

The oldest daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans. In continuous existence since September, 1827.



Published every morning except Monday in French and English, with an exclusively French newspaper issued weekly.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

VOLUME '90

NEW ORLEANS, LA., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

NUMBER 266.

MAY LOSE THIRD OF MILK SUPPLY

MILKSMEN OF NORTH PARISHES THREATEN TO STOP SHIPMENTS

N. O. IS NOT A HEAVY BUYER

Other Cities of Same Population Use Three Times as Much. — Health Authorities Interested

If dairymen in the milk-producing belt north of Lake Pontchartrain carry out their threat to stop shipping milk to New Orleans, the city will face a daily shortage of 30 per cent of its supply of fresh milk. Of 6,000 gallons brought here daily by rail, 5,000 gallons come from the Florida parishes and East Baton Rouge, and the dairymen of those parishes have voted to discontinue shipments.

Residents of this city who secure their milk through the Cloverland Dairy company and similar concerns will be seriously inconvenienced by a "milk strike." However, 11,000 gallons received here from Mississippi, and from the dairy district of New Orleans are not affected by the strike of the milkmen for higher prices. The Mississippi shipments average 1,000 gallons a day, while from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons daily are produced in the territory contiguous to the city, and retained on the streets by the producers.

Briefly summed up, the situation is as follows: Producers of milk in the New Orleans district are retaining their milk for 7 cents a pint, or 38 cents a gallon. The big dairy companies which sell milk in New Orleans also receive 18 cents a gallon for milk, which they purchase from dairymen north of the lake for 22 cents a gallon. The dairymen pay 1 1/2 to 2 cents a gallon transportation charges.

At a meeting held in Baton Rouge on May 8 the milk producers agreed that they should receive approximately 27 cents a gallon for milk containing 4 per cent of butterfat. The Cloverland Dairy company of this city, and similar distributing concerns claim that if they meet the price demanded by the producers they will have to raise the price to the consumer here.

Health officials are watching the situation with interest, as a curtailment of the milk supply at this time would work considerable hardship, especially among the families of the poor. The daily consumption of fresh milk in the city is placed at 16,000 gallons, while a fair average consumption for a city this size would be 50,000 gallons daily, showing that New Orleans is not a very extensive user of milk. Stocks now on hand are sufficient to last two or three days, it is estimated.

NAVAL RECRUITS NUMBERED 11

Eleven applicants were accepted by the United States navy through the New Orleans recruiting station yesterday. Four more recruits were shipped out to train for the navy. While the number of recruits accepted is not very large, officers in charge of the recruiting station are more than pleased with the quality of men who are enlisting.

It is known that several of the men who have entered the navy within the last few days have given up good jobs to serve their country. Some of them it is said, have even resigned from positions paying as high as \$100 per month.

CAPABILITIES OF CUT-OVER LANDS

CONCRETELY ILLUSTRATED TO PARTY OF ORLEANS VISITORS

SPENT A DAY AT HOULTON FARM

Where 320 Acres, Wild Land Three Years Ago, Produced \$13,000 in Profit Last Year

Thirty prominent New Orleans business and professional men and state officials and their wives were guests on board of the Conservation Commission's yacht Alexandria, and of the Houltton Brothers at Houltton, La., Tuesday. The trip was made for the purpose of inspecting the model stock farm of the Houlttons, which is to be developed into one of the largest and finest in the South.

Leaving the Halfway House, near the cemeteries, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the conservation yacht, under the command of Commodore M. Lee Alexander, conveyed the party to Houlttonville, three miles up the Techetuncta river, where a special train was waiting to convey the visitors to the farm, eighteen miles to the northward. Returning the trip to Madisonville and thence to Houlttonville was made by automobile.

Dinner was served the visitors at the Houltton farm, a special feature being that all products served, from the salad to the dessert of fresh strawberries, were raised on the farm. The arrangements for the dinner were made by A. B. LeBourgeois, A. J. Johnson, Mrs. N. Schroeder, W. H. Corry and D. C. Braunam. M. Lee Alexander presided as hostmaster. He referred briefly to the fact that there are 5,000,000

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SAD SURPRISE FOR METER BURGLAR

Unusual nerve was displayed by Mrs. John Cain, 849 Camp street, when she caught a burglar in her home. Instead of fainting or crying for the police, Mrs. Cain reached over the ballustrade in the hallway and grabbed his hat. He fled and she went after him. Pedestrians joined in the chase and the intruder was captured a short distance away by Patrolman Fisse.

Mrs. Cain heard a noise in the hallway and cautiously went to the head of the stairs and looked down. She saw a man tampering with the gas meter. Stealthily she descended the stairs and was near the bottom when he straightened up. Mrs. Cain grabbed his hat and he dashed out through the front door.

The burglar ran into a house at 830 Julia street, where he was arrested. According to the police, he is Joseph Braun, a well known character, who specializes in robbing meters.

LOWEST U-BOAT TOLL IN 5 WEEKS

London, May 16. — German submarines sunk during the week ending last Sunday the lowest total of British vessels of more than 1,600 tons in five weeks, only eighteen being lost. Only five British ships below 1,600 tons were lost.

CAN PLACE LOANS FOR 40 MILLIONS

FEDERAL BANK FINDS MANY ANXIOUS FOR CHEAP MONEY

NONE ARE FROM LOUISIANA

Widow's Dower Is Impossible Barrier—Costs Farmers \$828,000 in Excessive Interest

Applications have been received by the New Orleans branch of the Federal Farm Loan Bank for loans aggregating close to \$10,000,000, according to C. C. Gaspard. Within another month or so the work of approving the loans, issuing bonds and supplying the farmers with cheap money will be well under way.

None of this money, however, can be loaned to Louisiana farmers until the widow's exemption law is so amended as to permit the bank to operate in this state. It will cost the farmers of Louisiana \$828,000 in interest this year, states Mr. Gaspard, if the legislature is not convened to change the law and enable Louisiana to receive the benefit of 5 per cent money.

"Our records show that Louisiana farmers owe approximately \$22,000,000 on farm mortgages in this state," declared Mr. Gaspard yesterday. "They are paying an average interest of 10 1/2 per cent, while the farm bond will lend money at 6 1/2 per cent, a saving to the farmers of \$326 in interest on each hundred dollars that they have borrowed. The total saving for the entire state would be in excess of \$880,000 yearly."

"Not only will it be costly to the farmers, if they are unable to borrow money at this low rate," continued Mr. Gaspard, "but it will be a blow which will put the last nail in Louisiana's coffin. Prospective immigrants will turn away when they find that Louisiana is the only state in the Union in which farmers cannot borrow money at 5 per cent. The jealousy and prejudice existing against Louisiana at present is inconceivable to people who are not acquainted with conditions in the North, and the rejection of the benefits of cheap money through the medium of the farm loan bank will be well nigh a fatal blow."

In the three states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama 500 local borrowers' associations have been organized under the supervision of the New Orleans branch of the Farm Loan Bank. Of these associations 120 are in Louisiana. The influence of the members of these Louisiana associations is expected to have considerable weight in inducing the legislators to open up the portals and allow cheap money to flow into the business channels of the state.

WEEKLY MEETING OF ROTARY CLUB

More than 100 members of the Rotary club gathered at the Desota hotel yesterday afternoon for their weekly luncheon. President Bickel read a communication from one of the officers in charge of the Rotary convention at Atlanta, June 16, and outlined the plans for the gathering.

Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, made a brief address and told the Rotarians about the things the club should get behind and push. He declared that the resumption of traffic on the Mississippi was a matter which should be among the first civic and commercial advancements that the Rotarians should foster.

HAVE NO DESIRE TO GOUGE PUBLIC

BAKERS WILL BE LIBERAL AS FLOUR PRICES WILL ADMIT

WILL REGULATE SIZE OF LOAF

Five-Cent Loaf Will be Baked for the Present; Hearing To Be Continued Next Monday

Five-cent bread in New Orleans will not be discontinued at once. The bakers will continue to make the five-cent loaf until next Monday at least and probably longer. This, in short, is the result of the probe into the proposed high cost of bread which yesterday was opened by Commissioner Newman.

When the hearing opened yesterday, William Bachor, secretary of the bakers' association, announced that it was not the intention of the bakers to make money off the present war situation, and he gave pledges to this effect to the public.

After two hours of cross examination, Commissioner Newman announced that the hearing would be adjourned at 1 o'clock in order to give the bakers, Central Trades and Labor Council, and others interested time to prepare data for their sides of the case.

Nine of the city's largest bakers were present and nearly all testified that the discontinuance of the five-cent loaf of bread would work economy to the public benefit. They claimed that where they could give only a nine-ounce loaf for five cents they could sell a twenty-ounce loaf for ten cents.

A committee from the Trades Council presented several leaves of bread showing that the various bakers were giving different weight of bread for five cents, instead of all having a uniform weight. The bakers in explaining this difference in weight declared that some of their number were careless and did not weigh their bread.

It was pointed out that a barrel of flour would give 3,732 ounces of bread or 230 loaves at a weight of approximately ten ounces. Under the present ordinance this same ratio is carried out until flour reaches a price of 816 per barrel. The ordinance allows a profit of 88 per barrel.

It is probable that an amendment will be made to the ordinance providing for a graduated scale based on flour selling at more than 816 per barrel.

ALL FAVORABLE TO THE ENTENTE

London, May 16.—Except for a French local reverse on the Aisne front, the military operations during the last twenty-four hours favored the Entente. The British retook most of the ground at Bullecourt. The French repulsed terrific German attacks on a two and a half mile front in the region of Moudin-St.-Laffaux.

At various points violent fighting is in progress tonight. In Macedonia the British scored the most important success in that theatre this year. They captured Kjapri and some Bulgarian positions.

The Italians advanced on a thirty-five mile front, taking 2,375 prisoners.

BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICAN DESTROYER AND GERMAN U-BOAT

Officially Reported by British Admiralty; Result Not Announced --- Destroyer Fleet in British Waters Since May 4---Selected Draft Bill up to Senate

Queenstown, May 16.—An American destroyer engaged a German submarine in the first actual engagement by the American navy with the German sea force since entering the war, the British admiralty announced tonight. No result was made public.

London, May 16.—The British admiralty officially announced today that an American torpedo boat destroyer flotilla is now in European waters. The statement says the destroyers have arrived at Queenstown "to co-operate with our naval forces."

Greetings were exchanged between Admiral Beatty, of the British grand fleet, and Admiral Mayo, commander of the American fleet.

Boston, May 16.—The sailing of the American flotilla has been common knowledge in newspaper circles here. A self-imposed censorship kept the facts from publication.

Washington, May 16.—The navy department tonight admitted that a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers under command of Rear Admiral Sims is hunting submarines in European waters. Secretary Daniels issued a statement that the United States vessels have been operating with the Allied naval forces in European waters since May 4. They sailed from Spain and arrived at the Mediterranean without accident or delay.

The House today sent back to conference the selective draft bill in which the conferees had made the enlisted men's pay \$24. The House had previously specified \$30. The conferees inserted \$30 and returned it to the House, which was accepted promptly.

The bill goes to the Senate tomorrow. It is not expected that the senate will spend much time in passing the measure, the "Roosevelt clause" and all. After its passage it will go to the President for his signature.

A cablegram received from London today says: The admiralty today announced the arrival of American destroyers in British waters. The following statement was given out:

"The British admiralty states that a flotilla of United States destroyers recently arrived in this country to cooperate with our naval forces in the prosecution of the war."

When the British admiralty's announcement was received the navy department here officially confirmed the presence of American destroyers in the war zone, but made public no other information.

The destroyers are in command of Rear Admiral Sims, who is directing their operations in conference with heads of the British and French navies.

Ultimately, the entire American destroyer flotilla will be sent to the war zone. The navy department's reasons for not announcing the presence of those already there was that it wished to complete the movement before making it public. Rear Admiral Sims is in daily touch with the chief of the British naval staff. The admiralty announcement says the services which the American vessels are rendering to the allied cause are of the greatest value and are deeply appreciated.

Proponents of a higher income tax than proposed in the war revenue bill lost the opening round of a fight in the House today when the Sherry amendment designed to double the surtax on incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,500 was overwhelmingly rejected.

The conference report on the war army bill was adopted by the House without a record vote late today, after Representative Deen had announced that the Senate conferees had agreed to the House proposal increasing the pay of enlisted men. Final action must be taken by the Senate.

Use of the British Enfield rifle in the new American war army has been decided on, it was announced today, to insure a sufficient supply of arms for the great force to be raised for service abroad. By taking the output of factories in this country that have been making guns for the allies, enough arms will be obtained to equip any number of men called out. It is said the

DOCTOR CHILTON AGAIN ARRESTED

For the second time within a year, Dr. Robert Chilton, 2325 State street, was arrested yesterday evening by detectives for violating the anti-drug laws. Emory Skinner, alleged drug fiend, who police say was a "patient" of Dr. Chilton, also was arrested, charged with having a poisonous drug in his possession.

According to the police, Skinner said he visited Dr. Chilton daily, receiving injections in his arm and kept him supplied with a "medicine," contained in bottles, which he applied himself when at home. For this "treatment" Skinner said he paid \$5 a week.

Year before last Dr. Chilton's office in the Maison Blanche Building was raided and over a dozen dope fiends were arrested. Chilton was taken to police headquarters but not arrested, as he showed a certificate from the United States government which stated he was practicing in accordance with the law.

Despite this certificate, however, Dr. Chilton's new "sanitarium" in St. Charles street, near Howard avenue, was raided later. A number of arrests were made, including the doctor. Police said at the time that his place was wired and when doors were opened an alarm was sounded. The arrests yesterday were made at 610 Bourbon street, Chilton's latest place of business. He told police he rented rooms there day before to treat drug addicts, but owing to the characters that called for treatment and whom he refused, had decided to quit the business.

RUSSIANS DECIDE TO CONTINUE WAR

Amsterdam, May 16.—Following the resignation of Paul Miliukoff, the foreign minister, and the appointment of M. Kerenski as his successor, it was officially announced this afternoon that the government, the executive committee of the Duma and the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates had agreed on three points, the unity of the war fronts, the fullest confidence of the revolutionary Democracy in the coalition cabinet and plenary powers for the government.

Sheriff flees with prisoner: Memphis, May 16. Sheriff Tate, of Memphis and four deputy sheriffs, who were bringing Eli Persons, negro slayer of Antoinette Aaphal, school girl, to Memphis from Nashville to stand trial, were attacked by a mob twenty-five miles from Memphis this afternoon. The sheriff escaped in an auto with the mob pursuing. Twenty-five auto parties are trying to rescue him tonight.