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TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

The arraignment of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by Hon. Ben Tillman, a Senator of the United States from South Carolina, in a speech delivered in the Senate on Saturday, January 12, was not only vitriolic in its denunciation, but was equally forceful in truth, however disagreeable it may be.

Men who favor the policy of evasion and the suppression of facts when reflecting on individuals occupying high stations, in public or private life, have criticised Mr. Tillman adversely, nor is this surprising since it is in keeping with a deplorable tendency to palliate, if not to approve by silent acquiescence, the acts of men guilty, by virtue of their office or their wealth.

If, in a political sense, Tillman were a trimmer, one always ready to cringe the knee that thrust may follow fawning, he would not have ventured in speech so bold. It may be true that Tillman is erratic, fiery, reckless and his prejudice may at times overwhelm all diplomatic considerations, but his sincerity is unquestioned as is his integrity. Being sincere and honest, he is fearless, and there is not in the United States Senate today a bolder champion of the rights of the people.

Because Mr. Tillman has excoriated in words Mr. Roosevelt, as President of the United States, can not be construed that he stands with Foraker and his followers in their fanaticism of hatred towards the South, nor is Mr. Tillman leading a defense of the negro troops engaged in the Brownsville outrage. He has charged that President Roosevelt "is primarily more responsible than any other man for the position the negroes in the South have taken. He gave recognition to Booker Washington in a social way. He did it knowing he was flying in the face of caste feeling among seventeen millions of Southern white men and against the same feeling of three-fourths of the Northern people. He does not understand the negro or the deep and vital character of the issues involved. He made a mess of it in the first instance and has made a worse mess of the last.

"Is President Roosevelt ready to act up to his own theory and have his children marry men and women of the other races? Would he accept as a daughter-in-law a Chinese, a Malay, an Indian or a negro, in accord with the doctrine laid down in his message, which I have quoted? We all know he would not, and while 'fine words butter no parsnips,' words like these are a source of incalculable evil, coming from such a high source."

Mr. Tillman held that it was contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty and American law that the innocent should suffer because of the sins of the guilty; also he declared that a man shall be considered innocent until he is proved guilty. In this case, he said, 167 men have been punished while not more than twenty have been charged with participating in the crime.

Tillman maintained that the negro should not have been sent to Texas. They were sent there, he said, against the protests of one of the Texas senators and the congressman from that district. They were sent there, he continued, with a wholly inadequate number of officers, as there were only five officers for the three companies.

Referring to the Brownsville outrage and to Captain Macklin and Major Penrose, whom he charged with gross negligence and incompetence, Mr. Tillman said: "The first thought of the President was to protect the negroes and to punish the citizens by abandoning the post."

This is a statement verified by the record, and therefore can not be refuted. In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman pointed out the terrible crisis which may come in the South. He criticized President Roosevelt's attitude towards the Mongolian race and especially, as favoring the policy of absolute obliteration of the race line, the granting of full citizenship to the Japanese. The Americans of the Pacific coast, said Mr. Tillman, are bitterly opposed to this policy and without regard to party lines. These Americans ought to know what is for their best interest and they ought and undoubtedly will have the sympathy and aid of their fellow citizens North and South in protecting their interests.

But these two phases of the race problem sink into insignificance alongside of the greater and more vital question of the relationship of the races in the Southern States of the Union.

"In six Southern States (South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana) in the aggregate the negroes outnumber the whites, and in two of them (South Carolina and Mississippi) the negro preponderance is very heavy.

Under the law these people possess

every right that white men have as far as the Federal Constitution confers rights, and the Fifteenth Amendment expressly forbids the enactment of any law which shall discriminate in voting on account of race or color. Large numbers of these negroes are disfranchised at this time, but these laws are only temporary and work no cure and in the near future enough negroes will be able to vote to make inevitable the struggle for mastery between the two races. In Cuba the color line has been obliterated and miscegenation is in full blast. At the North the same conditions exist, and the large number of mulatto and quadroons with white blood in their veins who have migrated there are the leaders of absolute social equality, encouraged as they have been and are now by the President of the United States. Take this from his message on the Brownsville affair: 'It is of the utmost importance that we shall deal with each man on his merits as a man and not deal with him as merely a member of a given race; that we shall judge each man by his conduct and not his color.'

"And again: 'Every far-sighted friend of the colored race, in its efforts to strive onward and upward, should teach first, as the most important lesson, alike to the white man and the black, the duty of treating the individual man strictly on his worth as he shows it.'"

Reverting to the Southern white men and women Mr. Tillman said: "The Southern white men and women who have for forty years resisted in every possible way this doctrine of the equality of the races are just as resolved now as they have always been, not to submit to it or its results. They are resolved to maintain control of their State governments and to prevent in every way possible social and political equality with the inevitable destruction of their civilization, which would follow if they yielded. The conditions are growing more and more aggravated every day. Race antagonism increases in intensity. Are things to drift until direful tragedies multiply on every hand and blood flows like water? Is the statesmanship of our time inadequate to cope with this question just as the statesmanship of 1860 failed to prevent the dire catastrophe of civil war? That war was fought to settle the race question, but forty years after its termination we find conditions more threatening in some of their aspects than they were in 1861. It is not possible for me to believe that theorists and sentimentalists at the North, who are responsible for the conditions existing will be allowed to pursue their policy of absolute recognition of race equality much further. The question is not local nor sectional, except so far as the negroes are nearly all at the South. It is a high time something was being done to have this great and vital question brought before the country in some practical and sensible way. The deep interest shown in the Brownsville tragedy is ample evidence that the people of the country are beginning to feel a deep concern in the question and it is absolutely useless for doctrinaires and politicians to undertake to pool pool the question and dismiss it with a wave of the hand, and for one I am ready to go to battle under the slogan 'America for Americans.' This is a white man's country and white men must govern it."

In these utterances of an honest and fearless man comes the responsive approval of well done from the people of the Southern States who stand for the rule of intelligence and white supremacy. As Mr. Tillman has declared, the Southern white men will never submit to racial equality. If Mr. Tillman's speech be viewed calmly and rationally he must be given credit for having presented facts which concern the people of the United States. He has demonstrated the responsibility of President Roosevelt for the accentuation of the race question, and in attempting in his present efforts to still the whirlwind which is gathering from the seeds of his own sowing when he recognized Booker Washington, and only recently when, in his first instance, he would discredit the report of the people over the Brownsville outrage. It may be true that his shortcomings can be ascribed to "strenuousness" but it was through his strenuousness demonstrated towards the negro, being the social equal of the white man, that he destroyed at one blow the policy of President William McKinley, through which was being strengthened a Republican party of white men in the South. As the purpose of this reference may be questioned, it may be explained that if Mr. Roosevelt's eccentricities and strenuousness be offered in extenuation for his radical deficiencies and extremes, Mr. Tillman's stand for the South and its cherished memories and everlasting principles of right will not fail to draw him into closer affection into the hearts of the people of the South.

GRAFT.

Baton Rouge State "Graft" is a word that conveys a variety of meaning. It does not necessarily imply theft, but to the contrary is generally applied to the officeholder who takes advantage of his official position to secure private gain. An official may be a grafter without actual violation of the written statutes, but he is a grafter just the same and is entitled to all the opprobrium that the word implies.

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DASHES INTO DISASTER

For the Second Time Rock Island Train Has Mishap.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED

Engine Turns Over, Crushing Both Engineer and Fireman to Death, Causing Three Other Fatalities and Some Hurt.

St. Paso, Jan. 15.—Running at a high rate of speed Rock Island passenger train No. 30, en route for Chicago, dashed into an open switch at Barney, N. M., early Sunday morning. Five persons were killed and eleven injured. The dead:

H. F. Ackley, engineer, Alamogordo, N. M.

E. J. Redfield, fireman, Alamogordo, N. M.

Harley Spence, Corona, N. M., sheepman.

Andrew Herron, Bisbee, Ariz. Mexican child.

The injured, none of whom will die, are two Arabs of this city and nine Mexicans.

When the train dashed into the switch the train left the track and turned over, pinning the engineer and fireman underneath and killing them instantly. The express car, dining car and a Pullman were thrown from the track.

The train wrecked was in a collision on Jan. 2 at Volland, Kan., with No. 23 on the same road, and thirty-two people, mostly Mexican laborers on their way to El Paso were killed and over thirty people injured.

SLAYS SPOUSE.

Mrs. J. P. Mahaney Shoots to Death at Venus Her Husband.

Venus, Tex., Jan. 15.—J. P. Mahaney was shot and instantly killed on one of the principal streets of the town.

Several shots were fired, two of which took effect, and either would have been fatal.

The shooting was done with a forty-one caliber pistol, in the hands of Justice P. B. Ford held the inquest, rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mrs. Mahaney gave bond in \$4,000 Cleburne, where she was taken.

She and her husband had been separated about a year. He was shot in the body and in the arm. The body shot caused death. Both of the parties had lived in Indian Territory since separation, and the trouble which led to the death of Mr. Mahaney, grew out of domestic affairs. The deceased was a son of Rev. L. M. Mahaney, a Baptist minister, and the deceased had also preached some.

Representative Hume said Bailey stood with open arms to welcome any lawful investigation. He told the story of Caesar and Brutus and said that Brutus was the responsible man for Caesar's death. He said that Brutus was an honorable man, but he was led by Cassius—a man who was experienced in practical politics. He said Cassius was overcome and driven by his own selfish ambitions. He said Bailey had been compared to everything from Caesar to Cockerbill. "I do not want to go back to my constituency and say I was the sparrow that killed Cockerbill," he said. "Going on the theory that God only required of his people to do what they believed to be right, he said Bailey had done those things he had admitted because he honestly believed there was no wrong in them."

Mr. Hume wanted no investigation of Davidson, and claimed the only charge brought against him was that he had forged a document and that it was not denied. He opposed that part of Duncanson's resolution regarding the committee going over the country to get evidence. He compared it to "Gulliver's Travels," and said the committee had no legal right to go outside the state. The resolution, he said, was a relic and suggestion of barbaric times, and said that since the time of King John he has never heard of any such proceedings. He predicted that Bailey would rise from the ashes of slander like the Phoenix, and would go forth to spread greater fame yet for Texas.

Mr. Hume closed his address at 11:30 o'clock.

HUME DEFENDS BAILEY.

Thinks Senator Entitled to the Same Courtesy as a Free Negro.

Austin, Jan. 15.—The Bailey investigation matter was called up in the house at 10:40 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Robertson of Bell county in the chair.

Mr. Hume claimed that the Spanish Inquisition times had passed and said the legislature was here to do common justice to a common man. He claimed that the International railway investigation embarrassed Campbell in his last election and it followed Hogg to his grave. He claimed that a certain newspaper in the state was induced to accept garbled reports of the International railway investigation. He asserted that the Bailey matter was still on record and aroused unpleasant memories. He denied that the former Bailey investigation was a whitewash. He denied that Duncan was fighting for Bailey by his methods, and said, "If that be friendship, God deliver us from that kind of friendship." "I came here to vote for Mr. Bailey and I came here to vote for Mr. Bailey just as big as Mr. Bailey's, and my principles are just the same as his. If you should want to investigate me, I would ask the same things as Senator Bailey. I will stand for one man against the world if I think he is being denied his constitutional rights."

Continuing, he said it was the friendship of Damon and Pythias that inspired him in his defense of his friends. "Your constituents have nothing to do with you after you get here on this question, for the party has spoken. The people have no right to demand an investigation. It is for us to decide." He believed that the legislature has not as much right to investigate Bailey than it did to judge some rabbits out in a briar patch.

Mr. Hume of Harris county spoke in defense of Senator Bailey. He divided the house into three groups. First, those against Mr. Bailey; second, those who favor a sweeping investigation; third, those who want a fair inquiry. Mr. Hume objected to rumors that "somebody else told somebody else about." He said he believed Mr. Bailey was entitled to the same courtesy as a free negro who is brought up on a charge.

The speaker claimed the Duncan resolution was as fair as a rose with a serpent under it and its tenor was like that of the milk of human kindness spured, and that it was not even in good form and would not stand in a justice court. He said every man who signed the resolution will be held responsible hereafter. He called attention to Judge Duncan's story about the man looking for stolen property in the other man's house and claimed that real men would not let an investigator in without a search warrant. He claimed this every man had in the house of his soul some room that no mortal must enter.

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PRESIDENT ENDORSED.

His Action in Brownsville Matter Approved by the House.

Austin, Jan. 15.—Early in the session of the house Monday Mr. O'Brien of McLennan rose to a question of personal privilege, and when recognized stated that he had been misquoted in the Waco Times-Herald, although not seriously, and his name misspelled. He denied any attempt to filibuster. His address was good natured.

Mr. Lane of McLennan introduced a resolution to give Colonel C. K. Chenoweth, superintendent of the Confederate home, the freedom of the floor. The speaker overruled the resolution on account of it being against the standing rules.

A concurrent resolution endorsing President Roosevelt for his part in the Brownsville affair was adopted by the house.

Mr. Fuller introduced a resolution to allow each member \$20 for postage. Mr. Gram offered an amendment making the amount \$25 and printing of 1,500 postal cards to notify candidates for notary public.

ENGINEERS KILLED.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 15.—Passenger train No. 1, westbound, on the Southern Pacific, was wrecked and 100 miles west of Montello, Engineer Frank Neesley was killed and a number of passengers injured. The engine was wrecked and seven or eight cars were derailed.

EVIDENCE IS POSITIVE

President Transmits to the Senate Testimony Secured.

SOLDIERS TO BLAME

Chief Executive in Special Message Terms Negroes "Midnight Assassins" and Says His Action Was Justified.

Washington, Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt sent to the senate Monday a special message regarding the Brownsville incident, which gives additional evidence secured by Assistant Attorney General Purdy and Major Blockson, who were sent to Texas by the president to investigate the affair. The president submitted with the message various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown and a bandolier, thirty-three empty shells, seven ball cartridges picked up in the streets a few hours after the shooting, three steel-jacketed bullets and some caps of casing of other bullets picked out of houses into which they had been fired. The president declares that the evidence is positive that the outrage of Aug. 13 was committed by some of the negro troops that had been dismissed and that some or all of the members of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had knowledge of the deed and have shielded the guilty ones.

The negro troops are referred to by the president in his message as "midnight assassins," and he declares that very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed "without honor" could have been ignorant of what occurred.

That part of the order which bars soldiers from all civil employment under the government is revoked. This clause, the president says, was lacking in validity. The discharged troops, however, will be forever barred from reenlisting in the army or navy, and as to this the president says "there is no doubt of my constitutional and legal power."

Secretary Taft's report, giving the sworn testimony of witnesses, is transmitted with the message. The testimony of fourteen eye-witnesses is given, and the president declares that the evidence is conclusive that the weapons were the Springfield rifles now used by United States troops, including the negro troops who were in the garrison at Brownsville.

The following crimes are enumerated:

(a) The murder of Frank Natus, a barkeeper.

(b) The assault with intent to kill on lieutenant of police Dominguez, whose horse was killed under his arm, whose arm was shot so severely that it had to be amputated.

(c) The assault with intent to kill of Mr. and Mrs. Hale Odin and their little boy, who was in the window of the Miller hotel.

(d) The shooting into several private residences in the city of Brownsville, three of them containing women and children.

(e) The shooting at and slightly wounding of Preciado, proprietor of the saloon where Natus was killed.

The testimony of the witnesses on the position of the bullet holes show that fifteen or twenty negro troops gathered inside the fort and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort, some of them through at least one of the upper galleries of the barracks.

The testimony further shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them perhaps going through the gate, and advanced a distance of 300 yards or thereabout into the town. During this advance they shot into two hotels and nine or ten houses. The private houses into which they fired contained women and children. They threw the bullet of Frank Natus, shooting him from a distance of about fifteen yards. They shot at a man and woman—Mr. and Mrs. Odin—and their little boy as they stood in the window of the Miller hotel, the bullet going less than two inches from the head of the woman. The shot down the lieutenant of police, who was on horseback, killing his horse and wounding him so that his arm had to be amputated. They attempted to kill the two policemen who were his companions, shooting ne through the hat. They shot at least eight bullets into the Cowen house, putting out a lighted lamp on the dining room table. Mrs. Cowen and her five children were in the house. They at once threw themselves prone on the floor and were not hit. They fired into the Stark house, the bullet going through the mosquito bar of a bed from eighteen to twenty inches above where little children were sleeping. There was a light in the children's room.

ENGINE RUNS AWAY.

Track Torn Up and Engineer Receives Serious Injuries.

Lawton, Okla., Jan. 15.—A dense fog in the Frisco yards at an early hour Monday morning was responsible for a head-on collision between the engines of a local and an extra train, resulting in serious injury to Engineer J. W. Clements of the extra, the smashing of pieces of his engine and tearing up of forty feet of track. Engineer Brock of the local train saw the extra coming a few feet away. He reversed his engine and he and his fireman jumped. Brock's engine then went wild, flying swiftly out of the yards. It was stopped at Fort Sill, five miles away.

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