

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE: 1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 2-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS BECAUSE: 4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique. 6-It asks no support but the people's.

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The CHILDREN of our LEADING OFFICIALS by WALDON FAWCETT

THE past decade has witnessed a most decided change in what might be termed the status of children as a class in the higher official circles of the nation. Time was, and not so many years ago, either, when there were comparatively few children of an age that entitled them to be classed as young people in the households of Uncle Sam's best-paid servants. If there were junior members of such households, they were for the most part grandchildren or cousins or nephews and nieces. The result of this state of affairs was that the juveniles, neither collectively nor individually, were much of a factor in the social activities of officialdom, and very few of the entertainments in this sphere were planned especially for the benefit of the younger contingent of the community.



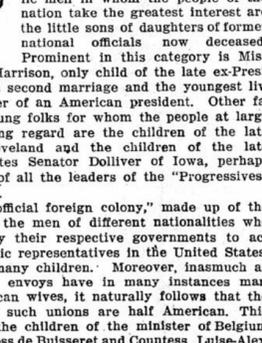
DAUGHTER OF CHAMP CLARK



PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS CHILDREN



MEXICAN AMBASSADOR AND SONS



DAUGHTERS OF SECRETARY MEYER



rialdom have had all sorts of parties planned with especial reference to their well-known propensities. The White House furnishes an apt criterion as to the revolution in sentiment that has taken place. Prior to the Roosevelt administration there had been in many years only a few periods when there were present in the executive mansion children of age to influence the social program. Indeed the children of the Grant and Hayes families were about the only youngsters to live up to the old mansion since the days of the Civil war.

households of the members of the "little cabinet," as the assistant secretaries of the departments, the assistant postmaster general, etc., are dubbed, there are a number of young folks. Secretary to the President Norton, who might be placed in this category, if, indeed, he is not entitled to rank as the equal of the cabinet members themselves, his children of the interesting age, and so have Assistant Postmaster General Stewart and other of the proxies of the cabinet members. Children have even invaded the conservative supreme court circles in formidable numbers. Time was when the thought of young people in the homes of the aged and dignified members of the nation's highest tribunal seemed almost incongruous, but as in other spheres of governmental activity this is an age of younger men on the supreme court bench, and this has created a supreme court community with a number of junior members. Mr. Justice Hughes, who came so near to winning the coveted appointment of chief justice, has perhaps the most interesting family, consisting of three daughters and one son, but Mr. Justice Day has several sons who yet rank as young men, though they have left the paternal roof, and there are grandchildren in several of the supreme court households who have all the privileges claimed by closer kin.

THE COURAGE OF LIFE. The two virtues that help us along most in life are trust and courage. Apart from the tragedies invited by sin and violence and self-indulgence, a large part of our trouble comes from anxiety, distrust, apprehension. It was not all frivolity that dictated the answer of a young girl, who, being urged to prepare herself for a profession or a definite work, responded: "I'm not going to look ahead and worry. I can do a lot of useful things; I can mend, and make salad, and amuse children, and be patient and economical, and help people to enjoy themselves, and I don't believe nice girls starve." Courage and faith are always assets. Even if life goes back upon them and fails to come up to expectations, the practice of these virtues is just that much to the good, and we have at least not lived in the evil moment until it arrived.—Harper's Weekly.

WHERE FIGHT RAGED

Trask Rock Marks Historic Maine Battleground.

Was the Landing Place of American Troops and Is Named for a Drummer in the War of 1812.

Portland, Me.—Popular as a summer resort, and teeming with interesting bits of historical notes, bordering on Penobscot bay waters, is the little town of Castine, Me. It was once surrounded by water, by reason of the trenches dug by the British while the territory was in their hands in 1812, but it is now part of the mainland.

Trask rock is of a peculiar whiteness. It is large and showy, made conspicuous by a background of bowlders and a precipice. It is situated about half-way between the point where the blockhouse was located during the war, and the present site of the lighthouse on Dyce's Head. This side of the island being weakly protected in 1812, the Americans were enabled to make a successful landing.

The landing took place on the night of July 28. The weather was damp, and a slight swell tossed the vessels as they moored along the coastline just beyond the reach of the British musketry on shore. About three o'clock in the morning preparations were made for a landing. In the screen of a low-banging fort about 400 marines and militia landed on and near the Trask rock.

A section of the landing force was under command of Captain Hinckley, who, landing on the Trask rock as the British opened fire, urged his men on up the steep bank. He was killed in the rush by a shot fired from a force of the enemy on the rock which long bore his name. As "Hinckley rock" it was known until after years, when Mr. Trask, who was a drummer in the American ranks, visited the town.



Trask Rock.

He had played martial airs all through the fight and the name was changed to Trask rock in commemoration of his bravery. Trask at the time of the war was a boy of eighteen, and long after the war he visited the site of the rock and the battle and told the story. It is said that more than 100 lives were lost on the American side in that fight out of about 400 engaged.

In the year 1828 the Dyce's Head lighthouse was built on the north side of the entrance to the harbor, being named after the first settler in that part of the town. It was originally built of wood and was very shabbily constructed. It became so much in need of repairs and so unsafe that in 1858 it was torn down and another one built in its place. The head was properly named for John Jacob Dyce, who owned it in 1775.

WONDERFUL MEXICAN ESTATE

Great Farm Which is Said to Have No Equal in Size and Value.

City of Mexico.—The splendid estate of Don Luis Terrazas, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is probably without equal. Terrazas is said to own the greatest farm in the world. His estate includes 8,000,000 acres of fertile land and extends 150 miles east and west and 200 miles north and south. On its mountains and through its valleys roam over 1,000,000 cattle, 700,000 sheep and 100,000 horses, these being tended by an army of 2,000 herdsmen, herdsmen and shepherds and hunters. Each year at least 150,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep are slaughtered, dressed and packed, this ranch being the only one in the world which maintains its own slaughtering and packing plant.

On this gigantic estate are five reservoirs, which cost over another \$500,000. Don Luis Terrazas is a scientific farmer, and raises every kind of grain in his great fields. His homestead is described as the finest farmhouse in existence. It is capable of accommodating 500 guests at a time, and was erected at an expense of \$2,000,000. It is a veritable country palace. On the homestead alone are employed over 100 male servants.

ZELAYA WAS BRUTAL SLAYER

Uncle Sam Now Ready to Punish Ex-President of Nicaragua If He's Caught.

Washington.—The United States department of state has a secret report which places an entirely new light on the execution of Leroy Cannon and Leonard Gross, who were shot upon the orders of former President Jose Santos Zelaya during the recent rebellion in Nicaragua.

As a result of this report the deposed President Zelaya, now at large in Europe, if captured and brought back to Nicaragua, may be treated as a murderer, and a vigorous lesson given the warring Central American republics relative to the rights of American citizens.

The general impression had been that Gross and Cannon were caught within the lines of the enemy and were treated as spies, in accordance with the laws of war. This sentiment was heightened by misleading newspaper reports and by the statement of one of the victims, that "it is the fortune of war."

On the contrary, it appears that Gross and Cannon were captured while asleep, that they were not spying, that



Former President Zelaya.

they had not attempted to blow up a bridge with dynamite as originally reported, that they were shot upon the direct order of Zelaya, that they were given only a farcical trial, and that they were entitled to the ordinary treatment of combatants captured in war.

Of the men who constituted the court-martial, one is dead and the other has disappeared. Zelaya, the man responsible, whose order resulted in the death of the two adventurous Americans, is a marked man and may never return to Nicaragua, nor to any portion of the world where the United States has influence.

"Court-martial and shoot at once," was the first order given by Zelaya, and when the court hesitated he finally sent the order "shoot them immediately." This last telegram now is said to be in the hands of the government of the United States. The story is a recital of one of the most outrageous exhibitions of high-handed power ever known, even in the semi-barbarous Central American republic.

This is not the only evidence which the state department has against the deposed Nicaraguan tyrant. It is told of him that he exercised the absolute power of a Nero.

THE OLD CUMBERLAND ROAD

It is Now Proposed to Reconstruct the Famous Pike, Nearly 800 Miles in Length.

Baltimore, Md.—The old Cumberland road is attracting attention to itself in the various states through which it passes and there is a growing appreciation of its historical value. Some of the states have undertaken more or less extensive repairs along the ancient thoroughfare. Pennsylvania is resurfacing her part of it and many of the counties in Ohio and Indiana are doing what they can to mend the great highway, which in its day was by far the most important in this country.

It has even been suggested that the federal government might be persuaded to co-operate with the states in a scheme for the reconstruction of the famous pike all the way from Cumberland, Md., to its western terminus at St. Louis. Nearly 800 miles in length and following an almost perfectly straight course from Atlantic tidewater to the Mississippi river it would furnish a magnificent pathway for automobiles.

If this shall be accomplished the old road will again become a busy thoroughfare. Taverns will open their hospitable doors at frequent intervals along its length, as in the ancient days, and the echoes of the hills in the passes of the Allegheny mountains will be awakened by the cheerful honking of motor horns—just as in former times they responded to the merry tooting of the coach guards' trumpets. It would become the fashion for automobile parties to "do the pike," the long straightaway stretches of which would afford most attractive opportunities for speeding, while a trip over it in a gasoline car might well be deemed worth taking for the mere sake of the extraordinarily picturesque and beautiful scenery.

HIGH WATER TOWER

Encased in the World's Largest Corinthian Column.

Ancient Triumph of Architecture Which for Forty Years Has Evoked the Admiration of Visitors to St. Louis.

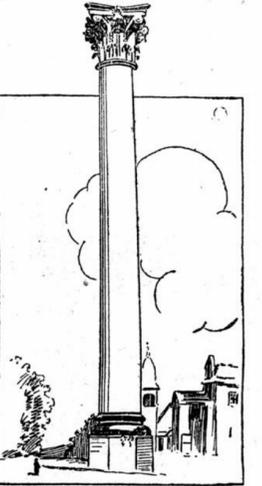
St. Louis.—The old water tower, the first and original, has gone out of service. Its usefulness as well as need in the magnificent water system of St. Louis is a thing of the very recent past. In the ancient water tower the city of St. Louis possesses the finest and tallest Corinthian column in the world.

There are not 100 persons in St. Louis, even those who have knowledge of the finer and artistic elements—those that mark for grandeur and perfection in symmetry—who ever realized the value of the tower as a work of utility and beauty. Few, indeed, are aware that the western metropolis, for a period of nearly forty years, possessed a triumph in architecture which has again and again evoked the admiration of visitors from Europe and other parts of our own country.

Some forty years ago, when the waterworks system was limited and in its incipency, it was deemed imperative that a means of relief for the service pumps and the class of engines in use be established.

About that time Joseph P. Kirkwood, a noted eastern engineer, became the chief engineer of the St. Louis waterworks. Mr. Kirkwood was an expert in waterworks mechanism and engineering. He went to Europe in that period to make a study of the best waterworks systems in the big capitals, and came back with much information as to high standpipes. It was along in 1868 that the water board decided to erect a high standpipe at Grand avenue. At first it was planned to hold the pipe in place by means of guy ropes, but Mr. Barnett, the architect of the department, suggested inclosing the pipe in a column of brick. The idea was adopted by the engineers and the commissioners.

The work of building the pipe and the Corinthian column was by contract. It was started in the fall of 1869 and completed in July, 1871, when the first gallon of water was pumped into the big standpipe. The height of the pipe from the ground to the top of the tower—the bottom of the capitol, where the observation platform is—is 164 feet. The column proper, encasing the pipe, is 155 feet 4 inches. The base of the column is



The St. Louis Water Tower.

masonry, Joliet stone, 8 feet thick. From the top of the masonry the column was constructed of brick, beginning with a thickness of 2 feet 3 inches at the base and gradually reducing, by successive steps, to 1 foot 1 inch at the bottom of the capitol, the ornate cap of the tower, where stands the observation platform. The diameter of the base of the column—the masonry work—is 41 feet.

Between the standpipe and the column on the inside is a space of 2 feet 8 inches, and in this space was built a spiral stairway, winding around the pipe and leading to the observation platform on the capitol. The height of the capitol is 19 feet 8 inches. From this point thousands of persons who were willing to brave the fatigue of climbing the narrow spiral stairway had a fine view of the city and the surrounding country. The total cost of the old water tower was \$45,644. And the city considered it a good investment.

When the tower was completed the citizens of St. Louis regarded it as a monument of civic enterprise to be proud of, but few realized the real merit of the structure as a splendid example of good engineering and architectural beauty.

Train Has Race With Deer. Paris, Tenn.—For ten miles, or more than half of the distance between here and McKenzies, a Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis passenger train raced with a deer. Passengers crowded to the side of the train and cheered the deer, which was finally linstanced