

# BYRRH

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# BYRRH

## ENGLISH SECTION

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### Lafayette birthday celebration fund.

The following have subscribed to the Lafayette Birthday celebration fund.

Col. H. J. de la Vergne	\$10
N. G. Bee	5
W. O. Hart	10
Judge Chas. F. Claiborne	5
Levering Moore	5
Judge H. Roushew	5
M. C. Soniat	5
Bus Rouen	5
Cash	1
Mr. E. Genoyer, (French Consul)	5

### Call for Subscriptions.

Mr. P. F. Simon is authorized to solicit subscriptions to the fund for celebration of Lafayette's birthday, September 8th. Donors are requested to make their checks payable to "The Lafayette Birthday Celebration."

### LAFAYETTE.

(By Count de G. —)

### (Continued from yesterday.)

His first meeting with Washington, resulted in a warm and enduring friendship, and he was at once invited to become a member of the commander's military family. His first service in battle was at Brandywine, where his bravery, skill and coolness were conspicuous, and he received his first wound. Late in 1777 a cabal was formed in congress in which one Conway was the intriguer against Washington, with purpose to make Gen. Gates commander-in-chief. Congress instituted a new board of war, placing Gen. Gates at the head of it. This board planned an attack on Canada without any consultation whatever with Washington. One of its first acts was to forward a letter to Washington through Lafayette, inclosing the appointment of the latter to the command of the expedition. It was intended to separate Lafayette from Washington. But he was not flattered, nor uncertain how to receive it. He handed the letter to Washington, and told him that he should decline. Washington, however, urged him to accept the appointment for patriotic reasons, and he went to Albany to assume command. But the plans of the board of war were not carried out. He found no army to command, and during the winter rejoined Washington at Valley Forge. Sparks, in his life of Washington, observes: "It must be recorded to the honor of Lafayette—if indeed his whole career in America was not

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The New Orleans Bee, No. 520 Conti St., is prepared to publish in the English language in its daily paper all legal and judicial advertisements and notices at the rate of three and a half (3 1/2) cents per agate line, net, payable cash in advance, instead of seven (7) cents per agate line as heretofore.

a noble monument to his honor, his generosity, and unwavering fidelity to every trust imposed on him—that from the very first he resisted every attempt that was made by the flatteries of Conway and artificers of others to bring him into the league.

The attention called to the revolutionary struggle by Lafayette's chivalric devotion to it, created a romantic sympathy for the Americans among the noble classes of France, which Lafayette aided by correspondence to foster. In Feb. 1778, the American commissioners in Paris, Franklin, Deane and Lee, not only obtained the recognition of the Independence of the United States, but secured a treaty of alliance with France, May 20th, 1778. Washington placed 2,000 men under the command of Lafayette to watch and harass the main British army then about to move from Philadelphia to New York. He was attacked in force, but handled his troops in a masterly manner and withdrew with art insignificant loss. From this time forward Washington placed the boy-commander in positions which particularly required alertness, boldness and prudence combined. Late the same year Lafayette returned to France to urge speedy assistance for the Americans, and returned late in April 1779, with the news that a French fleet and a land force were on the way to the United States. He visited Washington in camp, and then visited the congress. The fleet brought not only a considerable land force, but also large supplies of clothing and ammunition for the Americans, which Lafayette had induced the government to send. While he was in Paris, the French prime minister had remarked: "It is fortunate for the King that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, as his majesty would be unable to refuse it."

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

### Personal.

His many friends in this city and elsewhere will regret to hear of the recent death of Mr. E. W. Weisiger, of Memphis, Tennessee, says Mr. W. O. Hart, Past Commandant of Camp Beauregard No. 130, S. C. V. Though Mr. Weisiger had been ill for some time his death was totally unexpected and came as a great shock.

At the time of the Confederate Reunion in Memphis in 1909, Mr. Weisiger extended many courtesies to the delegates from Camp Beauregard and in his death each one of them feels a personal loss.

Mr. W. O. Hart, left the city, Monday, for Chicago, to attend the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the annual meetings of the American Bar Association and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and of several other bodies which affiliate with these organizations which will meet in Chicago, beginning August 28d. Mr. Hart was appointed one of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws from this State soon after the adoption of the law in 1902 authorizing the appointments and has never missed a conference; at this time he is a member of the executive committee of the conference, a member of the committee on Commercial Law (the most important committee), a member of the committee on legislation regarding the United States flag and on Extradition, and Chairman of the publicity committee.

Of the American Bar Association, he is a member of the committee on uniform State Laws, having been so continuously since 1896, and is a member of the committee on taxation, of which he has been a member for several years; for three years he was a member of the executive committee, and in 1909 was elected chairman of the

### DEPECHE LES ETATS-UNIS

Suite de la 1ère page.

Depêche Spéciale à l'Abelle.  
New York, 22 août. — La chaleur dans notre ville se montre de plus en plus accablante. A neuf heures du matin le thermomètre marquait déjà 83 degrés, toutefois une brise légère et l'absence d'humidité rendait cette chaleur supportable. Il n'y a pas eu de décès à la suite d'insolations. Les prédictions du bureau météorologique ne font pas entrevoir un changement de siôt.

Depêche Spéciale à l'Abelle.

Detroit, 22 août. — La chaleur insupportable qui sévit en notre ville a causé trois décès et de nombreux cas d'insolations. Le thermomètre dimanche est arrivé à 94 degrés et dans le kiosque du gouvernement est monté jusqu'à 104 degrés.

legal section of the Association, declining a re-election the next year; he has not missed a meeting of the Association since 1902; for several years he was a member of the advisory board of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and chairman of its committee on co-operation of other organizations; the other commissioners on uniform State laws from Louisiana are Colonel I. D. Wall, of Baton Rouge, and Mr. R. S. Thornton, of Alexandria.

### ALIEN INSTRUCTION URGED.

Bureau of Naturalization Seeks Increased School Facilities for Candidates for Citizenship.

Washington, D. C., August, 22 — Greatly increased school facilities are to be provided this fall for the instruction of foreign-born residents of the United States and especially for alien candidates for citizenship. During the last scholastic year the public school authorities of approximately 650 cities and towns in 41 States of the Union were cooperating with the Bureau of Naturalization of the U. S. Department of Labor in this branch of its educational activity. According to information thus far received by the Bureau, nearly 100 others have signified their intention of joining in the movement and all indications now point to a most gratifying record for the 1916-17 school year.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Naturalization that public school night classes be installed wherever the need exists for the education and Americanization of foreigners. This field of operation of the public schools is not limited to those who have applied for naturalization. It is intended to include all foreign-born residents whose instruction in English and civics would, beyond question, result not only in great personal benefit to themselves but would be of signal advantage to the city in which they reside and, logically, to the nation as well.

That the cost of the establishment and maintenance of such schools is relatively small as compared with the great good accomplished, is convincingly shown by reports received from the public school authorities who cooperated with the Bureau of Naturalization last year. With this in view, the Bureau is urging the Superintendents of Schools all over the country to insert in their municipal budget for next year an item providing funds to cover the expense of carrying on this public night school work.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### Spot Cotton.

New Orleans	11.30
Galveston	11.85
Little Rock	11.80
Mobile	11.35
Montgomery	11.00
Memphis	11.75

### FINANCIAL.

Bonds.	
Street Railroads	Bid. Asked.
American Cities 6-6s	97 1/4 98
Birmingham Ry. gen. ref. 4 1/2s	90 1/2 91
Meridian 5s	91 1/2 92
N. O. City R. R. gen. mfg.	102 1/2 103
N. O. Ry. and L. Co. 4 1/2s	94 84 1/2
State and City	
City 4s	98 1/2 99 1/2
Premium Bonds	116 117
Public Improvement, 1920	92 1/2 93 1/2
Public Improvement, new	91 1/2 92

### LE BULLETIN DU JOUR.

Suite de la 1ère page.

cent. Ils ne construisent pas des sous-marins dans l'unique but de porter des lettres aux souverains, dans l'espèce au roi d'Espagne, ou d'aller faire leur marché en Amérique. Le voyage du "Deutschland" fut, avant tout, une tentative d'intimidation; mais elle n'en a pas imposé aux autres neutres, pas plus qu'aux Etats-Unis. Son arrivée de ce côté-ci de l'Atlantique n'a pas empêché la manifestation de la Chambre et du Sénat brésiliens en faveur des Alliés, puisque c'est il y a moins de trois semaines que fut déposée au Parlement de Rio-de-Janeiro la nouvelle motion demandant la réquisition des navires allemands internés dans les ports brésiliens. La Suède elle-même a défendu depuis aux sous-marins de naviguer en immersion dans ses eaux, et la Hollande a interdit le transit par ses canaux aux bateaux allemands qui empruntent cette voie pour se rendre en Belgique.

Par des procédés différents, le but visé aux Etats-Unis est le même. Armé ou non armé, un sous-marin est essentiellement une unité de combat. Contrairement à l'opinion du président Wilson, il ne saurait être autre chose, car il ne convient absolument à aucune autre utilisation. Mais, en admettant que le "Deutschland" comme le "Bresmen" toujours attendu dans les eaux américaines, soient par extraordinaire inoffensifs, qu'on leur ait, pour l'occasion, limé les dents et rogné les ongles, leur voyage en Amérique n'en constitue pas moins une menace. Le journal officieux, le "Hamburger Nachrichten" l'avoue quand il constate que "les Américains veulent maintenant ce qu'un sous-marin allemand peut faire, et que les rivages de l'Amérique ne sont pas trop loin pour lui." L'ancien organe de Bismarck ajoute que "l'Amérique peut y voir une nouvelle preuve de la puissance teutonne." La est la menace. Il ne faut pas oublier que l'Allemagne attend des Etats-Unis qu'ils agissent par la voie diplomatique auprès des gouvernements des nations alliées pour obtenir des mesures qui équivalraient à un desserrement partiel du blocus. En intimidant les neutres, en exerçant une pression morale sur le cabinet de Washington, au moment où le président Wilson est aux prises avec de sérieuses difficultés politiques intérieures et extérieures, on s'imagine, à Berlin, obtenir des résultats rapides et pratiques. C'est encore une illusion dont on est sans doute déjà en train de revenir. Aucune pression directe ou indirecte ne pourra modifier la ferme résolution de l'Entente de maintenir étroitement le blocus et de s'appuyer par tous les moyens au ravitaillement de l'Autro-Allemagne. Même la menace de donner toute son intensité à la guerre sous-marine, par la méthode Tirpitz, ne changerait en rien la situation de fait, et tout permet de croire que le président Wilson, de son côté, ne céderait pas à une injonction de ce genre, qui mettrait en cause l'honneur et la dignité du peuple américain.

P. H. ERMONT.

### LETRE D'UN PARISIEN

Suite de la 1ère page.

le plus vite? C'est bien simple. Leur parent vend des produits alimentaires; il distribue des milliers de francs d'annonces aux journaux pour la meilleure tisane rafraichissante et il impose la collaboration de deux insipides rassa-seurs d'inepties par dessus le marché. Voilà comment on fait les bonnes maisons et les bonnes réputations.

JEAN-BERNARD.

### DEPECHE DE LA GUERRE.

Suite de la 1ère page.

Salonique. A la suite de cette conférence, il a été décidé que les forces russes se joindraient aux armées serbes sur le front des frontières du sud de la Serbie.



En faisant vos commandes mentionnez l'Abelle, S. V. P.

## Jackson Bohemian Brew

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