

Hughes of

Taught in Infancy That a Straight Line Was the Shortest Distance Between Two Points.



THE HUGHES SMILE.

HAT a straight line is the shortest distance between two points is the rule the Rev. D. C. Hughes taught his son Charles in infancy. The venerable clergyman revealed this fact to a gathering of brother ministers at Watertown, N. Y., recently while speaking of Charles Evans Hughes, the present governor of New York, whose name is mentioned often now in connection with the Republican presidential nomination. The boy Hughes learned the rule his father taught him so well that at school and college they used to call him "Straight Line Charles." It is a rule he has followed so implicitly in after life that the name sticks to him still. It is because the people who know his record believe him to have kept straight to the line of truth and honesty and the public welfare that his administration of the government of the Empire State has been so much praised and that he has been talked of for higher honors.

It was hard at first for the politicians to believe that the governor really meant to bow to the line in the policies he laid down for his administration at its beginning. This was partic-



"What we call the great world of business is only a gigantic series of fiduciary obligations. Rarely does a man deal independently with his own."

ularly so in his application of the principle that he serves his party best who serves his country best. The politicians supposed that in giving his adhesion to this principle the governor made the usual mental reservations, but they have found, to their surprise, that he made none whatever.

The governor's direct way of going

JUDGE CHARLES M. HOUGH.

Federal Jurist Charged With the Decision in the Harriman Case. The discussion aroused by the attempt of the interstate commerce commission to compel E. H. Harriman to answer certain questions about the operation of railroads he controls and



JUDGE CHARLES M. HOUGH. The far reaching questions involved in the proceedings in the case put a heavy responsibility upon the federal judge charged with the decision of the matter, Charles M. Hough. He was appointed United States judge for the southern district of New York about



"If we are ever to rise to the full measure of our opportunities in this country, the idea of trusteeship must sink deep into the American conscience. Its realization must control our activities, both in business and in politics."

at things, on that same principle that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, has been illustrated over and over again in his career. He always wanted to go straight at the subject. At school even as a youngster he protested against anything in the way of circumlocution. At the age of four he was attending a private school in Oswego. He trudged thither half an hour before time, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, and the reports of his progress were glowing. But his parents noted that he grew discontented. One day he knocked at the door of his father's study, marched straight to the desk and spread out before his astonished father a sheet of paper on which was written in a childish hand:

"Charles E. Hughes' plan of study."

Dr. Hughes looked from the paper to the child in wonder.

"What does it mean, my boy?" he asked.

"Papa," exclaimed the four-year-old author of a system, "I don't like it at school. Teacher goes over the same thing again and again, and I get tired. I could study at home and get my lessons all done in the morning." The father looked back at the paper. There were neatly written the subjects and hours of study. He accepted the proposition, and for the next six years the boy studied at home.

Later on when young Hughes matriculated at Colgate university at Madison, N. Y., and afterward entered Brown university at Providence, R. I., where he graduated, the same disposition to go at things in his own way manifested itself. He did not study, after the manner of others and for that reason did not win a reputation as a hard student, yet he seemed by his own methods to be able to grasp the gist of a proposition quickly and so with comparatively little effort to be able not only to keep up with his fellow students, but to surpass the most of them. Those are the characteristics he has manifested in professional and public life. His friends have wondered at the power of concentration he has shown and his ability to grasp a situation in all its details so as to decide upon the right policy to be pursued. He goes right to the point, and what he does in execution of his ideas is clean cut and unmistakable. He is no

year and a half ago. Judge Hough was born in Philadelphia in 1858 and in 1879 was graduated from Dartmouth college. At the time of his appointment he was a member of a leading New York law firm and was noted for his knowledge of maritime law, fitting him especially for his position.

MARY GARDEN'S DEBUT.

A Famous American Singer Who Won Renown in a Night.

Mary Garden, who has begun her season as one of the stars of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House, New York, is one of the American women who have gone to Europe comparatively unknown and come home famous. She took musical Europe by storm about five years ago, beginning her musical career at the Opera Comique, Paris. Miss Garden was born in Chicago about twenty-five years ago and has a slender, graceful figure and a soprano voice of intensely dramatic quality. She went to Paris to study under Fugere and Chevalier and found herself on the stage of the Opera Comique one evening almost by accident. For some time she had been singing scales and trying herself down to technique while yearning to sing. One day she was presented to the director of the Opera Comique, Albert Carre, who was impressed with her requirements for a certain leading role in an opera then in rehearsal. A note-singer was learning the part, but just before the opera was to be produced she was suddenly taken ill. The director hurried to Miss Garden's apartment. "All is lost unless you can help us," he said. "Will you come?" Miss Garden caught up her hat and

New York

Career of Empire State's Able Governor, Who Looms Up as a Presidential Possibility.

copyist. Nobody speaks of him as a "second Roosevelt." The president and Governor Hughes are often spoken of as representing similar ideas in government and public policy, but nobody ever accused Mr. Hughes of copying after the leader of his party and the head of the nation.

Mr. Hughes is in great demand as a platform orator and recently said that it was impossible for him to accept more than a small proportion of the invitations he receives to make addresses. On the platform he is energetic and magnetic, but not oratorical. He is one of the most polished speakers before the American public today, and he emphasizes his points with gestures and apt illustration, but there is no attempt whatever at theatrical effect or rhetorical proterations, and what chiefly impresses the hearer is the idea that the man to whom he is listening is in dead earnest. One thing that warms an audience to Hughes is his optimism. He is against all rottenness in public affairs and indefatigable in exposing it, but he believes with all his heart that the American nation, after all is said and done, is sound at the core.

To run as Mr. Hughes is running it the government of a state with such weighty affairs as New York requires not only great mental and moral stamina, but a large amount of physical energy, and one can well understand how the governor felt when John L. Sullivan called on him at Albany one day. The door of the executive chamber was



"The great lesson today, both in business and in politics, is the old lesson of fidelity to trust, and I am glad to say that I believe for every rascal there are a thousand men with standards of probity."

open as usual, and the man of muscle found a hearty greeting. "He squeezed my hand," said Sullivan after the interview, "and looked at me for a long long time out of his keen blue eyes, and then he said, 'John, sometimes I wish I had your constitution.'"

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

coat and followed the excited impresario to the place where the company was rehearsing for the initial performance that evening. "Thus it was," said Miss Garden afterward, "that I found



myself making my debut at the Opera Comique. I had no contract. Never before had I faced an audience or sung with an orchestra. As the opera advanced the house became more and more enthusiastic. It ended in an ovation."

A Notable Exception. Knicker-Preparedness is the best preventive of war. Bocker-Nonsense! When a girl engages herself to ten men it doesn't ward off matrimony.—Harper's Weekly

The Red Man Must Work.

Commissioner Leupp's Efforts to Compel the Indians to Till Land Allotted Them and Help Themselves.

It is often said that the Indians are being driven off their reservations and that it is only a question of time when they will be exterminated. Perhaps as a distinct and separate race they will in time disappear, but they are not dying out, at least not very fast, and at the present time, anyway, their lands are not being taken from them without a substantial return of some kind. The United States government is doing much to teach the red men how to take care of themselves and is instructing those whose lands are dry and barren how by irrigation to make them blossom like the rose.

The recent trouble with a band of Utes in North Dakota has called attention to the effect of the present Indian policy of the government under Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, who has given years to study of the Indian problem with a view of reaching a scientific solution of it. The



A VERY YOUNG UTE WARRIOR.

difficulty with the Ute band was the subject of a conference at the White House, and the decision was reached to continue in this case the policy of the Indian bureau of furnishing the red men opportunity to work and in case of their failure to take advantage of the opportunity to leave them to their own resources. The belligerent Utes put their case thus: "On our reservation we heap hungry. No food. Woman and papoose die because. We no go back. We fight first till all dead." But if the Utes were hungry it was partly because of their own improvidence, and the government gave them the chance to work for their rations. In negotiating with the disaffected Utes the government agents were aided by the old Sioux chief American Horse, who counseled the disaffected warriors to heed the advice of their white brothers and leave the warpath.

The government has made up its mind that it is no real kindness to the red man to continue indefinitely the policy of supporting him in idleness; hence the adoption of the plan of allotting land in severalty to the Indians and preparing them for the duties of citizenship. It is proceeding upon the assumption that the Indian is a desirable personage when he gives up an idle, roaming life, earns his bread by the sweat of his brow like any other man and ceases to be a ward of the nation.

Commissioner Leupp and those of the administration who sympathize with his views believe in the future of the Indian and are convinced that the best kindness the government can show to the red man is to help him to take up the white man's burden and cease to be a nomad. As the reservations are broken up the red men as individuals are allotted land ample for their support, provided they make use of the same methods for its cultivation that the white man uses. In line with this plan is what the government is doing for the Indian through the reclamation service. Nearly \$1,000,000 has been expended in irrigation on the Crow reservation in Montana, for which the Crow Indians furnished funds and the common labor necessary for prosecuting the work. About \$500,000 is to be expended in providing the Pimas of the Gila river reservation in Arizona with a proper water supply, and \$600,000 has been appropriated by congress for the irrigation of the allotments made to the Ute Indians of the former Utah reservation, and irrigation canals are being built there as fast as possible. Among the Zunis of New Mexico, the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of Wyoming and the southern California Indians similar work is in progress, and the labor is being performed largely by the red men themselves, while thousands of others may be found employed at white men's ranches and railroads of the vast southwest, and it is generally admitted that as a rule, they make good workmen.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by J. C. Cole at Gilliam, La., and estrayed before the undersigned authority, one light red cow and calf, cow about 7 years old, calf one year old; cow marked crop off left ear, hole in right ear, split out. Owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges, or the same will be sold at Gilliam, La., on Saturday, December 14, 1907, as the law directs. F. B. HAYNES, Justice of the Peace, First Ward Caddo Parish, Louisiana. November 10.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Anthony Jackson about two miles south of Forbing and estrayed before me, the undersigned authority, one black jennet about 12 or 13 hands high, blind in right eye. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay cost, or the same will be sold at Forbing, La., on Saturday, December 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock m. W. B. DANIEL, Justice of the Peace Eighth Ward Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The Caucasian, Nov. 13, 1907.

VENIRE

For the First District Court, Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana.

For week commencing Monday, December 9, 1907:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Willis, T. W. | 1 Atkins, C. H. |
| 4 Yoast, J. W. | 4 Cooper, W. C. |
| 3 Attaway, R. | 4 Galvin, M. C. |
| 4 Billu, R. | 5 Bryson, R. A. |
| 4 Youngblood J. D. | 4 Garrett, Geo. |
| 2 Dell, Oscar. | 2 Hill, J. W. |
| 1 Germany, C. B. | 8 Teack, C. C. |
| 3 McCain, E. L. | 2 Crowe, D. |
| 7 Norment, R. H. | 4 Brown, A. P. |
| 4 Pate, L. J. | 4 Lide, D. M. |
| 3 Kent, J. R. | 1 Clements, L. |
| 2 Pitts, A. L. | 8 Robinson, W. H. |
| 4 Coty, T. D. Jr. | 4 Booher, M. O. |
| 1 Graves, John V. | 5 Vaughan, J. B. |
| 2 Browning, J. D. | 4 Jacquet, Emile. |

November 6, 1907.

J. B. ARDIS, LEVI COOPER, F. H. GOSMAN, C. MONCURE, Jury Commissioners. F. A. LEONARD, Clerk and ex-Officio Jury Commissaire. A true copy. F. A. LEONARD, Clerk. November 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 11,502—In the First Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Caddo, Louisiana: Wiener-Loeb Grocery Company, Limited, vs. Steve Terry.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me issued from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, according to law, without the benefit of appraisement, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours for sales, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907, Lot 18 of block 2 of the Currie Subdivision of the City of Shreveport, as per map in book 20, page 413, in the office of the clerk of Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

Said property seized and will be sold to satisfy the amount specified in the writ, say for the sum of \$75.00, with interest thereon from October 8, 1904, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until paid, and all costs of suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff. Caucasian, Nov. 12, 1907.

LIQUIDATION NOTICE.

No. 10,257—In First District Court, Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana: R. Lee Richardson Printing Company, In Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that B. H. Lyons has this day filed his final account and tableau of debts in said liquidation, and unless opposition be made thereto within the time specified by law the same will be duly homologated as prayed for. Witness the Honorable A. J. Murff, judge of said court, this 10th day of November 1907.

W. M. LEVY, Deputy Clerk. Nov. 19.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by L. W. Miller on the P. B. Cash estate, about two miles north of Caspiana, and estrayed before me the undersigned authority, one dark brown mare rump, about 15 hands high, white collar marks, also white saddle mark; no brands, 15 or 16 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay cost, or the property will be sold at Caspiana on Saturday, December 28, 1907, at 12 o'clock m. W. B. DANIEL, Justice of the Peace Eighth Ward Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The Caucasian, Nov. 21, 1907.