

# SOMETIMES THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS PRETTY SOFT

Kansas City Star: Of the \$400,000 they made selling water-covered Florida swamp land for farming purposes, R. J. Martin and J. H. Borders had to pay \$10,000 to the government to-day when they pleaded guilty to conspiracy and fraud. This left them a net profit of \$389,000.

The fraud caused loss to about twenty thousand investors, few of whom could afford the money, and involved about two and one-half million dollars.

The company for which the two men were agents was the notorious Florida Fruit Company, whose operations at one time seemed about to provoke a congressional investigation.

With Martin and Borders, there were also fined to-day by Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh, two other men—Edwin Van Asmus, president of the Everglades Plantation Company, and the Miami-Everglades Land Company, and Arthur E. Perkins, a salesman for the same concerns. The fine of Van Asmus was \$5,200 and that of the salesman \$700.

It was said all fines would be paid.

In explanation of the lightness of the punishment visited on all concerned in the gigantic swindle, Judge Van Valkenburgh pointed out that the president and secretary of the Florida Fruit Land Company had both died while awaiting trial, and that it was unfair to visit all punishment upon those who had merely acted as agents.

Both Martin and Borders pleaded guilty.

The maximum fines and punishment which could have been assessed against the two were \$23,000 and nine years in the federal penitentiary.

The company had its main selling agency in Kansas city, Orie-U. S. DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Sunday, May 13, 1917.  
Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday.  
For New Orleans and vicinity: Generally fair; light easterly winds.  
For Louisiana: Sunday, generally fair.

## LOCAL METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

Temperature Record  
Yesterday's temperature at New Orleans, as shown by the thermograph of the U. S. Weather Bureau, on the roof of the Postoffice building, was as follows:

Time	Temperature
7 a. m.	62
8 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	68
10 a. m.	71
11 a. m.	75
12 m.	77
1 p. m.	77
2 p. m.	77
3 p. m.	77
4 p. m.	77
5 p. m.	77

Weather Record  
The following is the weather data for May 12, 1917, at New Orleans:  
7 a. m. 2 p. m. 7 p. m.  
Temperature 62 71 67  
Rel. Humidity 91 88 87  
Wind direction NE SW  
Wind velocity 1.00 1.00  
Weather cloudy

RIVER FORECAST  
The Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, and the Atchafalaya will fall slowly, passing below flood stage at Metairie by May 18. The Red River below Shreveport and the Ouachita will fall during the next 48 hours.

Alexis S. Tourentier, President  
Emile L. Tourentier, Vice-President  
Zoe Tourentier, Secretary

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INC.  
(Tourentier Freres)  
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TOITURES  
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R. V. REDMOND & SON.  
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Phones Main 1056, 1057

S. WIAN et ROSSI  
ATELIER DE PEINTURE  
103 RUE ROYALE  
NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, LA.

GULF SULPHUR CO.,  
INC.  
421 rue Carondelet  
NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, LA.

## PEPLUM BLOUSE OF CREPE



The peplum blouse of crepe de chine or silk jersey appears to face a bright future. In plain bright colors it will shoulder the affections of the summer girl. A perfect model of this kind is shown in the picture. But it is also made in sheer materials and in the liveliest colors and it will be hard to think up anything prettier for afternoon and dinner wear.

The sheer fabrics are embroidered and headed and otherwise elaborated with trimmings of narrow ribbons in strap effects or bands of silk or satin.

## EARL'S HEIR IS GIVEN UP AS DEAD

Kansas City Star: The last hope of finding Francis Patrick Clements, heir to the earldom of Erblin, has been abandoned and a London private agent has declared him dead.

A search of ten years, that once promised to lead to Kansas City, has failed to reveal any trace of the mysterious young Englishman who left a fortune and a life of ease to become an ordinary laborer and a wanderer.

It was in May, 1907, that Clements, 22 years old, handed in an athletic letter disengaged from his aristocratic quarters in England. It was believed that he became a stoker on a trans-Atlantic steamer plying between Southampton and New York. A local man answering to his description worked in the main hold of the steamship St. Louis and left it at New York with \$8, his wages for the trip, if his pocket. If he really was Clements that was the last time the heir to the earldom ever was heard of.

The present earl is childless, and the missing man was the only person in line of succession to the title and the great estates of Erblin. A worldwide search was begun in March, 1908, it was believed that Clements had died in Kansas City. A young Englishman, evidently once in well-to-do circumstances, had died of pneumonia and had been buried in Union Cemetery here. In appearance he was strikingly similar to the descriptions of Clements that had been sent out broadcast.

The body in Union Cemetery was exhumed, but it was not that of the missing heir to an earldom.

Once again, in 1911 this time, relatives of the youth believed they had found a trace of him. A man like him in appearance had been killed by the Isle of Wight. But more it was found that the dead man was not Francis Patrick Clements.

The search has been kept up unremittently. The holds of hundreds of ships; the wharves of many lands, have been scanned, but in vain. Clements had been an ensign in the English navy, and he loved the sea, so it was supposed that somewhere on the sea the mystery would be solved. But it never has been.

What strange whim or atavistic impulse caused the young Englishman to forsake the life of London's gayest society and submerge himself forever in the living flotam and jelsam of the ocean, too, is a mystery. A London acquaintance revealed that Clements once remarked:

"If I stick to London's drawing rooms my life will ferment into a mere froth."

He gave up an annual income of \$20,000 a year and the chance of inheriting an old title and nearly sixty thousand acres of land in North Ireland.

The first of the heirs of Erblin went to Ireland with Cromwell and as a reward for his military services was given large estates. When he finally returned to power he was made an earl. The present earl is past middle age and it is likely the line will die out for a generation. The mystery of Francis Patrick Clements' disappearance never will be solved.

## FALL GARDENS IN THE SOUTH

WOULD GO FAR TO INCREASE FOODSTUFF SUPPLY  
UTILIZE LONG CROP SEASON

Expert Gardeners Might Be Brought to Gulf Coast States When Their Season Ends.

By WILEY S. SMITH,  
International News Staff Correspondent.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—Winter farmers! Raising vast stores of food and foodstuffs south of the Ohio river after all the rest of the United States is shut off from agricultural pursuits by cold weather is feasible.

The planting of late fall crops in the South is not generally practised by the Southern farmer. After his corn and cotton have matured his land lies idle.

Corn in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and the greater part of Tennessee has matured and can be gathered by August 1. Ninety days pass from that date until the first killing frost. The time is ample for a crop of Irish potatoes to mature. Turnips, carrots and kindred vegetables could be produced in abundance after August 1. Cabbage by the ton could be raised.

In six or eight Southern states the winters are so mild that cabbage might remain outdoors in the fields every month of the year without being harmed by the cold.

Under normal conditions not enough cabbage is grown in the South to supply Southern demands. The same is true of other vegetables. Sweet corn in many parts of the South is unknown. Some farmers and gardeners complain that worms destroy the young plants. But if sweet corn could be grown successfully, late field-corn will produce tons of corn for eating.

Green beans for canning purposes may be produced as late as October 15 in the greater portion of the South while along the Gulf coast vines will continue to produce until late in November.

With the exception of a few few-forty communities, employed in the South is not followed as a profession. There are few nurseries and few lawns. Many do not know how to raise Irish potatoes.

Hundreds of thousands of negroes in the cotton belt do not know how to raise corn. Cotton is the only crop they have ever been taught to produce. They have been told there is no money in any other crop and in many sections of the country the landlord prohibits them from planting any crop save cotton. The landlord knows the negro must put cotton through the gin and that a correct record of the production will be kept and that the negro will be forced to make an equitable settlement with him. The landlords fear that should corn or feed crops be grown, or even live stock, the negro tenant might sell it without making proper accounting to him for his share.

After farm operations have been brought to a standstill in the far Northern States, particularly in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York state, where professional gardeners abound, it would be possible to transport many of these modern agriculturalists, with their garden tools and equipment, to far Southern States to launch into a campaign of winter farming.

The national campaign for intensified farming is not taken seriously in many localities of the South. In certain sections four of the government controlling prices has actually dampened the ardor of many who proposed to launch into the growing of food and feed crops, and they are more determined than ever to raise cotton alone, believing that if the price of this staple is fixed by the government for domestic and foreign manufacture they will at least be able to hold it for a year or two if the price fixed by the government is not satisfactory.

There are other sections where a feeling exists that the agitation for intensified farming is a movement on the part of the "speculators" to create an enormous amount of foodstuffs that they may buy it at a low price and sell it to Europe and triple their money on the transaction.

Sentiment against "corporation" "speculators" and "adventurers" is strong in certain sections of the South, politicians for years have urged these "evils" to get the rural vote. Pacifists have preached to the

## MOST POPULAR BLOUSES



The most popular of all blouses are those of georgette crepe embroidered with silk and beads. Light colors, including peach, sulphur, yellow, apple green and other unusual shades are embroidered in contrasting silks in the latest models. Sleeves continue long and collars open at the throat. But for the benefit of thin women convertible collars are provided.

## HOUSEWIVES SCORE ON H. C. OF L.

Success again marked the cup market of the New Orleans Housewives League yesterday morning. Dairy pigs and Louisiana cane syrup were the features which were disposed of. The baby pigs brought \$2.50 apiece and the syrup sold for seventy-five cents a gallon. Butter brought forty-four cents a pound and eggs sold below the market quotations.

## TOLD THE CZAR TO GET RID OF WIFE

By International News Service.  
Geneva, May 9.—The Journal de Geneve reports interesting events which preceded the revolution in Russia, but were suppressed by the British and French censorship and have only become known now.

"Paris and London knew for a long time that things were going wrong in Russia," says the Journal. "The censors tried to hide conditions in Petrograd, but the French delegates had information as to the general demoralization and the pro-German intrigues by the highest Russian circles. This information came principally from Socialist sources, but it was fully verified by the French representatives who took part in the Petrograd war conference in February and early in March. Deputy Dournicoff at that time telegraphed to the Foreign Affairs committee of the French parliament: 'The chaos is worse than we feared. For the time being the Russian army is practically out of the war. If it is reorganized, but there is no being that it will be able to single out an offensive before July, 1918. During the present year we can expect no anti-German success.'"

"During the first week of March Sir George W. Buchanan, the British ambassador in Petrograd, decided to take drastic measures to stop the pro-German intrigues," the Journal continues. "He went to Tsarskoe Selo, detatched an audience with the Czar and informed the ruler exactly that he would have to separate from the Czarina. In a stormy audience the ambassador said under the circumstances a divorce would be the proper thing, but, he added, the British government would not insist upon such a radical step if the pro-German activities of the Czarina were stopped in some way. To accomplish this the ambassador suggested that the empress be locked up in some convent or health resort until the war ended."

"The Czar was furious and instructed his ambassador in London to demand the immediate recall of Buchanan, but the British government replied laconically that the ambassador would stay in Petrograd. This brought matters to a climax. In his rage the Czar threw himself into the arms of the pro-German party, and there is no doubt he would have concluded a separate peace within a few weeks, but at the critical moment the revolution was staged."

## BROUSSARD AGAINST CENSORSHIP

In the Senate yesterday, Senator Broussard voted in favor of killing the section of the espionage bill providing for censorship of newspapers. The censorship provision was killed by a majority of one vote.

## VACATIONS FOR N. O. POOR

Vacations to 250 New Orleans men, women and children will be given by the Central Relief Bureau of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation according to announcement made yesterday. The federal aid has been property at Ocean Springs, and during the summer will aid in giving some of the city's poor their annual vacation.

## GERMAN ARMY STRONGER NOW THAN AT ANY OTHER PREVIOUS PERIOD OF WAR

Through the news sources abroad the International News Service has received a copy of an important speech delivered recently before a labor audience by Sir William Robertson, the brilliant chief of staff of the British army, who began it as a longshoreman. Many lessons can be learned by Americans from what he says concerning the mounting of the German retirement, the vast increase in the German army and the purpose of the war.

By SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
Chief of Staff of the British Army.  
I am a great believer in truth and in publicity, for no war can be fought to a successful conclusion unless it receives popular support, and this it cannot do unless the people are plainly told the need of support.

I am in great sympathy with the cause of labor. Just as non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the army, so the workmen, as they are called, are the backbone of our country. I began at the bottom of the ladder, served several years in the ranks, and claim to know how the workman looks at these matters.

We were unprepared for this war, as were all other nations in Europe, except Germany and France. We had no organization such as continental nations have for calling up the population and sorting out men according to their qualifications for military service, for instance, for munitions, agriculture and so forth. We had no system of universal service, but had to call on volunteers—we had to improvise as we went along, and we have been living from hand to mouth throughout the war. The consequence of improvising is confusion, waste of effort, friction and injustice. With the best will in the world these things could not be avoided.

Our progress with the war is bound to be slow, because of the colossal numbers engaged, and because Germany derived a great advantage at the start. It is a difficult and a long business to make up for a bad start.

As to the retreat from the Somme, the pessimists say that Germany is making fools of us and is laying traps for us. We are not in any way disturbed by her. In all times, pessimists may be classed as cowards; in wartime they may be classed as criminals. Optimists say that Germany is defeated and therefore is retreating.

Both these arguments are wrong. Germany is retreating because she dare not stand up for further punishment in the positions she occupied. No one retires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and, numerically, she is stronger now than at any time during the war.

She has been preparing for war and nothing else for years past, and has recently made extraordinary efforts. She has now many more divisions in the field than last year, and has increased the number of her soldiers by about a million.

She has been able to do this by her domineering, autocratic government, acting in total disregard of the most elementary principles of humanity and international law.

After overrunning Poland, she compelled thousands of men to emigrate to Germany and to work in German mines and munitions factories, thus releasing large numbers of Germans for military service.

Her next method of obtaining men was to pass what is called the auxiliary service law last November, by which all persons, both male and female, in Germany between the ages of seventeen and sixty, were placed at the disposal of the government. This measure alone has probably set free for military service considerably over a million men. She has adopted the system of slave-raiding in Belgium and Northern France, whereby thousands of Belgian and French civilians have been forcibly removed from their homes and compelled to work as slaves for their enemies in Germany, thus releasing still more Germans for military service.

We must meet this desperate effort the enemy has made and to meet it we must have men. I have always said that it is impossible to put a limit to the number of men needed in the army, because the task is so long that we must have all the men who can be spared from the navy, the various industries, agriculture and other employment essential to the prosecution of the war. It is not for me to say how many men can be got, or from where they are to come. But surely, if world peace is possible, seeing the great reserves of men still in the country, and with a proper adjustment of man-power to give the army the men needed, and our immediate needs are half a million of men, between now and July next.

The failure to get these men will undoubtedly involve a prolongation of the war, and consequent aggravation of hardship and misery.

We have been saved by our navy from the horrors of war being brought into our own homes, with the result that many people in our land are still ignorant of the urgency of our position. I, for my part, feel that an enormous responsibility rests upon me, as I am asked to win the war, and it is impossible to do that unless sufficient men are forthcoming.

In order to obtain the men needed it seems to me that for the duration of the war we must one and all be willing to subordinate our personal liberty and will to that of the state. We must practice self-denial and self-sacrifice, and after all, what is demanded of us at home in comparison with what is demanded of our men at the front, many of whom are every day making the supreme sacrifice?

What are privations as compared with those of the countries which have been invaded and devastated for generations? To come, homes broken up, industries ruined, men departed as slaves and old people and children left without food or shelter? It is upon these methods of outrage that the Germans are relying to induce the Belgian and French people to submit to their terms. It is difficult, at a distance, to realize what those things mean; but we may realize them one day if we do not before it is too late, take every means in our power to crush that overbearing spirit which has degraded a great nation, has brought all this misery upon the world, and has defied every law of God and man.

We must, in fact, win. There is no desire on the part of any one of us to crush the German nation, and the sooner the German people know that the better. Our aim is, as I understand it, to deal German despotism such a blow as will for generations prevent a recurrence of the horrors of the last two and a half years. In short, we are fighting in the cause of freedom, and before we can get freedom Germany must be taught to realize that might is not right.

## AMERICANS ARE IN PERIL IN CUBA

New York, May 11.—Charles C. Cohen negro rebels are burning and pillaging the homes and properties of Americans and other foreigners in the district of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and Miranda, Oriente Province, were made by twenty-four American and British refugees who arrived here Monday. They predicted that there will be a massacre of the white residents remaining unless the United States intervenes, and asserted that the Cuban government is powerless to cope with the situation. Most of the refugees escaped with only the clothes they wore.

The accusations were substantiated by an appeal for aid signed by 116 Americans remaining in the territory occupied by the rebels. The appeal, the refugees said, will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

George Buxton of Norwalk, Conn., asserted that the rebels held full sway in Oriente Province outside of Santiago and its environs.

"Burning and pillaging," he said, "are far from infrequent. The atrocities committed on the whites in Mexico haven't anything on what has been done and what is being done now in Cuba."

"I have seen one of my neighbors, Victor Anderson, a North Dakotan, dragged from his home with a rope around his neck and swung from a tree because he refused to divulge the hiding place of jewels and whisky that he was supposed to have. After more than a half-hour's pleading with the rebel chieftain, Anderson was freed with many kicks and blows that I shared in too."

"Administrative and military authorities of Santiago, after receiving many appeals for aid, sent out several expeditions, but the rebels withdrew to the forests and the government forces generally missed them without seeing them. I have seen one thousand shots fired in a skirmish which resulted in not a single casualty."

It is not for me to say how many men can be got, or from where they are to come. But surely, if world peace is possible, seeing the great reserves of men still in the country, and with a proper adjustment of man-power to give the army the men needed, and our immediate needs are half a million of men, between now and July next.