which led immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods, to turn to the government to safeguard their humble savings and that reason is the disastrous experience many of them have had by the failures of bogus "private banks" offered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly upon their loneliness and credulity."

Postal savings receipts have broken

all records the past year. During the eight months prior to April 1st there was a net gain in deposits of \$19,000,000, as against a gain of \$8,000,000 for the same months the year before. Thousands of new accounts have been opened and the millions made up largely of hidden savings have been turned back into the channels of trade just at a time when there was pressing demand for every dollar.

Locally there is a constantly growing interest displayed in the Postal Savings System as evidenced by an increase of 278 new patrons since the beginning of the year.

A feature of the system which has shown unusual activity this year, is that of Postal Savings Bonds. Applications have already been made for a large amount of such bonds which pay 2½ per cent, and as there yet remains thirteen days in which applications may be made, it is certain—from numerous inquiries—that the amount to be issued will be greater than that of any previous year.

The total amount now on deposit to the credit of depositors is \$158,119.00, which is a considerable increase over the previous year.

GEORGE V. FUCHS,

Acting Postmaster.

May 21st, 1915.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.****Bureau of Immigration****Division of Information**

Washington.

**Bulletin of Available Opportunities.**

Detailed information concerning the following opportunities may be secured free of charge upon application to Distribution Branch, Commissioner of Immigration, New Orleans, La.

Key to abbreviations used: BLAW—Free board, lodging and washing. PW—Per week. PD—Per day. B&L—Board and Lodging. HIG—High—Low—Medium. B&L—Board and Lodging. F—Food. M—Fuel and milk. ES—English speaking. Exp.—Experienced. Tr.—Adr.—Transportation.

Unless otherwise stated, it will be understood that all opportunities are of a permanent nature, and the help is desired as soon as possible.

**OTHER THAN F**