

DR. E. G. ALLEN.

The Caucasian has been requested to announce that Dr. E. G. Allen has resumed the practice of his profession. Office in the Cooper building.

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COTTON MARKET.

Office of The Caucasian, Shreveport, La., Feb. 23, 1907.

SHREVEPORT MARKET.

The market closed firm. Low middling 8 11-16 Middling 10 Good middling 10 7-8

SHREVEPORT RECEIPTS.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1906, 1,667 Received this day 519 Received previously 181,191 181,710

Total stock to date 183,717 Shipments to date 56,752

Net stock on hand 16,797 Same day last year 32,934

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Table with columns: This yr., Last yr., Since yesterday, Same day last year, Thus far this week, Thus far last year, Since September, Stock on hand.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: This Week, 1907, 1906, 1905. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Jos. H. Spearing, rector. Services today as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 5 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Important joint meeting of St. Mark's Guild and Parish Aid tomorrow (Monday) in chapel at 4 p.m. The rector specially requests every member to be present.

Daily services during week as follows: Monday, 4 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 4:30 p.m.; Friday at 8 p.m.

COLORED FAIR ASSOCIATION.

A number of the enterprising colored people of Shreveport have organized themselves into a corporate body, their purpose being to hold a state fair of colored people. The company is capitalized at \$10,000. Such efforts should be encouraged generously.

Minden Democrat: Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the State Board of Health, has announced that he will seek the assistance of the courts for the purpose of compelling physicians to furnish his office with vital statistics, as required by law.

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In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free.

BROWBEATEN BY JAPAN

A HUMILIATING AND DISCREETABLE SURRENDER

OF STATE'S RIGHT

A Compromise Not Sanctioned or Approved by California's Representatives in Congress.

It is a bold, a reckless man, perhaps, who will venture a criticism of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, who in the estimation of some people, even in the State of Louisiana as well as in the city of Shreveport, is a man who "has a big head on him," the meaning of which is that he has never had his equal, in the long line of presidents from Washington to the present day, which in a sense is true. Having declared, in substance, that the state rights of California are of secondary consideration, or of little import as applied to the so-called treaty rights of Japan, the president proceeds with his "big stick" to threaten the San Franciscans who have excepted and objected to the admission of Japanese children into the schools of white people, on the pretense that the Japs are not Mongolian. It may be said in all candor and sincerity, and with all due respect, that if any individual in the United States regardless of his prominence, had, besides Roosevelt, assumed such an extraordinary attitude, he could not have escaped the merciless criticism of ridicule, if not the unqualified condemnation of the people. In the recent debate in the United States Senate President Roosevelt was "raked over the coals," but he has succeeded in carrying out his intentions to force the Japs into the schools for whites on a compromise with Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, whose authority is limited. The Japanese children under 16 years of age are to be admitted into the schools for white people without discrimination and the president is vested with authority to exclude Japanese laborers from the United States at his discretion; or he may under this provision, if so inclined, let millions of these Japanese coolies into the United States.

It is of interest to reproduce the opinions of men in the public service and of the press.

Senator Dubois opposed the passport provision in the bill.

"I do not think," he said, "the president of the United States ought to be allowed to legislate directly, as he has done in the case of this provision."

If the clause meant the exclusion of Japanese laborers, he said, it would not be satisfactory to Japan. If it did not mean this it would not be satisfactory to the Pacific coast. He referred to the resolution offered by Senator Culberson instructing the conferees to bring in a measure specifically excluding Japanese laborers. The provision in the bill, he said, was a makeshift and he predicted that within a week after its adoption the people of the Pacific coast would be clamoring for Japanese exclusion.

CULBERSON BLAMES ROOSEVELT.

"This situation has become acute," he said, "because the president of the United States in his messages to this Congress has seen fit to misstate the situation in California in the interest of the Japanese. And the Japanese taking their cue from the president assert a claim that great injustice has been done to them by the people on the Pacific coast."

"In each of his messages to Congress the president has misstated the situation to the effect that the Japanese had been denied the privilege of education, when the truth is that they had only been denied the right to attend the schools the white children of California attend."

The situation that will result from the adoption of the provision, Mr. Culberson said, would be this: The president will have authority to exclude Japanese laborers and coolies and he will hold that authority and the exercise of it in abeyance and over the heads of the California authorities and will keep out the laborers and coolies provided the civil authorities of California will admit their children indiscriminately to the public schools of San Francisco.

When Mr. Culberson asked if that was the understanding, Senator Flint replied:

"So far as I am concerned I know of no agreement between the California delegation and the president with reference to the adjustment of the school matters of San Francisco. I have not been a party to any such agreement, nor attended any conference between the California delegation and the secretary of state and the president."

Mr. Perkins said he wished to make the same statement. The agreement, Mr. Culberson said, seemed to be with the mayor and school board of San Francisco, and not with the California delegation in Congress.

CARMACK SAYS JAPAN BROWBEATEN

Mr. Carmack, stating that he agreed with what Senator Culberson had said, continued:

"I believe, speaking in plain words, that the effect is that a foreign power has browbeaten the government of the United States and browbeaten a sovereign state of this Union into a surrender of its rights to control its own affairs."

"The attitude of this government towards California has been harsh and turbulent and offensive to the last degree. Its attitude toward Japan has been cringing, obsequious and almost pusillanimous. One of the president's aphorisms has been to speak softly and carry a big stick. He seems to have interpreted that in this instance so as to speak softly to foreign nations and carry a big stick for the backs of his own people."

Senator Newlands declared President Roosevelt to be largely responsible for the Japanese situation.

CRINGING TO JAPAN AND SURRENDER OF STATE'S RIGHTS.

According to an authorized statement given out at Washington, the mayor and school board of San Francisco have agreed to readmit Japanese children of Japanese parents under 16 years of age to the white schools. Japanese above that age in the primary grades to continue at the Oriental school. In return for this concession it is declared that the president has promised to exclude Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, from the continental limits of the United States, whether coming direct from Japan or indirectly via the Hawaiian Islands, and to secure a treaty with Japan as speedily as possible providing for such exclusion. The immigration law about to finally pass will contain a provision empowering the president, in his discretion, to exclude alien laborers from the limits of the United States.

The officials of San Francisco have signed away the powers that were theirs under the laws of California, and in return they have received a mere promise from the president which he may not be able to carry into effect. Suppose the Japanese refuse to negotiate a new treaty and also refuse to tolerate the exclusion of Japanese laborers by proclamation! The president will then have a graver difficulty on his hands than was involved in the school question, and since he has so supinely surrendered the rights of the American people to enact and enforce their own local laws without dictation from any foreign power, he may be expected, to promptly recede from any exclusion arrangement he may have entered into.

The fear the president has displayed of offending the Japanese is entirely unworthy of his high office and his dignity as the chief executive of a great country, and his brusque attempt to set aside state's rights and the Constitution of the United States is an act calculated to make the American people seriously consider the danger lurking in the persistent efforts of the federal administration to override the most time-honored and sacred institutions of the country. President Roosevelt and some of his leading advisers have made no secret of their desire to completely obliterate and set aside state's rights, but the San Francisco school problem has offered an opportunity for completely throwing off the mask and threatening even force in setting aside state regulations. These are facts which the American people, irrespective of party, should earnestly consider, otherwise the time will be near at hand when state rights will be merely a memory.

SITUATION MORE DANGEROUS NOW THAN IT EVER WAS.

It is perhaps significant that the California senators promptly disclaimed that they had been parties to any agreement whatever, by which we are to infer that the matter was agreed to between the administration and the municipal authorities of San Francisco. What may please San Francisco may not please the state, and the matter of control of the public schools is a state, not a municipal or federal matter.

The matter was one directly involving the rights of a state and should never have been compromised. Such compromises rarely if ever satisfy anybody, and the chances are that neither California nor Japan will long remain content. The compromise merely delays a settlement, as did the Missouri compromise, and a final and definite determination is about as certain in one case as in the other. Japan was making demands upon a state which she had no right to make, and the proper course to have pursued would have been to inform her that no attention would be paid to her absurd demand.

As it is, the situation is probably more dangerous now than it ever was, if it was ever dangerous. The authorities of San Francisco may honestly attempt to carry out the compromise, or indeed may not be so easily controlled, and it may be that they will make the quarrel more acute than it was at first. A handful of men have often started trouble that eventually involved nations, and they may do so again. Certainly it is of little promise, a compromise which selects as arbitrator a person who has already taken a decided position and declared his views after a manner which hardly admits of reconsideration. California may as well prepare for the waving of the big stick, accompanied by talk anything but soft.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

A Budget of Interesting Items Gathered by a Caucasian Representative.

By far the greater number of popular airs and the words which accompany them were composed and written by persons who were not professional musicians or poets.

There are songs that have wrung a sob from the strongest and turned to laughter the most serious. And, after all, what can touch the chords of a human heart like a song?

The song "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," which was written by Alexander Cuffman Ross, in the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, was to the whigs of 1840 what "La Marseilles" was to the French fifty years ago. It was the battle-cry of the party, and every whig meeting in the country resounded with its strains.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written in 1817, in New York, by William Woodworth. It was put to music by Kiellmark.

Stephen Collins Foster, the author of "Old Dog Trey," and two hundred other popular songs, in spite of the large income which his songs brought him, died in a New York hospital to which he was taken from a Brewery hotel.

"Sweet Alice Ben Bolt" was written by Thomas Dunn English. It at once became immensely popular and many copies were sold in a few weeks. The music was composed by Nelson Kneass.

John Howard Payne is the author of the immortal "Home Sweet Home." He was a New Yorker by birth, and for many years a European by residence. One hundred thousand copies of his song were sold in a single year. Payne died abroad, but his body was brought to America through the generosity of Mr. Corcoran, and interred in Washington.

"A Life on the Ocean Wave" was written by Epes Sergeant, of Gloucester, Mass. He says he originally wrote the song for Henry Russell. The subject was suggested by the sight of a number of vessels moored in the bay, while he was walking on the battery in New York.

The old song, "I'll Hang My Harp on the Willow Tree," is anonymous.

The dear old song "Annie Laurie" was written by William Douglas of Scotland. As the story goes, Douglas was deeply in love with Annie, daughter of Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton.

Robert Burns retouched an old song which gave the lyric world the charming ballad, "Coming Thro' the Rye."

The finest battle song of the Confederates during the civil war was "Maryland, My Maryland," which was written in 1861 by James Ryder Randall of Baltimore.

The words and music to the song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," which the soldiers of both armies sang around their campfires, was written by Walter Kittridge.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac" has several claimants. Chief among them are Mrs. Ethel Beers and Lamar Fontaine. Fontaine, who was an officer in the Confederate army, declared that he wrote the lyric while the army was encamped at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

"Hail Columbia" was written by Joseph Hopkinson in the summer of 1798, when war with France seemed inevitable. The words were set to the music of the old piece called "The President's Song."

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key, during the war of 1812.

General Albert Pike wrote the original "Dixie."

POCAHONTAS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Interest in the Pocahontas Memorial Association is increasing as the time draws near for the opening of the Jamestown exposition. The purpose and aims of the association is to erect a fitting memorial at Jamestown, "to Pocahontas, the Indian Princess, to whom the settlement owed its preservation from famine and the attacks of the savage foe."

The membership fee is \$1. There are no dues, and men, women and children are eligible to membership.

State regents are appointed to represent the state, and vice-regents counties, cities or towns.

The duties of these officers is to further the interests and carry out the purposes of the association and bring the same to the notice of the press, to secure members, and to obtain donations for the Pocahontas memorial. The memorial is to be in the form of a statue of Pocahontas and is to be erected on Jamestown Island. The cost will be about \$10,000. The distinguished sculptor, Wm. Ordway Partridge, of New York, will do the work.

One of the state's prominent and talented club women, Mrs. J. Burrows Johnson, of Shreveport, has been named as state regent, and Mrs. Minor Merriweather, also of Shreveport, active and efficient in broad and helpful work, is vice-regent.

Membership fee should be sent to Mrs. J. R. Garrison, 1437 R street N. W., Washington, D. C.

DR. KREBS' LECTURE.

An appreciative audience greeted Dr. Krebs on Wednesday night, on the occasion of his lecture, delivered in the high school auditorium.

"Drifting, or the Psychology of Luck," was the subject of Dr. Krebs' lecture. Dr. Krebs is a magnetic speaker, and illustrates his lecture by effective gestures and facial expressions—in truth, he is an actor as well as a speaker of ability. His lecture was most entertaining; sparkling with humorous incidents and softened with pathos, through which ran a thread of strong, everyday philosophy.

Dr. Krebs is an optimist. He believes that character should reflect the reasonable, sunny side of life, and that "men at some time are masters of their fate." The audience was delighted with the lecture and the lecturer.

Very beautiful vocal solos were contributed before and after the lecture, by Mrs. Walter Crowder and Miss Lavinia Friend, whose charming voices never fail to delight the most fastidious audience and draw forth enraptured applause.

DEATH OF THE COLQUITT CHILDREN.

The great, overwhelming grief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Colquitt in the tragic death of their beloved children, Fannie Lee and Pennie, has wrung the hearts of the community with deepest sympathy. How grievous and how cruel does it seem that such a fate should overtake the young and innocent in going their accustomed way. Not thinking of danger, along the great railroad highway, they were nearing their home when run upon and crushed by a train of ponderous cars. Those who saw the accident rushed to the rescue, but only to see the mangled forms of the sweet children, and bear them to the horror-stricken parents, whose grief was overwhelming.

Death indeed walks with us. It is the shadow always at our side; but it is harder to accept when it comes by violence.

The sympathy and prayers of every heart in Shreveport goes out to the deeply afflicted parents and other grieved relatives.

NOTES.

The friends and relatives in this city of Mr. Chas. D. Pierson are grieved to hear of his death, which occurred at his home in St. Louis February 16. Mr. Pierson was born and reared in the parish of Natchitoches, where he has a large and influential connection. For a number of years he was a resident of Shreveport and is affectionately remembered by the warm friends made here.

In St. Louis, the home of his adoption, Mr. Pierson was held in high esteem, and his death leaves a void not soon filled. A devoted wife and young daughter, just nearing womanhood, survive him.

HYPATIA.

February literary meeting of Hypatia was held with Mrs. Wiltz Ledbetter on Saturday afternoon. The subject on the program was Colonial Louisiana Under Spanish Domination. How change had come in her progressive destinies and she found herself a portion of the Spanish monarchy.

Paper: The Spanish Rule—Mrs. H. B. Helm.

Paper: Social Customs and Manners of the Times—Mrs. M. H. Williams.

Paper: Landmarks—Mrs. Whitfield Jack.

Discussion of live topics by the club. Leader, Mrs. W. A. Baillie.

NOTES.

The patronesses of the Colonial ball which will be given first Friday after Lent in the interest of the Pocahontas Memorial Association, are requested to meet at the home of the state regent, Mrs. J. Burrows Johnson, Wednesday afternoon, March 6.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Nathan Gregg of Denver, Colo., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Hamilton of Baton Rouge, is visiting Mrs. Howard Jennings of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Logan attended the funeral of their friend, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, at Longview, Texas, last Wednesday. Mrs. Rogers has a number of friends in Shreveport who grieve that she has gone from earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Campbell have returned and are with Mrs. S. H. Hart.

Miss Florence Schwarz, a graduate of our Central High School, is attending the State Normal.

Another bright graduate, Miss Leah Herold, left Monday with her mother, Mrs. S. Herold, for New Orleans, where she will enter Newcomb college.

Miss Daisy Hightower, an accomplished elocutionist, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Duke Hayes. Miss Hightower intends to organize classes in expression.

Mrs. Morgan DeWitt and Mrs. Brewer of Arcadia were guests of Mrs. W. B. Hughes the past week.

A WASHINGTON PARTY.

On Friday, February 22 a social was given complimentary to Mr. Perry Roehm at the home of Mrs. W. I. Woodruff, 1200 Jordan street. The entertainment was by the Young People's Association of the Dunlap Memorial church. The entertainment fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Roehm has been an active worker for the church and is held in the highest esteem. He was connected with the Athletic club. Before his going away his friends desired to express their appreciation of his worth. Delicious fruit

punch and cakes were served. The decorations consisted of flags and little hatchets. Mrs. B. A. English, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Frank DeGarmo and Mrs. W. I. Woodruff were gowned in Martha Washington style.

Mrs. Mary L. Worley of Spartanburg, S. C., is visiting her son, Mr. E. T. Worley, and his family.

Mrs. Thomas H. Bond left last Tuesday for Fort Worth, to visit her mother. We wish her a pleasant visit, and hope she will enjoy her much needed recreation.

MANSFIELD BATTLE ROAD.

The Mansfield Enterprise; The Mansfield Battle Park Association has decided to take out a charter under the laws of the state, in order that they may buy and hold the land upon which the battle of Mansfield was fought. The officers of the Association are working with great zeal, and the probability of their accomplishing this object grows brighter every day. They should receive the aid and assistance of every lover of the Southland.

NOTICE.

Secretaries of lodges, unions, secret and benevolent societies, associations and other organizations are kindly requested to send in lists of officers, name of organization, meeting place and time of meeting. This information is desired for the new 1907 City Directory. Please send in at once and oblige.

LOUIS N. BRUEGGERHOFF, Directory Publisher, P. O. Box 588.

The Commoner: A newspaper declares that there would be more Rockefellerers in the world if young men spent as much time in money making as they do in love making. Perhaps, but there is something wrong about the young man who would rather make money than to make love. Besides, haven't we enough Rockefellerers now?

NEWSPAPER CHARACTER.

Dallas News: Every newspaper of any importance has a characteristic of some sort. The organ that plays cheap attorney for this set or that individual, whether its client is guilty or innocent, good or bad, cannot expect to sustain a character for either honesty, independence or courage. No newspaper has any right to attempt to deceive its readers in the interest of its favorites, or for any other purpose; and when it does this it means that its character is yellow and unsound.

The Commoner: The administration opposes the idea of making a full report of military affairs in the Philippines on the ground that it would be furnishing too much information for Japan. The real reason probably is that it would be furnishing too much information to the taxpayers of the United States.

William A. Mabry Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

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