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TO RECTIFY THE FRONTIERS

Francesco Saverio Nitti, a member of the Italian war mission, said a few days ago in Washington, "Italy did not enter the war for indemnities or annexation, Italy entered the war for the purpose of rectifying our frontiers in order that the liberty and freedom of Italian subjects living under the Austrian yoke may be won."

Since 1822 Trieste, the objective of the Italian drive on the Isonzo, has been a part of Austria, save for two periods of a dozen years each. Yet Trieste, except for the Austrian helmets of its police, is to all outward appearances, Italian.

The cabmen speak Italian. The store signs and advertisements all are in Italian. The average person on the street not only does not speak German, the language of Austria proper, of which Trieste is a part, but he does not understand it and apparently does not want to understand it.

Names of streets and squares nearly all are Italian. There is the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande, beautiful stone paved squares; the Passeggio di Sant' Andrea, the Corso, the Canal Grande, filled with brightly painted, tublike sailboats with Italian names and bearing Italian fruits and fish.

More than five centuries of Austrian rule has not brought the Austrian language or customs to the city, while the Italian language and customs have taken stronger hold each year.

And so Trieste, Austrian geographically, most of the time since the Middle Ages, and Italian only a few years in that time, has been growing steadily away from the ramshackle old empire and toward democratic Italy.

General Cadorna now is within twelve miles of Trieste, reports say. That is easy range of town and harbor? Because Italy will not harm Trieste. It wants to take the town and the Italians in it into the kingdom of Italy.

Women suffragists state that the picketing of the White House will continue despite the war activity and work of preparation that is absorbing the nation, because the women on picket duty at the White House grounds are an "ever-impressive reminder" of the right of women to participate in government affairs.

We suggest to the Council of National Defense that some curb should be placed on women who hold 45-minute conversations over the telephone, and thereby waste the time of the people who really have use for it.

The discovery has been made that rice hulls can be used to advantage in refining sugar. Broken rice has long been utilized in the brewing industry; rice roots have been used to make brushes; rice bran is an excellent stock feed; and rice straw can be used in the manufacture of paper.

Talking about the exemption of legislative, executive and judicial officers, from military service, why not release these young heroes to go to the front and let the old fellows, who are not fit for anything much, hold the offices? We expect a perfect flood of resignations to follow this suggestion.

As long as the price of vegetables holds up to its present level in New Orleans, meat is about as cheap food as the people of this city can buy. What has become of the "war gardens" which people fondly imagined would flood the markets with vegetables about this time?

Somehow we gather the impression from the controversy that is raging around the head of the builder of the Panama canal, that this man Goethals is a very uncompromising and unaccommodating person to do business with, if one is figuring on profitable business.

Over three hundred affidavits were filed last week against violators of the traffic laws in this city. The thing needed to uphold the law, however, is a jail sentence. The saving in blank paper, after the first few doses, would be enormous.

LOUISIANA OPINION

The One Man Death Boat

Ruston Leader: After building a one-man submarine, the next thing to do is to hunt up a would-be-suicide to direct it, for whenever a drive is made both man and boat go to certain destruction. It is a torpedo with a man in it to guide it. As he is certain to be a lunatic with suicidal propensities he would probably be as dangerous to one side as another, as much to be dreaded as a powder magazine with a lighted fuse eating its way into it.

Crippling an Efficient Aide

Alexandria Town Talk: The American press, needless to say, will not be animated by a spirit of revenge even if it is driven to the edge of ruin by such an unjust and untimely tax on its resources. But if the press is crippled by this or any other form of discriminatory legislation, it will no longer be able to perform such effective service, at a time when the public services that newspapers can render are particularly needed.

Not Even the Rain

New Iberia Iberian: Lord, bless to goodness. — Every thing is going up! And there is no coming down any more. — Even the rains won't fall any more.

The Most Contemptible Robber

Monroe News Star: Next to the money slacker, the food hog, or speculator in the necessities of life, is the most contemptible individual in the United States today. The man who refuses to enlist and fight for his country, while his neighbor and boy friend willingly and gladly answers the call of duty, is in an unenviable position; the man who is able to subscribe for \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$25,000 worth of Liberty bonds and declines to buy any bonds, or just takes what the average man takes, is low enough in the scale of unpatriotic individuals, but the fellow who deliberately forces higher the prices of the actual necessities of life just because he has the opportunity, is a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. This not only applies to the fellow in Chicago, New York or Kalamazoo, but it applies with equal force and directness to the food hog in Monroe.

Exemptions the Real Heart Topic

Madison Journal: Our real troubles will commence when question of exemptions from service for cause is taken up. We anticipate that there will be a few slackers who will use every means possible to avoid service and to force on some one else the real work of the war. Various plans of humbuggery will be perfected and the slackers will immediately assume the role of invalids, protectors of mothers, etc. Right now is the time for the citizen to start the crusade against these devices. Public sentiment should be brought to bear on this subject and slackers should be discouraged from the start.

Valuable Lesson from War

Franklin Watchman: We are learning something from the war, and that is we can produce the things necessary in our own back yards to feed ourselves and have something for others. And if the necessity should arise, we can double the productive capacity of these gardens. When our home people are awakened to a realization of accomplishing a certain purpose, it is well done.

ITEMS OUT OF THE ORDINARY FROM THE DAY'S COURT GRIND

The New Orleans Railway and Light Company was hit again for damages yesterday evening when a jury in Judge Porter Parker's division of the Civil district court awarded Mrs. Alice Kennedy \$6,000 damages for injuries received when two Jackson cars collided on March 7, 1916. The suit was for \$15,000.

Mrs. Kennedy was a passenger on a Jackson avenue car on the night incident, and was preparing to leave it near the river front, when another car crashed into it, hurling her to the floor. She claimed to have suffered a badly wrenched knee and back and concussion of the spine, leaving her permanently crippled.

Former Governor L. E. Hall and Paul A. Sompayrac represented the plaintiff, while Dart, Kernan and Dart appeared for the defendant. The jury was: M. E. Duff, Eugene Lassus, Peter E. Rachou, R. F. Mayer, A. Laheman, J. H. Majeau, Frank P. Lafca, Edward J. Brandreth, Thomas Clark, George M. Lovett, Moses H. Badt, N. J. LeBlanc.

The supreme court Monday reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Mrs. B. S. Feeley et al., vs. the National Parking company, in which the defendant was ordered to pay damages as the result of an explosion at its place. The damages were assessed by the supreme court instead against the New Orleans Gas Light company, affiliated with the railways company. Mrs. Feeley is awarded \$10,000 for herself, and the minor, Leroy Corwin, is awarded \$5,000.

In the past five weeks the New Orleans Railway and Light company and affiliated concerns have had court judgments amounting to \$62,000 piled up against them. These include \$20,000 for a lad who lost his legs beneath a street car, \$15,000 in the United States district court as the result of an accident, \$5,000 in Judge Parker's court for Harry Ernst, \$6,000 in Judge Parker's court for Mrs. Alice Kennedy, \$15,000 in the supreme court against the Gas Light company, and \$1,000 in the supreme court for F. L. Gates, reversing the decision of the lower court. A \$27,500 damage suit in Judge Fred King's court resulted in a mistrial.

CANT PAY FINANCE COMMITTEE

Ruling Handed Down in State Board of Health Controversy: Attorney General A. V. Cox yesterday handed down an opinion to the effect that members of the finance committee of the state board of health are not entitled to draw \$10 per day for attending special meetings of the finance committee. The opinion was requested by the board following a dispute over the matter at the last session of the board. The attorney-general also ruled that the vice president cannot serve during the president's absence.

Members of the finance committee are Drs. L. C. Chamberlain, of this city; T. T. Tarlton, of Grand Coteau; and Thomas Roy, of Mansura. The country members having been drawing \$10 a day each for three days, and mileage once a month, while Dr. Chamberlain has been receiving pay for one day when the committee meets. The matter has been a bone of contention for some time.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the board, who returned Monday from New York, was interested in learning of the decision. "I have always opposed paying members of the finance committee," he declared. "As to the vice president serving during my absence, this has only been done once, and is a dead matter dragged from obscurity. The secretary of the board has always officiated during my absence."

LECHE TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Paul Leche, formerly judge of the court of appeals for the First circuit, yesterday took the oath of office as associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. He succeeds the late Justice A. D. Land, and will serve until 1919, when an election will be held to choose Justice Land's successor for life. The oath was administered to Justice Leche by Chief Justice Monroe, in chambers.

BRITISH RECRUITING FAST IN NEW YORK

By International News Service. New York, June 12. American-recruiting records were broken here when the new British recruiting station just opened in lower Broadway enlisted 250 men in a day. There was a swirl of loyal Britons around the offices which made the United States army officers in a station a few doors away envious.

Most of the recruits said they had not enlisted before because they hadn't the money to get to Canada or Great Britain. Editors, actors, outlaws and valets were prominent among the "rookies." A remarkable feature was that only ten per cent of the applicants were rejected. Colin Campbell, an actor, when told he was over age, insisted on "doing his bit" by becoming a clerk in the recruiting office.

MANY DIVORCE SUITS EXPECTED UNDER THE SEVEN-YEAR LAW

Following the decision of the supreme court Monday to the effect that the "seven-year divorce law" applies to separations dating before the passage of the act, a number of divorce suits are expected to be filed in the local courts. The first one made its appearance yesterday. Henry Spang in suing Daisy Pollok Spang for divorce, alleges that they separated on April 30, 1910, according to which the seven-year period expired seven weeks ago. They have two children.

Mrs. Skelly's Estate Valued at \$3,472

An inventory of the estate of Mrs. James Skelly was filed in district court yesterday. It shows homestead stock valued at \$3,172 and cash in bank \$321. Under the terms of her will \$500 goes to the Holy Name church in Algiers, \$500 to the Holy Cross school, \$700 to friends, and approximately \$1,700 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, in this city.

Asks \$225 Damages for Bruises

The modest sum of \$225 is asked in a damage suit brought by Rosa Perkins against the Illinois Central railroad. The plaintiff alleges that while she was leaving a train at the round house here she was thrown violently to the ground, and received severe bruises and contusions.

New Suits Filed Yesterday

Following were the suits filed yesterday in civil court: Robert C. Foster vs. The City Bank and Trust Co. and Commercial National bank, ownership of freight; Elina Torres vs. Gustave Epheso, divorce; Rosa Perkins vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., damages; \$225; Azous Morris vs. City of New Orleans, injunction; succession of Mrs. James Simmons, possession; succession of Frederick Wendling; Mrs. Louise Oertling vs. Security Bldg. and Loan association of Ala., collection of title; Henry Spang vs. Daisy Pollok Spang, divorce; Jake Mines vs. Kohlmann Bros. and Sugarman, claim; \$181; Daniel D. R. Charbonnet vs. Peter Stitt, note, \$750; D. Martina vs. Frank Palmisana, confession of judgment, \$329.90.

CHICAGOANS WIN JUDGMENT

Judgment as prayed for was rendered in favor of Ferdinand Hartou and W. N. Mosely, of Chicago, in the United States district court yesterday by a jury in their case against the Louisiana Delta land company. The land company will have to pay the plaintiffs \$10,938 alleged to be due them on two promissory notes, with interest, and stand costs of court.

CHINAMAN IS ARRAIGNED

Vito Innazzo and Hom Hung, recently arrested by police and Federal agents, were arraigned before Judge Foster in the United States district court and pleaded not guilty. Innazzo is accused of having in his possession 250 pairs of shoes alleged to have been stolen from a box car in interstate transit. Hung, a Chinese, is facing a charge of having opium in his possession.

BOYLAN OFFICER RELEASED

Pleading guilty, J. C. Mahoney, Boylan officer, arrested two days ago for sending morphine to Texas, was released under \$1,000 when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Browne. Friends signed the bond. Mahoney will be tried before Judge Foster in the United States district court.

TWENTY-EIGHT NEW CITIZENS

Among the twenty-eight aliens who received final citizenship papers in the United States district court yesterday were Rev. Father Joseph O. Bleil, a German, of Madisonville, La., and Rabbi Fisel Gontzerman, a Russian subject, living at 811 Dryades street. Two of the newly-made citizens are women. Fifteen other applicants who were to have been examined yesterday failed to appear. One was rejected because of incompetent witness.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENT

ANGELO PRIMAVERA vs. G. C. LUZEN. BEING DISTRICT ATTORNEY - CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS - STATE OF LOUISIANA - No. 120,280. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That on the 20th day of May, 1917, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit: In this case submitted the court, considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of plaintiff, entitling him to the decree prayed for and for the reasons, this day orally assigned: IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that there be judgment herein, in favor of Angelo Primavera, plaintiff, and against G. C. Luzen, District Attorney, for the parish of Orleans, defendant, changing the name of plaintiff, from Angelo Primavera, to Angelo Biscontto, plaintiff to pay for these proceedings. JUDGMENT RENDERED IN OPEN COURT THIS 20th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1917. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. J. GREISHABER, Deputy Clerk.

NEW MEDICAL MARVEL CAN WASH OUT BRAIN

By International News Service. New York, June 12.—Of all the remarkable medical innovations shown to the members of the American Medical association here, probably the most marvelous is a new antiseptic solution perfected after ten years' work by Dr. Wilfred Fraulick of this city. Dr. Oscar Eckstein of the University of Berlin and Dr. A. C. Allen of the University of Chicago.

It is superior to the famous Carrel-Dakin solution because, in addition to everything that preparation can do, it can be used on the brain and in the abdominal cavity and can be injected directly into the blood without danger.

The last named quality makes it of startling significance in the treatment of blood poisoning. While to put the Carrel-Dakin solution into the veins of a patient would mean certain death, the new preparation, a chlorinated solution of permanganate of potash, can be run directly into the blood stream without disturbing anything there except the evil elements meant to be attacked.

In the Cumberland Street hospital, Brooklyn, the visiting doctors saw Dr. F. B. Pierson inject more than a pint of the new antiseptic through a needle into the veins of a man suffering from a serious septic infection of the glands. No anesthetic was used, yet the patient said he felt no pain at all.

Another operation was upon a man with a compound fracture of the skull. Splinters of bone and dirt were pressing directly into the brain tissue. The new antiseptic not only washed the brain tissue at the surface, but carried away the small splinters of bone.

In such an operation as this formerly brain infection was almost inevitable. But the visiting doctors were told that in a similar case by the new method the wound had been healed without any signs of infection.

FINDS LOST SON'S BODY AS ARMY ADVANCES

By International News Service. London, June 12. A tragic story of how a father found his son's grave on the battlefield in northern France has just reached London. Late in March Captain Edward Walter-Ban Bowyer-Bowyer of the British air corps, went up to make a reconnaissance. Eye-witnesses said he had flown about five or six miles behind the Hindenburg line when he was attacked by six German flyers. The Englishman's machine was seen to fall and nothing more was heard of him.

The British advance came weeks later. In the vanguard was a detachment of royal engineers, which included the missing man's father, Captain T. Bowyer-Bowyer. The father heard that not far away was a grave marked by a cross made from pieces of a wrecked airplane which bore in pencil the words: "Two unknown captains of the flying corps."

Knowing that his son had been brought down close by, he determined to inspect the grave. The number on the remains of the airplane convinced him that his son lay buried there. And stuck on to the primitive cross with a piece of mud was the tag of a tunic bearing the name of the London tailor who had made his son's uniform.

Permission was obtained to exhume the body, and the father found that it was that of his son. The bodies were removed to a cemetery a few miles away, and while they were being placed in coffins the Germans shelled and sniped the men engaged in the task.

"BARRAGE BUMPING" NEWEST AIR HAZARD

By International News Service. London, June 12. "Barrage bumping" is a new phase of air work which has developed with the war. After the British have gained ground their artillery opens a furious barrage fire against the territory behind the German lines to prevent reinforcements from coming up for a counter-attack. Aviators are sent out to fly over the German positions and ascertain their condition and strength. As the machines are compelled to fly at a low altitude to get a good view, they naturally have to pass through the shells of their own artillery. This is known as "barrage bumping."

One has to be "all man" to go through many "barrage bumping" exploits without losing his nerve. In addition to the shells of his own guns the German high angle artillery is pumping shrapnel at him as fast as the gunners can load and fire, and usually he is low enough for the infantry to peck away at him with rifles.

The machine is usually kept at an altitude of about 500 feet and it sways and bounds in the "bumping" in the air caused by the passing projectiles. The noise is appalling. Aviators say the guns sound as though they were only a few yards away.

CONSTANTINE, WHY NOT TRY ENGLAND?

The lot of a dethroned king, "who has been born a king and nothing more," Disraeli once said, "must be dreadful! The pomp of the throne, the gewgaws which surround him from his cradle, and which accompany him step by step throughout his life, become a necessary condition of his existence!"

It is, at least, to the credit of England that it has always made the lot of sovereigns who have sought an asylum on its shores as happy and as free from humiliation as possible. When, nearly seventy years ago, Louis Philippe and his queen landed at Newhaven one bleak March morning as Mr. and Mrs. Smith, they found a warm and respectful welcome awaiting them; and during the brief remainder of his life at Claremont, the exiled Louis lacked little of the luxury and nothing of the respect that was his when he wore his crown.

When the Empress Eugenie fled from the Tuileries Palace, surrounded by a will eyed mob clamoring for her blood, she found a sympathetic asylum at Farnborough, where, for nearly fifty years, she has led her life of exile in an environment of wealth and luxury, receiving to an affectionate homage which many a reigning queen might envy.

In his regal home at Wood Norton, in Wiltshire, Louis Philippe, great-grandson, the Duke of Orleans, born to the throne of France, plays the role of king as bravely as any man who wears a crown. He has no royal court, with his chamberlain and his twelve gentlemen of honor, who bear the greatest names in French history. Everywhere, set carpets and tapestries and furniture in some antique press, the files of France are to be seen, and the Orleans standard floats proudly over his palace roof.

High in the hills, above Richmond station, Abercorn, the gray brick mansion, with its spreading lawns and beautiful flower garden, which is the luxurious home of King Manuel of Portugal, probably the happiest exiled monarch in the world; for, although he has none of the pomp and splendor of his cousin, the Orleans duke, he lives far more the simple, informal life that he has, and, while treated as a king, he can enjoy the privacy of a country gentleman.

U. S. DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Wednesday, June 13, 1917. Forecast till 7 p. m. Wednesday: For New Orleans and vicinity: Partly cloudy. Light southerly winds. For Louisiana: Wednesday and Thursday, generally fair.

LOCAL METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

Temperature Record: Yesterday's temperature record at New Orleans, as shown by the thermometer of the U. S. Weather Bureau, on the roof of the Postoffice building, was as follows: Time Temperature: 7 a. m. 77, 9 a. m. 83, 11 a. m. 87, 1 p. m. 86, 3 p. m. 92, 5 p. m. 90.

Weather Record

The following is the weather data for June 12, 1917, at New Orleans: 7 a. m. 7 p. m. Temperature 79 86, Rel. Humidity 85 48, Wind W 2 SW 7, Rain .00, Weather Clear Partly Cy.

RIVER FORECAST

The Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, and the Atchafalaya will rise. The Red river, below Shreveport, and the Ouachita will rise during the next 48 hours.

WOODEN SOLES FOR SHOES

Grand Rapids, Wis., June 12. — A Wisconsin company has started a new enterprise for the use of what was formerly waste from the saw mills, in the manufacture of wooden soles for shoes. The wood from which the soles are made was waste from the mills, formerly sold for fire wood.

FINED FOR SENDING THROUGH THE MAIL LIBELOUS MATTER

Found guilty of sending libelous and defamatory matter through the mails, Joseph Gogarty was fined \$30 by Judge Foster in the United States court yesterday. He paid the fine.

FIGALLO'S 52 YEARS LIFE Best Italian Restaurant in City 742 BERYLLE ST. Anthony Guiffria, Prop.