

COMPARITIVELY FEW GERMANS AMONG IMMIGRANTS SINCE 1890

The National Geographic Society, from its Washington headquarters, issued to-day a striking bulletin on the number of German-born people in the United States. The bulletin also includes other striking statistics of vital interest in the present situation.

"During the last quarter of a century there has been a startling falling off in the percentage of Germans in the total number of immigrants who have come to our shores," says the bulletin. "With more than 17,000,000 immigrant arrivals since 1890 only 1,023,000 have been Germans, whereas in the 44 years between the establishment of the American republic and 1890 out of a total of 15,689,000 immigrants there were 5,125,000 Germans—every third arrival a Teuton.

"If the 1,023,000 who have come to America since 1890, the period of great influx of foreigners, a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their home land and those who have died since their arrival it will be seen that there are fewer than a million former subjects of the Kaiser in this country who have not been here more than twenty-six years. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us less than 1,000,000 fail to have the background of birth or long residence in America behind them.

"An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of our government the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has contributed 8,400,000 of her people and Germany more than 6,000,000. Ireland with more than 1,000,000; Great Britain, with little less than 1,000,000, and Scandinavia, with something less than 2,000,000, have, together with Germany, contributed more than half of the total immigration to our shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

"Austria-Hungary stands next on the list of contributors to the immigrant stream that has flowed from Europe to America. Although Austro-Hungarians began to immigrate in considerable numbers only when the arrivals from western Europe had begun to all off, sufficient have come from the dual monarchy to populate the State of Texas to its present density. Italy has sent us enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

"The Russians who have come to our shores number 3,419,000. They could replace one-half of the population of New England.

"Although the people of foreign birth constitute only one-seventh of the country's population, they contribute nearly one-fourth (22 per cent) of the arm-bearing strength of the nation. At the last census many of the states had a greater number of foreign-born men of arm-bearing age than they had of native-ancestry citizens, among them Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. Taking the states where those of foreign birth and their sons together constitute a major portion of the men between the ages of 18 and 45, it will be found that the list includes the above named states and the following: New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington and California—in all twenty states. We have considerably more than 20,000,000 men of military age in the United States.

"Another striking fact of our immigration situation is the unusual preference of the foreign born and their children for the cities. Of the 35,000,000 foreign stock whites living in the United States approximately 23,000,000 live in the cities. In only fourteen of the fifty leading cities of the country do the whites of full native parentage constitute as much as half of the total population. Only one-fifth of the total population of New York and Chicago is of native white ancestry. Less than a third of the population of Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburg, De-

SAYS ENGLISH PARENTS ARE SPOILING CHILDREN

By International News Service. London, May 7.—As in most war-torn countries, England has a big problem in the increase of child offenders against the law. A committee appointed by the city of Portsmouth has just reported that "sparring the rod" is one prolific cause of trouble.

Parents refrain from punishing their children sufficiently, asserts the committee, and many mothers fail to inform fathers of their offspring's wrongdoing and the youngsters, therefore, are not "attended to" properly.

troil, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Minneapolis, Jersey City, Providence, St. Paul, Worcester, Scranton, Paterson, Fall River, Lowell, Cambridge and Bridgeport are of native ancestry.

"Conditions have played some curious pranks in the distribution of the immigrant population in the United States. More than two-thirds of the Germans live between the Hudson and the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. The same is true of the Austrians, the Belgians, the Hungarians, the Dutch, the Italians, the Russians and the Welsh. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have 47 per cent of the Austrians, 55 per cent of the English, 30 per cent of the Germans, 54 per cent of the Hungarians, 45 per cent of the Irish, 58 per cent of the Italians, 56 per cent of the Russians, 22 per cent of the Dutch, 31 per cent of the Scotch and 46 per cent of the Welsh in the United States.

WAR BECOMES VAST ARTILLERY COMPETITION

By International News Service. Berlin, May 7.—"A few years ago it would have been considered impossible to produce the enormous and constantly growing number of guns which are in action day and night on all the theatres of war," says an artillery expert in the Deutsches Tageszeitung. He continues: "The almost incredible production of light and heavy artillery is the most marvelous feature of the whole war.

"In 1912 one of our greatest Generals told me that under modern conditions no war could last longer than two years, because the belligerents would find it impossible to replace their ruined guns and at the same time increase the number of their batteries from week to week.

"What this famous army leader considered beyond the range of possibility less than five years ago has been accomplished by both sides. The number of guns in action on the different fronts is thirty miles larger to-day than during the first stages of the war in the fall of 1914.

"The average lawyer has no idea of the number of guns used up every week. The life of a gun in a war like the present one is very short. An ordinary field gun becomes useless after five to seven thousand shots have been fired from it, although in isolated cases guns last longer and even can stand from ten to fifteen thousand shots.

"Experience has taught that the life of a gun decreases progressively with its size. A thirty-centimeter howitzer becomes unreliable and practically useless after 450 shots, and from one of our big Berthas not more than seventy projectiles can be fired.

"During the battle on the Somme and since the beginning of the new offensive of the Allies on the western front more than six million shells have been fired by both sides in a single day.

"This means that far more than a thousand guns were used up and had to be sent to the scrap heap in twenty-four hours, not counting those captured or struck and put out of action. As it takes from six to twelve months to build some of the largest guns the enormous waste of labor and energy can be realized without difficulty.

FOR THE STOUT FIGURE



Almost anyone will find the suit shown above a becoming one and the woman of stout figure will look far better before she can improve upon its lines. To those who like neat effects above all else in tailored suits, this new model will make an instant appeal. Buttons and parallel rows of narrow braid, along with its unbroken lines, give it a finished smartness hard to improve upon.

The double belt is a piece of excellent management and the long waistline at the front and lengthened skirt, reaching nearly to the instep, add height to the figure.

GLIB TONGUE HAS ITS ADVANTAGES

By International News Service. Topeka, May 7.—If Winston Salisbury is released from the penitentiary at Leavenworth at the next meeting of the prison board it will be because he knows how to make love in fifteen languages. Salisbury is a forger, a bigamist and confidence man. Outside of that he's thoroughly all right in the mind of Mrs. Anna M. Ford, a wealthy widow of New York, who has petitioned Governor Capper to pardon him so she may marry him.

Mrs. Ford met the notorious prisoner once, in the prison reception room, and on that occasion talked with him only thirty minutes.

Salisbury has served three terms in penitentiaries. He is suave, debonair, handsome and traveled. He was the author of the widely quoted philosophy, "if one woman gets a man into trouble there's another ready to get him out of it."

He is serving a sentence for forgery, and faces a bigamy charge for marrying a banker's daughter in Kansas, and is wanted in Wisconsin upon another bigamy charge there.

Mrs. Ford became interested in him through a prison publication, in which Salisbury contributed regularly. She went from New York to Leavenworth to spend the thirty minutes allowed on visiting days talking to him in the reception room under the watchful eyes of a person guard.

The widow then began tireless efforts to persuade Governor Capper to listen to her plea. Her petition for Salisbury's freedom is based upon no other logic than her infatuation and her wish to become Salisbury's wife and "put him on a pedestal where he belongs."

Mrs. Ford has succeeded in interesting William Allen White, Henry Allen, Bruce Barton and many other prominent persons in her mission. She declares she will marry him as soon as the prison gates close behind him—even though she waits until he has served a sentence for every charge now treasured against him.

TWO PATRIOTS IN PETTICOATS

By International News Service. Chicago, May 7.—Ellen Olson and Mary Peslin are patriots.

Ellen, eighteen and pretty, since the war has rejected five proposals of marriage, caused two of these suitors to enlist, sent her three brothers into the service and now herself has entered the Red Cross.

Mary also has entered the Red Cross. But Mary's story isn't quite as cheerful as Ellen's, for Mary is going into the service of her country with a heavy heart. A letter Mary left for her mother when she departed from home secretly to don the uniform of nurse, read: "Mamma, Dear! I am going to be one of the many American women our country is calling. The war has taken away everything I hold dear except the little mother, whom God is going to keep until I come back to her. Be brave, little mother, and pray for us three—especially John and Joe (John and Joe are in the army and navy)."

"Mamma, my heart is breaking, and I will at least find consolation in this: It isn't fair to remain idle. They are fighting for us, Mamma. Every woman worthy of the name will offer her services now. My brothers will need care. Remember that! Good-bye, mamma dear, good-bye!"

SMART TAILORED HATS



An outfit in millinery begins with the tailored hat and nothing in the whole wardrobe is quite so important except the tailored suit. Two beautiful examples of this particular kind of millinery are pictured above. They are both in black and white. The hat at the top is of black fibre, with border of white silk and trimming of lacquered wings and buckle. Black satin covered buttons are marshaled about the edge with military precision.

The French sailor below is of black and white striped braid faced with black satin. Its trimming is a handsome silk tassel in black and white and a crescent of emerald green satin.

HOW TO PRESERVE FOOD WITHOUT ICE

Refrigerators can be made to do their part in conserving food this summer. Preserving milk, butter and other supplies and keeping vegetables and unused portions until they are needed will be their service. If ice is not obtainable, an iceless refrigerator, cooled by evaporation, can be easily constructed. Women demonstrators in extensive South the United States Department of Agriculture will help you to make such a cooler at a small cost.

This refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with canvas, flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary. Wicks, made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moist covering causes a lower temperature inside. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 degrees has been known to be obtained in the cooler. This is the way to build it.

Make a screened case three and one-half feet high with the other dimensions twelve by fifteen inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame twelve to fifteen inches apart. Use a biscuit pan twelve to fourteen inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white cotton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering, and allowed to extend over about two and one-half or three inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place where air will circulate around it freely. If buffons and buttonholes are used on the canvas flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost will be reduced.

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BEING RECEIVER FOR ORIENTAL POTENTATE IS NOT A SOFT JOB

From the London Times: The liquidation of the affairs of an abdicated Oriental potentate is by no means a simple proceeding and it was into such a whirlpool of contention and discussion that the writer was enticed.

Sultan Mulai-el-Hafid, who in 1912 signed the treaty by which France assumed the protectorate over Morocco, resigned the throne a few months later. In the interval there was a prolonged personal battle between his majesty and the French authorities. The sultan bargained with rapacity to obtain the best terms possible for himself. Even on the very day of his official abdication, when he was to leave Morocco for France, he demanded and obtained 200,000 above what had been stipulated by stubbornly refusing to abdicate, or go, unless he got it, and as the orders for the proclaiming of the new sultan had already been dispatched to the towns of the interior, the sultan still wither to be paid or serious complications faced. As the sultan stepped on board the launch he handed to the French resident general his deed of abdication, but he would not allow it to leave his hands until he, in turn, had obtained a firm grip on the 200,000 check.

The night before he applied the sultan destroyed the sacred emblems of the sultanate of Morocco, he burned the crimson velvet parasol which had been carried over his head on occasions of state. The crimson covered plumpkin he bowed in pieces and consigned to the flames, together with the cases in which the holy books were carried. He was, however, far less sentimental about the palace jewels, and carefully obtained the whole lot.

During the following weeks there was a constant wrangle about the question of pension, funds for the construction of a palace at Tangier, the retention of certain great properties in the interior, and the future of the former sultan's wives and children. Then came the question of the debts, concerning some of which there arose long and ceremonious discussion. For instance, there was a very large bill for a marble staircase, ordered in Italy for the palace at Fez. The French representatives argued that the staircase was merely a piece of wild extravagance on the former sultan's part, and that, accordingly, he must pay for it. His majesty, on the contrary, insisted that the palace was the property of the state, and that any additions or improvements made to it were for the good of the state. It was his successor, and not he, who would benefit from the staircase. The protectorate allowed the justice of this last argument and paid the bill.

The sequel of the story is worth telling. A few months later, when the former sultan was signing the contracts for the construction of his new palace at Tangier, he eliminated one of the several marble staircases which were to be erected. He had, he said, a very fine staircase which would do admirably in its place. The writer ventured to ask if it was the famous marble staircase over which there had been so much discussion. "It is," replied the ex-sultan. "You see, it had not yet left Italy, so I telegraphed and had it landed here instead of being sent to Fez."

The protectorate government also paid for several hundred yards of crimson cloth for trousers for the women slaves in the imperial kitchen. The sultan vehemently protested against being called upon to pay for these garments—the kit-boon slouches were part of the imperial entourage and required trousers just as much as the troops did. The protectorate authorities complained that a cotton material would have done as well.

"It may be the custom in Europe," the former sultan replied, "for the royal kitchen maids to wear cotton trousers, but in Morocco we have more sense of the dignity of their position."

This argument was unanswerable and the bill was paid.

The most difficult case to settle was that of the deposed sultan's dentist, a Spaniard. It might naturally be supposed that his bill was for professional work; but no—it was for a live lion. The dentist had been engaged by the sultan at a regular stipend, and having, presumably, patched up the mouths of all the imperial family, was unemployed. The sultan, having just usurped his brother's throne, was settling himself up as a legitimate sovereign, and accordingly began to purchase wild beasts with the energy of a circus proprietor. He, therefore, ordered the dentist to go away to procure him a selection, which Hagenbeck supplied. But the dentist erred. He should have returned with the menagerie and shared its glory. He did not do so, and when he arrived in Fez a few months later the novelty and glamour of the wild beasts was over,

and there was a lion that had not been paid for. So far, though disputed, the question was possible of solution, but there were complications—for the sultan, immensely attracted by the mechanism of the dentist's chair, had some time before ordered from the dentist a throne which was to be constructed on the same principles. This throne had never been delivered—so there was a counter claim. But the sultan also claimed to have paid for the lion, or, if he had not paid for it, then it was a state debt. He claimed, too, to have paid the dentist in advance for the mechanical throne.

Now the dentist held a trump card. The former sultan had lodged him in a small villa in one of his Tangier properties. The dentist refused to quit, and the Spanish authorities upheld him. The sultan sent a body of his slaves to evict his dentist. They found the villa barricaded and were received with pistol shots. At length an interview was arranged between the two disputants, at which, as mediator, the writer was invited to be present. The former sultan was seated on a divan, studiously reading a book when the dentist entered and made his observations, but this observation, but indignantly regarded did not meet with the approval of his one-time majesty, who, without raising his eyes, continued reading. Laid about, a long silence ensued, broken by one of the sultan's slaves, who said:

"My lord, the king the dentist is here."

"He has brought my dentist chair throne?" asked the sultan in his midst of voices, without looking up.

Now that was not on our program at all. There was to have been no mention of such unpleasant subjects as dentist chairs. There was to have been a reconciliation, a sum of money promised to the dentist, and a general abandonment of claims. But, alas! before anyone could intervene the dentist had shouted: "Pay me for my lion!"

And then the fat was in the fire. For a moment the atmosphere boiled with vituperative allusions to lion and dentist's chairs, until, while the writer almost held the infuriated potentate in his place, the dentist was removed struggling and shouting from the presence chamber.

By dint of great persuasion the writer eventually obtained a solution. The sultan did not get his dentist chair, nor did he pay for the lion, which the government of the French protectorate took over, not realizing that it had meanwhile died. The dentist got a sum of money in settlement of all claims. The writer, whose solution it was, got the thanks of none, the three parties concerned all expressing themselves as highly dissatisfied with the settlement arrived at.

\$12,000,000 ASKED OF U. S. BY INDIANS

By International News Service. Marshfield, Ore., May 7.—The Coos Bay tribe of Indians are making a campaign to obtain a \$12,000,000 allowance from the Federal government. The tribe makes the claim that the government failed to give it lands under Coos Bay under an agreement made more than fifty years ago. An old treaty has been unearthed which, it is said, will bring the sum demanded.

U. S. DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Tuesday May 8, 1917.
Forecast till 7 p. m. Tuesday.
For New Orleans and vicinity: Fair, warmer, light northerly winds.
For Louisiana: Tuesday, fair, warmer; Wednesday, cloudy.

LOCAL METEOROLOGICAL RECORD
Temperature Record
Yesterday's temperature record 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. 56
9 a. m. 59
11 a. m. 61
1 p. m. 68
3 p. m. 70
5 p. m. 68
Weather Record
The following is the weather data for May 7, 1917, at New Orleans:
Time Temperature
7 a. m. 56
9 a. m. 59
11 a. m. 61
1 p. m. 68
3 p. m. 70
5 p. m. 68
Weather Cloudy Cloudy
RIVER FORECAST
The Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, and the Atchafalaya will fall slowly, passing below flood stage at all points except Melville by May 15th. The Red River below Shreveport, will fall at Alexandria, and the Ouachita will not change much during the next 48 hours.

Both sides are straining every nerve to increase their artillery still further, but the limit much has reached sooner or later. "The output of the German and Austrian gun works may be still further increased if it is possible to release a sufficient number of workmen from the front. How much further England and France are able to increase their production of guns and ammunition is a matter of conjecture, but it cannot be denied that they have obtained an enormous advantage by bringing the unlimited resources of the United States to their side."

SAYS RUSSIANS HATE CZARINA, NOT CZAR

By International News Service. London, May 7.—The ex-czarina is cordially hated, said Stinton Jones, a British consulting engineer, who has just arrived here from Russia, "but there is no deep-rooted ill-feeling against the ex-czar, who is regarded as having been a simpleton for not playing tennis and leaving the people to manage the country. The references to 'Citizen Nikolai Romanoff' are quite good-natured."

"In the Ural mountains I was occupied in erecting certain war works. Typical of what went on in Russia was that the train which should have brought me roofing felt arrived with a consignment of rice instead.

QUAKERS TO HELP IN WAR, BUT NOT FIGHT

By International News Service. Philadelphia, May 7.—The Quakers, or Society of Friends, whose principal stronghold is in this city, will not fight for the United States. It is against their religion. They are "conscientious objectors," and so not liable to draft. Only a few ardent and rebellious young spirits among them will volunteer.

But the Quakers are patriotic, rich and intelligent. They intend to help Uncle Sam, if not by slaying. They have decided to form an ambulance corps for service at home or abroad, as the government may desire, and they are enrolling a Friends' farm labor corps through local committees in many parts of the country.

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