

OPEN SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS MEN

TO TEACH ELEMENTALS OF FOREIGN TRADE

WILL OPEN TWO WEEKS HENCE

Association of Commerce Procures Series of Twelve Lectures—Many Promise to Attend

The foreign trade bureau of the Association of Commerce, in cooperation with the Business Training Corporation of New York, is organizing a class in foreign trade training. It is the purpose of this course of training to give officials and employees of New Orleans business houses engaged now, or about to become engaged in foreign trade, an opportunity to perfect themselves in details pertaining to that line of activity.

Twelve meetings will be held in hall, at which meetings it will be arranged to have leading bankers, business men, foreign consuls and others experienced in foreign trade make practical talks and assist the group in working out foreign trade problems.

The course has been prepared by Dr. Edward Evans Pratt, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, together with a corps of able practical men, and will enable those interested to make a thorough, comprehensive and systematic study of the subject.

The various subjects to be taken up are: "Economics of World Trade," "The World's Markets," "Export Policy," "Export Houses," "Direct Exporting," "The Export Salesman," "Shipping," "Financing," "Export Technique," "Foreign and Home Law," "Importing," and "Factors in Trade Building."

Those who have assisted Dr. Pratt in the preparation of the course are: O. P. Austin, state treasurer; National City bank; E. A. DeLima, president; Battery Park National bank; Phaulor J. Eber, member of the New York bar; P. C. Emory, R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Paul R. Mahoney, Remington Typewriter company; E. C. Porter, secretary American-Russian Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Richards, export manager B. W. R. Grace & Co.; J. Santhlione, Guaranty Trust company; Carl W. Stern, customs attorney; Henry A. Tallot, secretary R. F. Downing & Co.; E. N. Vose, editor Dun's International Review; and Walter F. Wyman, export manager Carter's Ink company.

The plan which is being followed by the Association of Commerce is one that has been worked out under the auspices of chambers of commerce in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other cities by the Business Training Corporation, and has proved very successful, and the responses to letters sent out by the foreign trade bureau has been very gratifying to the committee, and shows that New Orleans business men are keenly alive to the great opportunities ahead in foreign trade, and are anxious to broaden their knowledge in this profitable field.

Already twenty-six of New Orleans' business men have signified their intention of following the work, and it is now believed there will be a group of fifty or sixty men when the class organizes in two weeks. Prominent among those who have already agreed to cooperate in conducting the discussions are W. A. Fitzpatrick, Jr., export manager A. Baldwin & Co.; E. C. Drewes, manager W. R. Grace & Co.; George E. Calleja, export manager E. C. Palmer & Co.; Maurice G. St. Germain, manager foreign exchange department Canal Bank and Trust company; James F. Ferguson, commercial agent in charge of New Orleans branch bureau foreign and domestic committee.

BUFFALO BILL TO BE BURIED TODAY

By International News Service.

Denver, Colo., June 2.—A 1 m. blasted from the solid rock will receive tomorrow the body of Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill").

On the crest of Mount Lookout, twenty miles west of Denver, Buffalo Bill will be buried tomorrow with simple ceremony. From the side of his grave the rock drops almost sheer more than 1,000 feet. For another 1,000 the ground slants sharply away to the little mountain college town of Golden.

North, south and east, as far as the eye can reach, hundreds of miles in the clear atmosphere, stretch the plains that brought the famous scout his name, Buffalo Bill. West are the snow-topped, majestic mountains.

Interment will be made under the auspices of the Masons, Golden City lodge, the first and oldest in the state of Colorado, will perform the rites for the North Platte lodge, of which Colonel Cody was a member for forty-seven years.

There will be no formal procession to the grave. Yet it is believed there will be practically a continuous procession from noon until night of the thousands who will seek to pay tribute to the memory of Colonel Cody. A tortuous highway, smooth as a table, eighteen to twenty feet wide, carved out of the side of the mountain, leads to the grave.

Owing to the fact that thousands of automobiles will be moving up the highway all day long, the county officials of Golden, assisted by the traffic officers of Denver, have arranged that only a one-way traffic will be allowed. All traffic going to the lookout mountain will be by way of Golden, and the return trip must be made down the other side of the mountain by way of Bear creek canyon and Morrison. This is deemed necessary to avoid blockades and collisions.

The Masons having in charge the ceremony will gather at Golden early in the afternoon and thence go to the top of the mountain on the funicular railroad.

At the summit of the mountain the Masons will take charge of the ceremonies, which will be simple. The Knights Templar of North Platte and of some of the lodges of Denver will act as escorts.

In honor of the Grand Army, of which Colonel Cody was the chief of scouts, guns will salute at sunrise and again at sunset.

The casket will be carried in a steel box and then solid cement will be packed on the sides and over the grave.

SAME RIGHT TO CAPTURE MATE

A Divorcee Asserts Woman's Privilege Is Like That of a Man

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The deposition of Mrs. Katharine M. Lloyd, 40 years old, in her \$50,000 breach of promise suit against Stanislaus Mitchell, 60, president of the Mitchell Clay Manufacturing Company, was filed in Judge Grimm's court recently. In this deposition, in reply to a lawyer's question, following the lawyer's phraseology, Mrs. Lloyd said: "A woman has as much right to run a man down and capture him as a man has to do the same with a woman."

This was said when Mitchell's lawyer suggested that she had arranged the meeting at which she testified, Mitchell gave her to understand that he would marry her if she would divorce her second husband, J. Harry Lloyd, a dentist.

Mrs. Lloyd got her divorce in November, 1915, she said, but when she called on Mitchell and told him about it, he merely congratulated her.

DEMAND REPLY FROM ALLIES

Russian Socialist Statesmen Evidently in the Saddle

Petrograd, June 2.—That the allied powers will make concessions in the peace terms announced by Premier Lloyd-George, of England, is firmly believed in some quarters. It is probable that the entente will soon send a note to Russia in regard to editorial annexations, this being the chief question which vexes the men in control of the government.

The bulletin of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, which practically controls the government, said today that this note must be absolutely clear. It goes further by indicating that the all-powerful council will see to it that peace negotiations are begun immediately if the note is not satisfactory.

The declaration is practically a demand that the allies accept the war aims of the Russians.

It would take an Edgar Allan Poe to describe the adventure of Flight Lieutenant Ray that happened on April 30. Lieutenant Ray was assigned to the dangerous post of observer in a floating "sausage" balloon. The day was hazy and murky. Suddenly the "sausage" was attacked without warning by two German flying machines. An explosive ball set it on fire. Without any hesitancy the observer seized his parachute and leaped overboard. His descent was gradual and it

WONDERFUL WORK OF FRENCH AVIATORS ON THE WEST FRONT

By C. F. BERTELLI, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Paris, June 1.—"The supremacy of the air" and what it costs the French to keep it despite desperate German counter attempts, is a story composed of a series of astounding incidents and figures.

Within the month of April one of the crack French squadrons of the air under the command of Captain Laurent made 104 raids into the enemy territory, during which 1,300 bombs were dropped behind the German lines. These represented a total of 48,360 pounds of explosives, over 24 tons, within thirty days. Figuring that 50 per cent of the bombs may have missed their mark, the terrible damage accomplished by the remaining 50 per cent may easily be imagined.

In a single day on a certain sector of the front 230 flights for the "spotting" of enemy batteries were recorded. In another sector 323 flights were actually made during one day over and into the enemy lines. To accomplish these sixty-one combats with German aeroplanes were fought and over 200 photographs of the enemy's lines were developed.

German opposition to this "supremacy of the air" consists for the most part in opposing the French aviators with "chasing squadrons," consisting as a rule of between two and fourteen fighting planes. This aerial scouting expedition flies in close formation, never offering combat to a unit of its size or effectiveness, but always seeking out individual French machines. When one of these appears on the horizon it is immediately set upon by the whole dozen German planes.

Groups of French fliers of from six to eight machines can photograph and scout within the enemy lines almost with impunity as far as the German aeroplanes are concerned. Their chief enemy is the anti-aircraft gun.

Of late the French fliers have grown more and more daring in their reconnaissances. Captain Perrin was recently charged with a mission to discover the exact location of the German first line trenches in a certain sector where they were known to have dug some subterranean passages that had cleverly concealed openings within a few hundred feet of the advance French lines.

At an altitude of fifty feet and the risk of his life, the captain deliberately circled over No. Man's Land, darting here and there. A crackle of machine gun fire from a thick fog showed the aviator what he was searching for. Darting upward, he dropped a smoke bomb over the rattling gun emplacement and soared away to safety. He had scarce reached a comfortable altitude when the whine of French five-inch shells, followed by a heavy explosion, caused his machine to rock alarmingly. The aviator again descended. Bits of twisted metal and the bodies of what had been the German machine gunners were the only witnesses at the mouth of the subterranean passage.

April 24, while flying with Lieutenant Fressoznes, Adjutant Babo was attacked by a squadron of eight German planes. Lieutenant Fressoznes was speeding to his adjutant's aid when he was cut off by seven additional German machines, the remainder of the squadron, which numbered fifteen machines all told. Despite the cross-fire of mitrailleuses, both Fressoznes and Babo succeeded in making their escapes, the former bringing down one of the German planes. Babo had both of his motors shot to pieces and was forced to glide to the earth. Fortunately for him he came down just inside the French first line trench.

Corporal Walbaum was flying on single scout duty on May 1, when he was attacked by a German squadron of six machines. Instead of trying to make off, the corporal decided to accept the combat. By careful maneuvering he succeeded in sending one of the enemy crashing to the earth by swooping down upon him and smashing his wings. The inflammable hulls from his mitrailleuse accounted for a second machine, which caught fire and hurtled to the earth. The remaining four machines quickly withdrew and the corporal made his way back to the French lines with the canvas from his wings cut to pieces and flapping in the wind like a broken sail.

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seemed as if he would land in safety, when all of a sudden the flaming balloon began to fall, settling slowly at first, then increasing its speed as the fire turned away the silken bag.

Lieutenant Ray was underneath it, in its direct path. Within 500 feet of the earth the flaming mass overtook and completely engulfed him. There was one piercing scream as the luckless observer was borne to the earth, his death really occurring through being burned alive in midair.

Proper arrangements have been made for the policing of the polling registration day next Tuesday, according to Mayor Martin Behrman, although it is not deemed advisable to make known publicly all the steps that have been taken. There will be a police officer at each polling place, and under a special arrangement there will be ample reserves in case trouble should arise.

I do not think there is any occasion to look for trouble," declared Mayor Behrman yesterday. "The people of New Orleans are peaceable and law-abiding, and while there are sometimes minor disturbances on election day nothing serious is to be feared. The manner in which the vast carnival crowds are handled without any trouble whatever is an indication of the orderliness of a New Orleans citizen."

Although the Federal authorities stress that in the city of New Orleans there are nearly 36,000 men subject to draft, the administration here does not look for more than 22,000 men to apply for registration. Mayor Behrman stated yesterday that he thought the average would be 150 men to each polling place. As there are 158 precincts in the city this would give a total of 22,800 men.

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OPEN GUN IN CAMPAIGN FIRED

A. W. WALCH, WAR COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES

RED CROSS TO RAISE MILLION

Government Launches Big Effort to Create Funds to Take Care of Wounded Soldiers

The opening gun in the campaign initiated by the War Council at its session May 21-25 in Washington, was fired here when A. W. Walch, representative of the War Council created by order of President Wilson to raise \$100,000,000 for the National Red Cross, reached New Orleans Thursday.

Since that date, Mr. Walch, who is presently located at the St. Charles hotel, has been in consultation with the executive committee of the local organization and city officials.

Initial steps have been taken to prepare the machinery whereby New Orleans will supply to the nation her quota of the one hundred million dollars fixed as the sum required for war relief purposes just at the present time.

At the War Council conference at Washington, 300 chapters of the American Red Cross were represented. The meeting was presided over by Seward Prosser, and eloquent speeches descriptive of distress in the war ravaged countries Europe by ex-President Taft, who is vice president of the American Red Cross, by Mr. Davison, head of the banking firm of Pierpont Morgan & Co.; by Malcolm Ian, representative of the Great Britain Red Cross Society; by John H. Gade, Frederick Walcott, Herbert Hoover, Major General John J. Pershing and others were made. The matter of many millions of money was stressed by these men who had authentic information at first hand of the misery which confronts the starving countries of Europe.

The meeting was a wonderfully instructive and inspiring one, and when decision was reached that Americans were expected to raise for the distressed people of the world, the mightiest relief fund ever undertaken, there was no faltering on the part of any delegate representing the Red Cross chapters. As the cities were called, they responded splendidly, and when the general scope of the campaign was made known to them they, one and all, manfully agreed to tackle the problem with such a degree of patriotic energy as warranted the War Council in believing success assured.

Thirty-nine of the principal cities of the United States were selected as the big campaign upon which the fight for humanity will be made. Among these cities, New Orleans was one. Because of the energy and activity manifested by the generosity of her people in Red Cross work, it was decided that the radiating influence of the local interest could best be used as an inspiration for the surrounding Southern territory of country.

By decision of the War Council, Mr. Walch was elected to represent the national organization in this city and upon his shoulders will rest the responsibility of planning and giving direction to the big organization which must be set in motion that success may result. Mr. Walch is a gentleman highly trained as a specialist in these matters and his reputation as a director in similar movements has been established by successes in similar undertakings throughout the country.

Frank B. Hayne, chairman of the New Orleans chapter, American Red Cross, attended the War Council sessions in Washington, and hurried thence to New Orleans. He is expected to return to New Orleans Monday.

Mr. Walch will establish headquarters probably at one of the local hotels and daily conferences will be held by the committees and campaign workers engaged in the great drive.

The action of the War Council in arranging for the hundred million dollar drive is based upon the following proclamation issued by President Wilson:

"Inasmuch as our thoughts as a nation are now turned in united purpose towards the performance to the utmost of the services and duties which we have assumed in the cause of justice and liberty:

"Inasmuch as but a small proportion of our people can have the opportunity to serve upon the actual field of battle, but all men, women and children alike may serve and serve effectively by making it possible to care properly for those who do serve under arms at home and abroad;

"Red Cross is the official recognized agency for voluntary effort in behalf of the armed forces of the ma-

SATURDAY BIG DAY FOR NAVY RECRUITS

Saturday was the best day of the week for navy recruiting, eighteen men being enlisted by the recruiting officer, Lieut. S. M. LaBounty, at 730 Common street. Fourteen of the men who enlisted were signed up as apprentice seamen, two as firemen, third class, one as landsman for yeoman and one as machinist mate second class.

The recruiting officer announced that beginning Sunday the office would no longer remain open at night, but the 5 o'clock closing hour will be observed. The office will be closed on Sundays, also.

Lieut. LaBounty stated that the authorized enlisted personnel of 150,000 was rapidly being reached, and the opportunities for rapid advancement that the service offers at present will not be so good when the full number has been enlisted. He pointed out that a man going in the service now will have a chance to advance quickly because there are many of the higher ratings open, but the number will be reduced when the navy's quota has been filled.

The recruiting officer again called attention to the fact that after a man has registered on Tuesday he will be eligible for enlistment in the navy until he has actually been called into military service.

tion and for the administration of relief.

"Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week ending June 25, 1917, as Red Cross week, during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need."

Mr. Walch said the people unacquainted with the world-wide scope of the Red Cross, or those who may be prompted by other reasons might question why the government itself does not undertake this relief. Announcement, he said, on behalf of the War Council has been made that the extending humanitarian relief is not properly a governmental function, and even though it were undertaken would be rendered at least partly ineffectual by the weight of great red tapism incident to such governmental undertakings. Congress has announced that in all relief work organized by the United States the Red Cross is the only agency acceptable to the federal government; President Wilson has stressed the importance, not only of standardization of production, but the standardizing as well of cooperation in every field. By presidential proclamation, he has urged that every individual American and all organizations cooperate directly with the Red Cross so that there will be no loss of energy and to the end that the greatest efficiency in humanitarian work may be attained. These two reasons constitute the answer to the questions why the government does not undertake the work itself.

It is contemplated that a large amount of the money to be raised will be disbursed in aid and for the relief of American soldiers injured in French territory, a circumstance, it is thought, will appeal strongly for local aid and consideration.

Take the same condition in the Chicago grain market and you have another parasite. No parasitic growth is healthful, and if we allow its continued growth it eventually destroys that to which it attaches itself.

If this hell of war wakes us up to the necessity of cutting out this parasitic traffic, it will, despite all its sufferings, prove the eventual salvation of legitimate industry in our country.

Many people confound the speculators with middlemen. This is a fatal error. We need legitimate middle men handling actual products in a business way, but when a fellow in New York sells cotton contracts from a 12x15 office to the extent of hundreds of thousands of bales annually, never sees and never handles a bale of actual cotton, he is not a needed middleman, but a parasite.

Now the people are taking about lamp posts for fool speculators. Even that drastic remedy would be merely treating a symptom. The disease must be eradicated. We must blotish speculation in all our products.

We can see now where some of the wealth produced in the country has gone. It has taken this frightful war, with all its calamities and sufferings to open the eyes of the people to the evils of speculation. And even now they only see it because the food gamblers are making everybody pay the losses that they may pile up unearned millions.

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STOP GAMING IN FARM PRODUCTS

By C. S. BARRETT, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. Written Especially for the International News Service.

Union City, Ga., June 2.—Anything done in the name of business so hypnotizes the American people that they become very polite, and thus it has come about that we have dignified gambling by calling it speculation.

The difference between legitimate business and this gambling which we call speculation is that in an honest business transaction both parties to the deal are benefited, whereas in the speculative transaction one man must lose that another may win.

In the long run the producers whose products are the counters in the gambling game, are the big losers, though they may never have had any part in the gambling.

For fourteen years we have been publishing this truth, but never have we been able to get a hearing. The cotton farmers of the South have in the last forty-nine years been robbed of fully eight millions of dollars by the speculation in cotton.

In the same period the wheat farmers have been muled in an equally large sum by the speculation in wheat.

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PROPER POLICING IS PROVIDED FOR

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WORRY AND WAR CAUSED SUICIDE

A. H. Jordan, 729 Sixth street, yesterday afternoon notified the police of the ninth precinct station that the man with a bulldog who jumped into the river at Short street Friday morning was his brother-in-law, Gustav Wildgrube, 36, a native of Germany, who lived with him at the Sixth street address. The body has not been recovered.

Worry over the fate of his relatives in Germany drove Wildgrube to drink, Jordan told the police. He is said to have been on a "spree" when he took the fatal plunge.

Identity of the dead man was established through the dog and his straw hat. As soon as Jordan stepped into the station house the dog, which was being held there, ran to him and whined. The animal is a large female brindle which was devoted to its master. During the time it was in charge of the police the dog kept up a continuous whining. It has been turned over to Jordan.

Jordan said Wildgrube was in the habit of strolling along the river front with the dog every morning. He left the house as usual Friday morning and failed to return. Jordan read of the suicide in the newspapers, and from descriptions of man and dog knew at once the man was his brother-in-law.

Wildgrube was employed as a salesman by Jordan, who is engaged in the mercantile business.

SEMINARY GRADUATES GO FAST TO WAR

By International News Service.

New York, June 2.—Only twenty of the forty-three members of the graduating class of Union Theological seminary were here at the commencement to receive their diplomas. The others had joined the colors.

PROCLAMATION

The Federal Government having named June 5th, 1917, as the day for the Selective Conscription, under the recent Act of Congress, I, Martin Behrman, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do hereby proclaim that day a holiday and urge upon merchants and business men generally to close their establishments on that day that their employees within the military age limit may be afforded an opportunity of registering and thus comply with the provisions of the law in that respect.

Given under my hand and seal this 2nd day of June, 1917.

MARTIN BEHRMAN,
J. P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to Mayor.

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"THE LITTLEST REBEL"
A Beautiful Story of the South.
The Novel Dedicated to Gen. Robt. E. Lee.
Commencing Saturday
THREE PARTS IN "THE TIGER WOMAN"
ADMISSION, 10c.

Confiseries Suprêmes
80c la Livre
Le plaisir dans chaque boîte