

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

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THE BEE WILL BE FOUND ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING NEWSTANDS: O. E. Hill, 108 St. Charles...

MAY HIS SHADOW NEVER GROW LESS!

The tumble in the price of flour yesterday is the first positive and direct evidence that the food administrator bill now pending in congress has teeth.

Within the past few days however, it has become apparent that the bill would pass the House immediately and the senate eventually, that being the safest way to forecast senatorial action.

In explaining the Food Control bill to the senators earlier in the week, Mr. Hoover talked in plain language. He said that food speculators for the past five months had robbed the American people of fifty million dollars a month.

"The average prices to the consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect are lower than those in the United States," he said.

"Provisions for the government to buy and sell commodities will be necessary for use only as to a very few prime commodities," he said.

"The government doesn't intend to fix a minimum price for this year's wheat crop at all. It will control indirectly the price by buying and selling—buying wheat if it gets too low to protect the farmer, selling the consumer—and taking absolute charge of the apportionment of the export of wheat.

Several senators attempted to break the force of Mr. Hoover's argument, but their points were turned aside. One wanted to know why Mr. Hoover did not attempt to stop all food robbery, instead of only a few articles.

"If people choose to eat lobster and the unequal distribution of the supply of lobsters causes some man to be charged an extortionate price for his lobster, it doesn't interest me," Hoover finally interrupted.

The effect of Mr. Hoover's argument was marked, as far as the senators were concerned, but was even greater on the food pirates who acknowledged its truth yesterday by giving up a portion of the spoils.

The Japanese premier sees so many crises that will follow the making of peace that he evidently believes that it will be safer to keep on fighting.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has changed his name to the Marquis of Mount Batten, to ally British prejudice against Teutonic titles.

A palpitating newspaper correspondent relates that a woman who had just been convicted of murder at Steubenville, Ohio, rushed to the third-story window of the court house and cast herself to the pavement "a hundred feet below."

Whenever anyone is detected in an ugly or immoral situation, he always begins to talk about the "bourgeois opinions of humanity."

Perhaps one reason for the suspension of the carnival might be found in the fact that these are bad years for Rexes.

LOUISIANA CONDENSED

The district attorney of Ouachita has filed charges against eleven cattle owners who have refused to dip.

The burning gas well at Monroe has been extinguished.

The boys and girls of Lincoln parish have taken a three day training course in agriculture.

More drastic regulations in the cattle tick fight may be one of the subjects for the legislature to consider.

The pumping plants in Acadia have all closed on account of salt water in the bayous, and rice is suffering from drought.

Miss Mamie Dalton was seriously injured when a gallery railing on the second story of her home at Morgan City collapsed with her.

A stranger named Weber was picked up at Hammond and sent to the federal officers on suspicion.

Over \$1,250,000 has been invested in the natural gas field near Monroe.

Laurance Goncienne whose hand was crushed in a Morgan City factory two weeks ago, died of blood poisoning.

St. John parish police jurors are out inspecting good roads in near-by parishes.

The Great Southern Lumber plant at Bogalusa is running on double shift.

Hammond is suffering from the false fire-alarm humbug and offers \$10 for his capture.

Claude O'Mera, an electrician, died at Bogalusa from burns. While he was working on a switchboard a flash from a short circuit set his clothes ablaze.

Martin Henry was held in \$7,500 bond at Crowley on charge of criminal assault.

Mayor Paul J. Lacroix, heading the "duck" ticket won at Covington over R. L. Aubert, heading the "pelican" ticket by three majority.

The homecoming idea is taking good root at Crowley.

Work on the Union Bridge and Construction Co.'s shipbuilding plant at Morgan City has begun.

George Pykes, a drug crazed negro, ran amuck with a shot gun near Natchitoches and before he was killed by the sheriff killed two persons and wounded four.

Leo Busca, former police chief of Natchitoches, was among the slain and Supt. of Education Hudson was seriously injured.

Judge J. R. Land of Shreveport may run for the supreme court vacancy caused by his brother's death.

Louisiana has furnished so far only one-third of its quota for the regular army, 3,312 men.

St. Mary, on the contrary, has furnished 94 with a quota of only 78.

P. J. Addison is now president of the Vernon parish police jury.

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

The sinking of a barge in the Mississippi river near Chalmette a year ago, and subsequent efforts by Henry Peters to raise it, have led to a \$2,000 damage suit against Peters in the civil court.

It is asserted that Peters was engaged to raise the barge out of the river. Owing, however, to the fact that he did not make any allowance for the accumulated mud and silt in the sunken craft, and to the fact that it was imbedded in the mud, too much force was applied to free it.

With the result that the barge broke in two parts, and had to be sunk in the middle of the river.

GRAND JURY INDICTS SIX

Three Alleged Violators of Conscripted Law in the Number

Included in six indictments returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday afternoon were three against alleged violators of the conscription law who failed to register on June 5.

The names of the three men are withheld. Two other men were indicted recently, and are now serving jail terms.

Three other indictments were re-

Lie in Wait Like Assassins Says Frost of Submarines

Washington, June 21.—"The submarine war grows more barbarous every day. It has now reached the plane of deliberate murder for every ship sunk and will so continue to the end. It is not the fault of the Germans that every torpedo does not produce a Lusitania massacre."

That is the Kaiser's unrestricted warfare in the words of the man who probably knows more about the human side of the sea tragedy than any other American.

He is Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, the port on the southwestern coast of Ireland where all the Atlantic ocean lanes to Britain come together.

Has Seen Hundreds of Victims Frost is in Washington for a rest. For more than two years he has been in attendance at the funerals of merchant ships struck down by the underwater terror.

It is with difficulty that he can be induced to talk, but when he does the full-throated indignation of this clean-cut young American is almost terrible in its intensity.

"The German guilt is double," said Frost today. "In the first place, no civilized government would have resorted to such methods, even when it was sinking ships occasionally without murdering non-combatants."

Now that the arming of American merchant ships and the effectiveness of the patrols makes it impossible for the submarines to risk giving warning, they would drop it if they were white."

Like an Assassin in Ambush Now that the submarines have been driven to attack ships submerged—using the torpedo almost exclusively—the murder roll is bound to grow, Frost explained.

Most ships when struck by a torpedo go down in two or three minutes, which gives no opportunity of escape to those below decks.

The submarines are now so fearful of exposing themselves to deck guns of slowly sinking ships that they seldom come up to question the escaping crews of passenger ships.

Out of six passenger ship sinkings investigated by him this happened in only one case—that of the Lacomia, which was sunk near midnight.

Hideous as this assassination from ambush is, it does not equal the wanton crimes committed in the days before "ruthless" warfare—when the submarines came to the surface and attacked with impunity.

The warning given in these cases was simply the beginning of the attack, and sailors were often killed by the warning shots, Frost said.

This sort of warning was given only to save the expensive torpedoes—worth \$7,000 apiece—of which a submarine can carry only a few.

When the ship gave signs of surrender the firing generally stopped and a boarding party from the submarine destroyed her with bombs.

The crew took to their boats. Unless picked up they were left to certain death by starvation or drowning, as these attacks took place 150 and 200 miles off shore.

Give Victims No Assistance In only one case did the submarine offer to assist the victims by

lowering their boats toward the land. The sufferings of these crews who were picked up by patrol boats were terrible. Many of them were never picked up. The men probably went mad and leaped into the sea.

The case of the Cairnball, a British freighter with a crew of sixteen men, five of whom were Americans, the Germans deliberately gutted the lifeboats and threw the provisions which the men had placed in the boat into the sea, emptied the water keg of fresh water, and to make their job complete, filled it with salt water.

The boat's sails were taken off and that was practically the only hope of getting to land if the wind were favorable. She was attacked 150 miles out at sea.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Joseph V. Guillole to State of Louisiana, bond for \$10,000 for faithful performance of duties as a notary public in and for this parish and state.

FIRST DISTRICT. Richard Leinweber and wife to Third District Building association, ed. Baronne, Cho, Carondelet and Erato, \$2,730; cash.

Purchaser to Mrs. Richard Leinweber, same property, \$9,730; terms. Amadee S. Menot to Dryades Building and Loan association, lot, Tulane, Carrollton, Pierce and Ulica, \$2,500; cash.

Purchaser to vendor, same property, \$2,500; terms. Mrs. Henry L. Taylor to Thomas Egan, lot, Calhoun, Franklin, Cho and Rampart, \$2,500; cash.

Mrs. John Lyon to Edward Flaagan, lot, Bolivar, Gravier, Bertrand and Perdido; lot, Gravier, St. Adeline, Bolivar and Bertrand, \$1,700; cash.

Same to same, lot, Perdido, Gravier, Bolman and Bolivar, \$700; cash. SECOND DISTRICT.

Emile Loustau to Miss Anna L. Howard, two lots, Milne, Catina, Harney and Brooks, \$55; cash.

THIRD DISTRICT. Home Builders' Realty Co. to Mrs. Mathilda Muscholt, lot, Roseland boulevard, Gladiolas, Wistaria and Sage, \$70; cash.

Mrs. Delphine Ducournau to Mrs. Clara Queyrouse, portion, Villere, Marais, Kerlerec and Columbus, \$1,300; cash.

Home Builders' Realty Co. to Mrs. Johanna Logan, two lots, Lily, Carnation and Rose avenue, \$90; cash.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Succession of Thomas Tomeny to William Runkel, five lots, Second, S. Broad, Dugazonis and Melpomene, \$530; cash.

Giuseppe Sardegna to Sam Tridico, lot, Philip, First, Clara and Willow, \$750; cash.

FIFTH DISTRICT. West New Orleans Realty Co. to Anthony Stone, square, W. Iberville, W. Bienville, Winner and Behrens, \$650; cash.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Sixth District Building and Loan association to Frank L. Gautier, lot, Magazine, Constantine, Constance and Marouco, \$2,100; terms.

Felix Baque et al. to Dixie Homestead association, three lots, Napoleon avenue, Tchoupitoulas, Jena and Water, \$1,000; cash.

Purchaser to vendor, same property, \$1,000; terms. Mrs. Thomas L. McKnight to Otto B. Kibele, two lots, Audubon, Nelson, Audubon boulevard and Mobile, \$1,500; cash.

Alfred H. Syrett to David Freeman, lot, Camp, Chestnut, Upperline and Lyons, \$1,600; cash.

CREDIT SALES. John Dymond, Jr. to J. Gustave Olivier and Lucien Coorhies, portion, Carrollton avenue, Short, Jeanette and Birch, \$1,550; cash, \$5,000 mortgage.

Dixie Homestead association to Felix Baque et al., three lots, Napoleon avenue, Tchoupitoulas, Jena and Water, \$1,000; mortgage.

Industrial Homestead association to Mrs. Anna N. Howard, two lots, St. Ann, Bendon, Lopez and Orleans, \$1,500; mortgage.

PREDICTS EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ON RAILWAYS By International News Service.

Parsons, Kan., June 23.—If the war continues three years more many of the railroads of the United States will be operated largely by women.

In the opinion of H. E. Anderson, general manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, the "Katy" has established a railroad training school for women in Dallas.

Several hundred young men employed in the general offices of the road at Parsons, Dallas and St. Louis already have enlisted in the army, while many more, it is expected, will be drafted. It is the plan of the company to fill their places with women.

Mr. Anderson said that, in a pinch, he believes women could sell tickets, look after routine work in railroad stations, act as clerks in freight offices and even collect fares.

HUSBAND GETS ALIMONY INSTEAD OF HIS WIFE By International News Service.

Los Angeles, June 23. The usual order of things in Los Angeles was reversed when Judge Thomas ordered Mrs. Sarah Eisenring to pay her husband, Charles, alimony.

The husband claimed that he had bought a hotel and turned it over to his wife. Mrs. Eisenring offered to give her husband \$35 a month, but his counsel objected with the protest that "no white man could live on that amount." The size of the alimony is as yet undetermined.

by Second Officer Kohlsaat, a naturalized British subject, who was allowed to touch off the bombs which destroyed his own ship.

In talking with the submarine captain the latter expressed disgust with the work cut out for him. With tears in his eyes, he said that submarine captains had been put to death by slow torture in Germany for letting big passenger liners escape them.

May Play Part in the Great War

Brigadier-General George O. Squier, chief signal officer, was born in Michigan on March 21, 1865, and appointed to the military academy July 1, 1883. Upon his graduation, four years later, he was made a second lieutenant in the Third artillery. In 1899 he was transferred to the signal corps as a first lieutenant, having been advanced to that grade while in the artillery. In 1903 he was graduated from Johns Hopkins with the degree of Ph. D.

General Squier is a man who achieves things. While in the signal corps as a colonel he was placed in charge of aeronautics and with but a limited amount of money to expend he started out to develop this service for the United States army.

His idea was to specialize in this various branches of this arm of the service and to put the members of his corps through a most intensive training. The result was that when Congress finally awakened to a true realization of what aeronautics meant to an army and increased his appropriation, General Squier found himself in a position to expend this appropriation judiciously. The result is that the American flyer today ranks foremost among the fliers of the world.

In the manufacture of aeroplanes the manufacturers of the country encountered obstacles; there was not enough business coming to them to advance their work. General Squier appointed boards of specialists to overcome the various individual troubles; he gave contracts to the small manufacturer in proportion to his ability to turn out machines for the army.

Being the last great nation to adopt the aeroplanes for war purposes, General Squier was confronted in the present conflict with the realization that American manufacturers were not prepared to turn out air machines fast enough. He immediately perfected arrangements whereby the machines for this purpose will be procured in France. All of the machines for the training of aviators will be American made.

He is regarded as a very brilliant scientist and is credited with several modern-day inventions in telegraphy and other means of transmission.

Brigadier-General Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War college, was born in Kansas June 14, 1861, and appointed to the Military academy from that state in 1881. On June 11, 1885, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. During the Spanish-American war, while a captain in the regular establishment, he was commissioned a major of volunteers.

General Kuhn is a particularly studious type of soldier, and his work has been principally as an instructor in the various military schools of the country. He is a versatile linguist.

He has seen a great deal of actual warfare as an observer, having served as such during the Russo-Japanese war, and in the present great conflict while occupying the position of military attaché to the American embassy in Berlin. At the outbreak of hostilities he was given considerable freedom by the German government, and spent considerable time at the front making observations.

It was on account of the valuable knowledge gained during this latter assignment that he was brought back to this country several months ago, promoted from colonel to brigadier-general and placed at the head of the War college, where he would be in a better position to impart to his fellow-officers the knowledge gained of modern warfare.

It is the duty of the War College to collect all data furnished the war department by military observers, attaches and secret service operatives, and from this prepare offensive campaigns for the student officers to work out. The War college also prepares military maps from information presented to it from the above sources.

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