

LAFAYETTE TO CLOSE FOR SUMMER

The Pearce management announces that at the close of the last performance of "Captain Alvarez" at the Lafayette theatre Saturday night it will close that attractive house, it having been expedient to do so during the heated term at least.

The Pearce syndicate wishes to take this opportunity to thank the New Orleans public for their generous support and hearty appreciation of their efforts to provide the amusement-loving public with the best that could be offered in the motion picture line, and trust to see all of their former Lafayette patrons at their Canal street houses.

All of the motion picture houses under the Pearce management are now cooled by the largest and best typhoon fan systems and there will be no discomfort whatsoever during the summer months, and each and every patron will be accorded that courtesy and attention for which the house of Pearce stands.

Owing to the numerous requests received the Vitaphone company has reassigned the prominent success, "Captain Alvarez," starring Edith Storey. In this de luxe edition of the production, which is the attraction at Pearce's Lafayette theatre today, the battle scenes, which are interspersed with the action, are most vivid and realistic.

Miss Storey is ideally cast. One actually believes that the Southern blood of some ancestor must course through her veins for her interpretation is accomplished with an artist's finish. She is exceptionally delightful when the great love draws in her heart for the American who joins the South. A more than revolutionary force, although she endeavors to mask it behind an indifferent exterior. But when he is about to be killed as a conspirator her reserve breaks down and in a big emotional scene she displays the deep love which she bears him. There is not another actress on the screen who could offer this more attractively than Miss Storey, who well deserves her title of "The Bernice of the Screen."

When he returned to his immense estates in the province of Tula he introduced American agricultural machinery by setting an example in its use and actual operation. Prince Lvoff told his brethren of the local nobility that their reforms invariably failed because they depended too much.

"The Russian peasant must not be betrayed and exhorted to mend his ways," he said. "He must see the new idea in demonstration before his eyes."

Lvoff scandalized the nobility by doing manual labor on his estate never before undertaken by one of his rank. One of his motives was the improvement of his physical form, which in early life was emaciated and undeveloped. Today, thanks to his open-air life and vigorous habits, he possesses strong limbs and a vigorous digestion.

PRINCE LVOFF, ONE OF STRONG MEN OF NEW RUSSIAN REGIME

From Current Opinion: If a resemblance traced in certain European dailies between the character of Washington and that of Lvoff is more than superficial, observes a writer in the Paris Echo, German expectation that the republic at Petrograd must soon be overthrown is doomed to defeat. The Prince George E. Lvoff, who acts as executive head of the provisional government, possesses the Washingtonian gravity of manner and of character, adds the Petrograd correspondent of the London Mail, besides the Washingtonian insight into character, but he was placed where he is chiefly because his personal traits will confer a certain responsibility, not to say respectability, upon accomplished facts.

His conspicuous genius is for order, administration, the reduction of chaos to system. He is at the head of a rather motley combination of journalists, labor leaders, religious fanatics, lawyers and idealists, all saturated with Socialism.

No tribute to his personality could be finer than the fact that these men all trust, respect and admire Lvoff. The scholarly although energetic Miliukoff no less than the impetuous and vehement Kerensky will submit at all times to the sway of Lvoff, who, while a man of great wealth and very aristocratic birth, has lived among the poor in mean streets at home and abroad.

It was highly characteristic of the prince that on the occasion of his visit to this country years ago he donned overalls and worked in railroad yards and machine shops for the sake of the practical experience. He studied farming methods in our great West by driving a threshing machine and exploring Western civilization in France and England, as one who knows him says in the French paper, suggests that his model was Peter the Great.

When he returned to his immense estates in the province of Tula he introduced American agricultural machinery by setting an example in its use and actual operation. Prince Lvoff told his brethren of the local nobility that their reforms invariably failed because they depended too much.

"The Russian peasant must not be betrayed and exhorted to mend his ways," he said. "He must see the new idea in demonstration before his eyes."

Lvoff scandalized the nobility by doing manual labor on his estate never before undertaken by one of his rank. One of his motives was the improvement of his physical form, which in early life was emaciated and undeveloped. Today, thanks to his open-air life and vigorous habits, he possesses strong limbs and a vigorous digestion.

Lvoff set his face like flint from the first against a practice popular among the court circle of using hair dye. His remarks on this subject reached the ears of a certain grand duchess who supposed herself particularly criticized by the words of the prince and he was forever after a disgraced man with the powerful clique she led. He might have been forgiven his labors in the cause of the Zemstvo; but his attitude to hair dye, according to our contemporary, was impossible.

It soon became a recognized affection in the court circle to regard Lvoff as a joke, to parody his gravity of manner and to turn his propositions for reform through the Zemstvos into a jest at his expense. After his election as mayor of Moscow was nullified by imperial authority, it became an understood thing to ignore his existence at court and never to mention even his name.

We have another story to account for the deep disgrace that fell upon the prince at this period. It makes it appear that a favorite in a certain grand dual circle was drawing exorbitant commissions on the sale of shoes for the army in Manchuria during the war with Japan. Lvoff was at the front feeding the troops when this inadequacy of the shoes came under his notice.



GABE FILIEUL

FILIEUL ARRIVES IN WAR THEATRE

NEW ORLEANS RESERVE OFFICER WITH PERSHING'S STAFF

TO HANDLE TRANSPORTATION

Of American Troops and Supplies From Port to West Front—Has Had Much Experience

Local relatives and friends of Major Gabe Filieul are gratified to learn of his safe arrival in England, on his way to the French front.

Mr. Filieul identified himself with the officers' reserve corps some time before the war, and was among the first nineteen quartermaster reserve officers to be called into active service. A month ago he was assigned to the office of Major John Stafford, district quartermaster, and this appointment was followed shortly afterwards by a summons from the war department at Washington to report to the Quartermaster-General at New York for service abroad.

Capt. Filieul will have charge of railroad facilities behind the French lines that will be used for the transportation of the American troops. This is a highly important office, and his relatives and friends are much gratified that his ability has been recognized in so signal a manner.

Capt. Filieul is a son of Edmond Filieul, who for many years was a partner of the supreme court. His father was a native of France, and Mr. Filieul himself is fluent in the use of the language. This was one of the reasons he was chosen for the important post in Washington's staff.

He joined the Washington Artillery as a private at the age of 18 years, and advanced steadily in the military life, until he became assistant adjutant-general of Louisiana. He became early engaged in the railroad business, and was with the Southern Pacific railroad for 21 years. His experience in the railroad and steamship business extends over a period of 35 years.

Mr. Filieul was organizer of the Twentieth Century Tourists' club, and was president of Filieul & Co., tours. He has promoted and managed tours all over the world, and New Orleans will be well represented by his appointment to the expeditionary staff.

TWO INJURED BY FALLS

One From Gallery of Residence, the Other From Building

Two persons, a man and woman, are in the Charity hospital suffering from injuries received in falls yesterday. Both had miraculous escapes and are not in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. Katz fell from the rear second story gallery of her home, a distance of twenty feet. She sustained a lacerated wound of the scalp.

Losing his balance while working on a building at Market and Annunciation streets, Justice fell about thirty-five feet. His injuries consist of a fractured ankle and a few bruises.

FRENCH FARM BOUNDARIES HAVE ALL BEEN DESTROYED BY WAR

Paris—Such preliminary measures as have been taken for the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France has developed many difficulties, the greatest of which, particularly in the region of the Somme and the Oise, recently occupied by the Germans, is to establish the boundary lines of property from which not only the buildings have disappeared, but from which every landmark has been removed.

Deeds of record and all other papers that would aid in reconstructing the titles to property with peace of towns and public buildings have been burned with munition and departmental archives in a great many towns and villages. Brooks and rivers from which bearings might be taken have been diverted from their courses. Where partition walls stood between two properties there are in many places the gaping craters of mines that blew away all traces of property lines.

The small French landholder is much attached to the soil and jealous of the slightest parcel of land upon which his labor has been expended. He will fight to the last ditch for what he considers his landed rights. Consequently it is feared that there are innumerable lawsuits in prospect.

Property bound areas also have been modified since the war began by public works executed for the purposes of the army. Many new railroad lines constructed for strategic purposes will be found so useful that they will become permanent.

The geographic reconstitution of the entire region of the battle of Arras, the battle of the Somme, the battle of St. Quentin and the battle of Lens," said M. Acambay, deputy for the department of the Aisne, to a correspondent of the Associated Press, "as well as other regions along the front in the zone that has been battered for nearly three years by heavy artillery, will be a long, minute, laborious task developing countless contests and it is feared, interminable litigation. We can only hope that the Germans will be made to disgorge the booty they carried away from these regions, and that in it will be documents and records that will help us in this complicated labor."

Public sentiment seems to have settled down to the decision that in the rebuilding of destroyed cities and villages the architectural traditions of each region shall be respected so far as style and material of construction are concerned, with only such concessions to modernization as are necessary.

RAISING A STAKE GETS MAX JORDAN 'IN BAD'

Department of Justice agents are investigating the case of Max Jordan, 32, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of collecting money under pretense of being a representative of the Home for Homeless Men. Police say he had in his possession a passport from Mexico to Germany. Jordan, who admits the charge, said he was a seaman aboard a British ship interned in a Mexican port and when war was declared on Germany he came here.

JUNIOR CHAPTER, U. D. C.

Francis T. Nichols chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, created a junior chapter at the last meeting of the season held Friday afternoon at the Granawald hotel. Fifteen little granddaughters of the Confederacy form the charter membership of the baby chapter. All daughters of the parent society are eligible to membership.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique LIGNE FRANÇAISE

SERVICE POSTAL RAPIDE NEW YORK-BORDEAUX-PARIS

Transcendence Directe au Continent DEPARTS HEBDOMADAIRES

Advertisement for Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co. featuring a \$1.00 fare to Baton Rouge every Sunday via the Gulf Coast Lines. Includes contact information for the City Ticket Office at 709 Gravier St.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Table with columns for Texas and Pacific, Trans-Mississippi Station, and Terminal Station. Lists various routes and departure/arrival times.

Table for New Orleans Great Northern (Daily Except Sunday) with columns for Depart, Arrive, and various routes like Jackson, Columbia, Bogalusa, etc.

Table for Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co. with columns for Depart, Arrive, and routes like Shreveport, Bogalusa, etc.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Advertisement for Southern Railway System, highlighting the direct route to New York, Cincinnati, and Birmingham. Includes ticket office information.

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD EXCURSIONS

Advertisement for New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Excursions, offering trains to Bogalusa and Saint Tammy on Sundays. Includes details about train amenities and fares.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Advertisement for Southern Railway Summer Excursion Fares, listing rates to Galveston, Texas (\$16.10) and other destinations. Includes terms and conditions.