

MEXICAN MUNITION PLANT TO BE BUILT AT MANZANILLO

Washington, D. C., April 2. — Manzanillo has been selected by the Mexican government as the site for the huge cartridge-making plant now in course of installation, according to a bulletin given out here by the National Geographic Society, which says of this San Francisco of Mexico: "This is one of the oldest ports in Mexico, only recently modernized. During the first quarter of the Fifteenth Century Emperor Charles V expressed great interest in projects opened by the discovery of the Gulf Sea, beyond New Spain, as Mexico was then known, and in the exploration of the then uncharted Pacific, and by cedula he enjoined Hernando Cortes to undertake the task. It was at Manzanillo that Cortes built and outfitted ships for the work, which appears not to have been consummated by him. For many years this was a favorite resort of buccanniers who sailed out of the port to prey upon the rich-laden merchantmen returning from the Philippine Islands and the Orient, and Manzanillo and its surrounding province, Colima, witnessed the Spanish subjugation of the Aztecs who had sought in that province to establish an empire. In 1565 Admiral Miguel Lopez Legaspi built in this harbor some of the ships destined for the conquest of the Philippine Islands. "Had any such alliance taken place as that which was reported to have been frustrated some time ago, the strategic importance of this west coast port would have given to the power holding it as a base of operations a wonderful advantage. It is the half-way station between San Francisco and Panama, in direct touch with the "granary of Mexico," the populous and fertile State of Jalisco, and as the terminal of the Mexican Central Railroad, which connects with the entire and extensive railroad system of the Southern Republic, it taps the great resources of that country. Its harbor will accommodate the biggest battleships afloat. Ores, timber, cattle and agricultural products abound in the rich hinterland, and while in normal times the four other Pacific ports of Mexico—Guaymas, Mazatlan, Acapulco and Santa Cruz—will play some part in the future development of the country, through Manzanillo will pass the bulk of Mexico's trade with the Pacific ports of the United States, British Columbia, Central and South America, and the Far East. The Pan-American Union, in 1914, reported that a group of Mexican capitalists had made preliminary arrangements for the exploitation of the rich iron mines of Colima, to be connected with Manzanillo by a narrow-gauge road—

about 60 miles—and in the town of Colima has been installed the plant of the Hydro-Electric Company—German-Mexican. "The potentialities of this port made a profound impression on the mind of Porfirio Diaz, who, throughout his long administration, maintained a vigorous policy relative to port improvements. Here was a great natural harbor needing certain changes to render it a haven. While the mind of Diaz conceived, it was the hand of an American—Edgar K. Smoot, builder of the Galveston jetties—that wrought out of the solid rock a quiet anchorage for the shuttle-cocks of trade. The Manzanillo breakwater is cyclopean, deeper and wider than the famous sea-walls of Plymouth and Cherbourg. Work began on it in March, 1900. Thousands upon thousands of tons of blue granite were hewn and transported by rail from the Colima quarries about six miles distant, and piece by piece there arose from the waters of the Pacific an elongated pyramid of rock extending 1450 feet into the sea, 87 feet in height, resting on a base 315 feet in width, and crowned its entire length with a solid deposit of concrete 13 feet thick and 26 feet in width. The most ponderous blocks of granite ever placed by the hands of man were brought from the Colima quarries and deposited in this breakwater, those capping the outer surface weighing from 30 to 60 tons. Concrete mounds weighing 30 tons were used to reinforce the outer slope. Following this work came the construction of sea-walls for the town having an extension of over a mile. The work called for a protected area of 319 acres to accommodate nearly 200 of the deepest drafts ships. The general depth of the harbor is 50 feet, alongside the wharves, 28 feet. "Industrially Manzanillo has suffered from the political disturbances which have so enfeebled Mexico during the past five years, but the port, and the Province of Colima have fared less severely than the neighboring states and territories. The British consul in the district possesses a keen appreciation of possibilities for Great Britain in that quarter, and has recently earnestly advised British merchants to "familiarize themselves with the rates and facilities of the new trade route via the Canal" with a view to extending their trade in that part of Mexico. "When Mexico finally recovers from its political indisposition and gets down to business, the port of Manzanillo will play a leading role in her industrial development, and the manufacture of vital, rather than of lethal, commodities will occupy the larger share of the attention of her people."

BOARD OF HEALTH DAILY RECORD

Births Mrs. Gustave Chabaud, a girl 501 South Alexander street. Mrs. Percy Malone, a girl 1421 Music street. Mrs. John Stanley, a boy, 632 Teledano. Mrs. Sebastani Villani, a boy, Charity hospital. Mrs. Alexander Hill, a girl, 7462 Esther street. Mrs. John Lacher, a girl, 4124 Coliseum street. Marriages Achillo Junod and Miss Alyn Cross. Arthur Vaughn and Miss Alice McGinnis. Paoli Cuecia and Miss Rosa Cosenja. Willie Jones and Lizzie Coleman. Deaths J. S. Brady, 72 years. Joseph Jennings, 38 years. Eugene Kelin. Contra Kober, 39 years, 3129 North Claiborne street. Mrs. R. T. Leland. Mrs. (Widow) Mary Wills, 56 years. Lawrence Duray, 43 years, Charity hospital. Harold Joseph, 2 years, Charity hospital. T. H. Humphrey, 30 years, Touro Shakespear home. Josephine Watkins, 66 years, 3521 Saraloga street.

THE COURTS

Civil District Court. Victor Laroche vs. David Wolf, addit. Sirador De Falta vs. Eddie Chargois, notes, \$170; Peter Richard vs. Banker's Loan and Security Co., Inc., damages, personal injuries, \$10,000; Harold Mathieu Muller vs. Emilie Muller and August Muller, partition; Charles Larrigue vs. John Loland, damages, \$7,500; Stanley A. Harvey vs. Henry Nienaber, claim, \$192.50; Canebrake Mercantile Company vs. Kaufman and Flonacher, et al., damages \$10,000; Henry Charles Tissot vs. Sophie Spirs, widow, first marriage of Alfred Ruiz, now wife of Henry Charles Tissot, divorce; Alfred Turnbull vs. Edna Sarah Vance, his wife, bed and board; French Market Homebased Association vs. Mrs. Kate Cellar et al., ex. process, \$1,100; Mme. Josephine M. Johnston vs. Jas. J. Howe, her husband, bed and board; Sixth District Building and Loan Association vs. Mrs. Eva Ross, et al., ex. process, \$884.30; H. T. Cottam and Company vs. P. Centanni, claim, \$120.37; Alphonse Bilto vs. N. O. Railway and Light Co., damages, personal injuries, \$2,000; Homeseekers' Building and Loan Association vs. Thomas E. Lynch et al., concussus; C. F. Dulaney vs. Jacob Schultz, damages, \$3,000. Successions Ignazia Labordera, wife of Giuseppe Guglielmo; Mrs. Sophie Hunsinger, widow of Conrad Burger, John A. Liebel and Mrs. Elizabeth Kohlvalt, his wife. Miss Myrtle Garatie, emancipation. Court of Appeals The court of appeals Monday rendered the following decisions: By Judge St. Paul: J. E. McAdams vs. Southern Express Co. Judgment affirmed. W. H. Hodges vs. Loisel's Model Farms, Inc. Judgment affirmed. J. E. McMahon vs. People's National Fire Insurance Co. Judgment reversed. By Judge Godechaux: Charles Melito vs. Gaspar Pretri. Judgment affirmed. Paul Bottazzi vs. American Union Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Miss Irma Viering et al. vs. N. K. Fairbanks Co. Former decree reinstated. By Judge Claiborne: S. A. Harvey vs. Mrs. R. S. Hoyle et al. Judgment reversed. Succession of F. A. von Puhl. Judgment reversed and rule dismissed as in case of non-suit. Florence Heinrich, appellant vs. William F. Keiff, appellee. Judgment affirmed.

A TRIO OF PEACE DISTURBERS

Hauled to the Calaboose—Quarrel Over Money Led to the Row Three men were arrested yesterday at the saloon of Charles Schulten, 419 St. Charles street, by Patrolman Bouny on charges of disturbing the peace. They were Daniel Showers, and Ray Pace, both of Gulfport, Miss., and Harry Scull, 3721 Elioia street. Bouny says the trouble started when Showers complained of being robbed. The money, however, was later found in the complainant's pockets. He was additionally charged with being drunk.

Stolen Automobile Was Recovered

An automobile belonging to P. I. Derbes, 6227 West End Boulevard and stolen from in front of his residence, was found abandoned early yesterday morning by Mounted Patrolman Walter Weysahm, of the tenth precinct station, in Claiborne street, near Canal. It is believed that the car was merely taken for a "joy" ride by some one who abandoned it after having his fun.

Hats Made to Order at Half Price

Panamas cleaned and reblocked. New line Panamas just in.

MISS S. PALMER

124 Camp Street, Upstairs.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Louisiana State Federation of Labor at the Association of Commerce The Louisiana State Federation of Labor is holding its fifth annual convention at the Association of Commerce. The session, beginning Monday, April 2, will close Wednesday, April 4. Delegates from every part of the State are represented. They are requested to call at the secretary's headquarters at the Monteleone Hotel for the purpose of registering their names. The social features of the session include: Monday, a sight-seeing tour of the city, in automobiles; an evening at the Orpheum theatre. Tuesday night, banquet at the Monteleone Hotel, addresses by Governor Pleasant and Mayor Behrman. Wednesday, excursion on the river on board the dock commissioners' boat Samson. The program for today will be as follows: Invocation, the Rev. Mr. Reese; business session and nomination of officers. The entire day will be devoted to the nomination of officers. On the closing day the sessions will commence at 9 a. m., with the invocation by the Rev. Mr. Reese, followed by a business session. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the election will be held and the place selected for the next convention. The joint committee on arrangements comprises: E. J. Glannen, chairman; A. O. Leumont, secretary and treasurer; E. G. Kleiser, A. M. Hull, George W. Moore, M. Korn, Frank Breverd, the Rev. William Reese, Otto mardelle Fattorinet Reese, Ottomar Elder, O. G. Fernandez, J. W. A. Richardson, James Leonard, P. Brown and G. Wendt.

BRUTAL BLACK BANDITS

Three Negro Robbers Beat, Gagged and Robbed Mrs. James Conway in Her Home.

Police last night were still in the dark as to the identity of the negroes who early yesterday morning entered the residence of Mrs. James R. Conway, 35 years old, 3215 Bienville street, and after brutally beating her, stole jewelry and money amounting to \$31. She was unable to furnish a description of her assailants. Upon returning home from a night picture show with her four-year-old son Sunday night, Mrs. Conway heard a noise in the kitchen. Seeing a cat in the rear she concluded the animal made the noise, and, dismissing all fears from her mind she retired. Mrs. Conway's husband, a street carman, returned less than an hour later from his work and found his wife lying on the floor unconscious. Her arms were tied behind her back and she was gagged. As soon as Mrs. Conway recovered and told of what had occurred, her husband notified the police and Patrolman Louis Kueferle was assigned to the case. "The noise I heard I thought was caused by the cat," Mrs. Conway said yesterday. "But I am now convinced that it was made by the negroes who were hiding somewhere in the rear of the house. "I don't know how long I was sleeping when I was awakened by a noise in my room and saw two negroes bending over me. I was too excited at the time to remember what they looked like." Mrs. Conway told the police that after being bound and gagged by the blacks, she was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. The robbery was discovered some time after Conway found her. While she was not badly injured in her scuffle with the negroes, Mrs. Conway was in a very nervous and excited condition yesterday. It had only been a month since Mr. Conway left a hospital after a serious operation.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Dependency Over Illness Caused Eugene Mailhes to Take Poison. Eugene Mailhes, 21 years old, 1030 St. Claude street, attempted suicide by taking muriatic acid while alone in the plumbing shop of his brother at 1034 St. Claude street, where he was employed as a helper. He was taken to the Charity hospital, where his condition last night was reported not serious. Young Mailhes was found lying on the floor by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Michel Mailhes, 1030 St. Claude street. According to the police report, the youth's mother, Mrs. Louis Mailhes, attributes his attempt at self destruction to illness.

RIVER FORECAST

The Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, and the Atchafalaya will rise; at Natchez a crest stage of 47.0 to 47.5 feet, will be reached April 10th to 15th, and below Natchez the flood stages, 35 feet at Baton Rouge, 28 feet at Donaldsonville, and 18 feet at New Orleans, will be approximately reached April 12th to 18th; flood stage, 37 feet at Melville by April 12th; the Red River, below Shreveport, will fall and the Ouachita will not change much during the next 18 hours.

DUSKY DOPE DEALERS

Myrtle Herzog, alias Mabel Holmes, negroess, 1540 Conti street, and Morris Moore, negro, 1123 Ursuline street, were arrested yesterday at the former address by Patrolmen Joseph Horton and Gladie Meyers on a charge of having a poisonous drug in their possession. The police say a hypodermic needle and several morphine tablets were found in the woman's room.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Table with multiple columns listing railroad routes, stations, and departure/arrival times for various lines including Illinois Central, Texas and Pacific, and Louisiana Southern.

JERUSALEM MAY SOON PASS INTO HANDS OF CHRISTIANS

Washington, D. C., April 2. — The National Geographic Society, with its headquarters in this city, in its daily statement concerning the geography of the European war, says of Jerusalem: "The progress of the British campaign in Syria is bringing English troops close to the walls of Jerusalem, and brings the possibility that another race may write its name in the long list of those who have held possession of the Holy City whose history, covering, as authenticated, nearly thirty-five centuries, has recorded so many changes of sovereignty in which the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Moslem, and the Frank have had their place. Jew, Pagan, Christian and Ottoman have in turn played the part of besieger and besieged; and it is now exactly four centuries since the old walls were last threatened, for it was in 1617 that the Egyptian Sultans were driven out by the Ottoman Turks, who then captured the city. It is doubtful if any city of like or even comparative importance has passed the period since the invention of gunpowder (1354) amid such immunity from the roar of hostile guns. "The defenses of the city, designed of course for earlier methods of warfare, comprise the ancient walls, a series three in number, and none is evident, capable of resistance to modern weapons. The last of these defenses, constructed by Agrippa about ten years after the Crucifixion, is hardly better defined than either of its predecessors; and none of them can afford more than a strategic line to be strengthened by earthworks for the emplacement of howitzers or other heavy guns, if it be assumed that the Turks possess such weapons and have them at hand. "Topographically, however, Jerusalem should be capable of being put into condition for prolonged defence. The city possesses five notable hills within its limits, it is surrounded on every hand by fairly deep valleys, the most noteworthy being the Valley of Jehoshaphat which lies between the city precincts and the Mount of Olives, lying to the east, and from which descends the road to Bethany. "The heights of the Mount of Olives only slightly exceed in elevation those of the five hills within

WAGE INCREASES DO NOT KEEP PACE WITH RISES IN PRICES

If a dollar's worth of food, bought in 1907, weighed the market basket down ten pounds, in 1916 that dollar purchased only a trifle more than seven pounds. The retail prices of food jumped 39 percent in 1916, as compared with 1907, according to the investigations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U. S. Department of Labor, as reported in the April Monthly Review of the Bureau. Despite an average increase of 19 per cent in wages per hour in the same period, and a reduction in hours worked of four per cent, the rising cost of foods has operated to cut the pay of the American workman about 16 per cent expressed in terms of food his wages will buy. A workman who made three dollars a day in 1907, working ten hours, in 1916 worked nine hours and thirty-six minutes a day and drew \$3.48 for it; but it cost him \$4.17 to buy the same quantity of food his \$3.00 would cover in 1907; so he really was 69 cents worse off. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers figures from forty-eight leading cities of the United States, on union scales of wages, and from 46 cities on food prices. In those cities live about one-fifth (twenty millions) of our people. The wage returns come from eleven groups of organized workers. These figures are taken from two bulletins, giving scales of wages and hours of labor, and retail prices of food. Index numbers, percentages showing proportionate rates of increase of reduction, are shown for each year. The Department has learned that that abnormal increase in food prices shown in 1916 is still further increased in January, to 56 per cent, and in February to 62 percent above the average cost in 1907. Of course, all these figures are based on averages, and may not apply exactly to individual cases. If an army uniform were made on the average measurements of the soldiers it would represent their average size, but wouldn't fit one of them. A vital fact should be considered here, however: these figures do not account for idle time. Until recently the Department could not get satisfactory figures on this point. But it is a matter of common knowledge that jobs now are chasing