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Appeal of the Belgian Workmen
In Belgium to the Workmen
of all Nations.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Contrary to the rumors which the Germans circulated abroad, these out-of-work men and their families are not living at the expense of public budgets or on public charity. They have often been and are still aided, in all dignity and fraternity, by a private fund, exclusively Belgian, which has never complained of its heavy duties or of its responsibility. The solidarity of all Belgian social classes allows of the existence of this magnificent fund, which is without precedent in the history of social cooperation.

WORKMEN.

They say to the five hundred thousand involuntary idlers, whom they themselves have forced into that position and kept there:

EITHER YOU MUST SIGN A CONTRACT FOR WORK IN GERMANY OR YOU WILL BE TAKEN AS SLAVES.

In either case it is exile, deportation and forced labor in the enemy's interest and against their own country; terrible punishment — the cruelest that have ever been inflicted; the punishment — are carried out. And what are these "crimes"?

INNOCENTIARY IDLENESS WHICH THE TYRANT HAS HIMSELF ENFORCED AND MAINTAINED.

And as, in spite of the most odious pressure, the Germans cannot obtain signatures — which they dare to designate as "voluntary" in their official communiques to neutral countries — they seize our workmen by force, your brothers and ours; they arrest them by thousands every day, they tear them away from their wives and their children; surrounded by bayonets, they drag them away to the front and to Germany.

On the West Front they force them, by the most brutal means, to dig trenches, construct military aviation grounds, make strategical roads, and fortify the German lines. And when their victims, in spite of all, refuse to work on these defences, according to their rights laid down in International Law, they starve them, they ill-treat them, they beat them, they cause them to contract illnesses, they wound them, sometimes they even kill them.

In Germany they are taken forcibly

to the mines, quarries and lime kilns,

whatever their age, profession or trade may be. They are deported pell-mell, young men of 17 and old men of 60 and more. Is not this ancient slavery in all its horror? There are already

MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND

WORKMEN,

"whether out of work or not," who have been civil prisoners who return from Germany after three months' detention there have lost a third of their former weight; they are unrecognizable, emaciated; many of them never recover their health, they languish and die. If this is the lot of the prisoners who do nothing, what will be the lamentable lot of the Belgian deported workmen who will be made to bear the heaviest burdens?

In a few months' time our working

population, the pride of our free country, will be annihilated by forced labor. On the day when peace is restored, there will be scarcely any

survivors left.

—

COMMERCIAL

Spot Cotton.

New Orleans..... 17.10

Galveston..... 16.10

Little Rock..... 17.20

Montgomery..... 16.00

Memphis..... 17.00

—

FINANCIAL

Bonds.

Street Railroads—

American Cities 5-6%..... 98%

Birmingham Ry. & P. Ry. 5%..... 90

Memphis 5%..... 98

N. City R. R. Co. 5%..... 100%

N. O. Ry. and L. Co. 5%..... 84

State and City—

10%..... 95%

Tenn. bonds..... 32

White supremacists, 1920..... 94

White improvement, new..... 93

—

The Gas Fields of Louisiana.

Louisiana's gas field is ranked

among the greatest in the country by

the United States Government. The

State produced nearly twenty-eight

billion cubic feet of gas during the

LA GUERRE EN EUROPE.

Suite de la 1ère page.

Dépêche Spéciale à l'Abbeille.

Jeudi, 10 Février. — Trois vapeurs ont été toutes aujourd'hui par des sous-marins.

A bord du vapeur anglais "Vedamore," torpillé jeudi occasionnant la mort de 25 personnes, se trouvaient trois membres du service consulaires anglais. Ils furent sauvés.

Un contre-torpilleur anglais, d'ancien modèle, a heurté une torpille dormante dans la Manche, hier soir, et a sombré. Tous les officiers et hommes de l'équipage, excepté cinq, périrent.

Encore un vapeur espagnol, le "Nueva Montana" a été détruit par un sous-marin. On annonce, aussi, le torpillage du vapeur norvégien "Odin" qui coula sans avertissement. Deux des marins furent tués sur le pont pendant le bombardement.

Belgian workmen left who will be capable of taking up the great work of the economic reconstruction of what was once prosperous Belgium, whose only crime has been to defend unflinchingly her rights as a neutral, her wife and her honor.

(To Be Continued.)

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, instead of seven (7) cents per agate line as heretofore.

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(To Be Continued.)

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Aug. W. Stechmann to Eureka Home-
stead Society, 3 lots, Royal, Chartres,
Pauline and Alvar, \$1500.—Benedict.

Purchaser to Vendor, same property, \$1500.—Benedict.

Adolph D. Mumme to French Market
Homestead Assn, lot, Robertson, Mu-
rie, N. Claiborne and St. Roch, \$1200.—
Charbonnet.

Purchaser to Vendor, same property, \$1200.—Charbonnet.

Louis M. Kiefer, Jr., et al to Dom-
inic Di Carlo, lot, St. Bernard, Columbus,
Marais and St. Claude, \$200.—Upton.

Purchaser to Leonard V. Bechtel,
same property, \$2200.—Upton.

Mrs. Chas. F. Buck to Mutual Bldg
and Homestead Assn, 4 lots, Valence
Chestnut, Coliseum and Bordeaux,
\$4000.—Rebentisch.

Purchaser to Vendor, same property,
\$4000.—Rebentisch.

Provident Bldg and Loan Assn to
Chas. E. Annen, lot, Berlin, Elk, Ga-
yoso and Salcedo, \$1900.—Henriques.

Succession of Frank M. Leckert to
Miss Alice A. Leckert, 2 lots, Joseph,
Aarabala, Coliseum and Perrier, \$3,
700.—Davey.

William R. Gilbert to Roman Real-
ty Co., portion, Pritchard, Joliet, Apricot
and Cambronne, \$1200.—Starkey.

Edward A. Parsons to John Schrenk,
portion square No. 352, bounded by Ha-
gan Ave, Rendon, Canal and Iberville,
\$1900.—Tichenor.

Magrus Pederson to Phoenix Bldg
and Homestead Assn, lot, St. Peter,
St. Patrick, Bernadotte and Toulouse,
\$2400.—Seiber.

Purchaser to Hans M. Wang, same
property, \$3200.—Seiber.

Jos. W. Sheldon to Orient Co., Ltd.,
lot, Thalia, Rocheblave, Melpomene and
S. Genois, \$50.—Dibel.

Army of Tennessee.

At the annual meeting of the Army of Tennessee, C. S. A., Louisiana Division, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Clem L. Walker; first vice-president, T. G. Thurston; second vice-president, Fabius C. Godbold; third vice-president, Isaac J. Fowler; recording secretary, James I. Richard; corresponding secretary, W. O. Hart; financial secretary, Mondo Mallett; treasurer, J. William Noyes; physician, Doctor Wm. E. Bricknell; physician upper district, James I. Richard; lower district, Frank J. Chalon; chaplain, Rev. A. Gordon Baker.

The natural gas flows from the wells at a pressure of from thirty-five to

three hundred pounds to the square inch, depending on the amount of gas required. From the well to the pipe or field line a pressure, regulated to conditions of 150 to 300 pounds is maintained. The natural pressure answers all present purposes, but, as in older gas fields of the country, compressors eventually will be necessary for long distance transmission.

This gas is furnished to factories at one-eighth the cost of coal, the result being that Louisiana is gaining industrial establishments by reason of this great fuel inducement.

The area of the Louisiana gas fields

is growing constantly, and new fields

are being brought in almost every

month.

LE BULLETIN DU JOUR.

Suite de la 1ère page.

colère réelle que le refus des Alliés a provoqué, de l'autre côté du Rhin, la haine qui se traduit en injures et en malédictions n'est pas seulement destinée à enfammer l'ardeur guerrière de la nation, entamée par les privations. Le gouvernement et le peuple se rendent compte que l'épuisement des ressources alimentaires réduit chaque jour les espérances de victoire et les chances de traiter sur les bases actuelles de la carte de guerre. Les moyens de tenir le dernier quart d'heure apparaissent de plus en plus problématiques aux Allemands, pour lesquels la nouvelle récolte elle-même ne constituerait qu'un palliatif insuffisant, s'ils sont incapables de se procurer chez les neutres voisins de leurs frontières, les denrées destinées à remédier à l'insuffisance de leur propre production. Lord Robert Cecil a posé les termes du problème du blocus avec précision et netteté, en montrant qu'il s'agissait de concilier les droits incontestables des belligérants avec les droits non moins évidents des neutres. Les Alliés ne contreviennent pas aux lois de la guerre lorsqu'ils emploient leur puissance maritime à couper les communications par où s'alimentent l'ennemi. Les Etats-Unis ont appliqué la méthode, et les Allemands, lorsqu'ils ont été assez forts pour bloquer et affamer Paris en 1870, ont exercé ce pouvoir sans réserve ni pitié. Dans quel cas les Allemands ont-ils construit Génevres tant de sous-marins? N'est-ce pas pour empêcher le ravitaillement de leurs adversaires, par la destruction sauvage et criminelle de tous les navires belligérants ou neutres qui y contribuent, alors que les Alliés se bornent à arrêter les navires et à soumettre leurs cargaisons suspectes à l'enquête des cours de prises, conformément aux conventions internationales, et sans que cette pratique ai causé la perte d'une seule vie humaine?

L'Allemagne dénonce la barbarie du blocus qui menace de l'affamer; mais elle poursuit sa guerre de pirates avec de nouvelles flottilles de sous-marins, sans même ménager les neutres. Chaque fois qu'elle le peut, elle lance des corsaires contre les navires marchands de toute nationalité. Il est évident que l'ambition allemande n'y recourt que comme un moyen désespéré. Les sous-marins du Kaiser pourront causer à la marine marchande des Alliés et des neutres des pertes sensibles, mais il ne paralyseront pas le trafic allié et ils réussiront encore moins à rompre le blocus. La flotte anglaise, qui est sûre d'avoir uni son action à celle de la "flotte française," tient toujours la maîtrise de la mer, que les marins du Kaiser n'ont pu lui disputer. La piraterie allemande, ses opérations criminelles ne fournissent pas à l'Allemagne le moyen de se ravitailler; et c'est pourquoi le fait à Berlin qu'on assiste à cette agitation féroce en faveur de la paix et aux explosions de fureur qui provoquent, chez les ennemis de l'Entente, l'impossibilité de l'entendre. Il est superflu d'ajouter que ce n'est pas par humanité, mais par nécessité que l'ennemi, qui se présente victorieux, prend l'attitude de quiconque déclinera de faire.