

# THE CAUCASIAN.

SHREVEPORT, LA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909.

NUMBER 114

VOL. XX

## OIL FIELD MAPS

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#### JUDICIAL SALE.

No. 12,059—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: Charles M. Wilkins vs. J. S. Wilkins.

By virtue of a commission to sell, to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, I will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, according to law, during the legal hours for sales, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909, Lot 18 of block 3 of the Currie Subdivision of the City of Shreveport, with all buildings and improvements thereon. The above property to be sold for cash according to law, for the purpose of partition. J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff and ex-Officio Auctioneer, Caucasian July 27, 1909.

We Desire to Call Particular Attention to

OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT In which we allow THREE PER CENT INTEREST on open accounts, or we will issue Certificates of Deposit payable in twelve months bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

Commercial National Bank of SHREVEPORT, LA.

#### COTTON MARKET

Office of The Caucasian, Shreveport, La., Aug. 17, 1909.

#### SHREVEPORT MARKET.

The market closed firm. Receipts 7 bales. Sales to factors none. Low middling . . . . . 10 15-16 Middling . . . . . 11 5-8 Good middling . . . . . 12

#### SHREVEPORT RECEIPTS.

Stock on hand September 1 . . . . . 1,734 Received this day . . . . . 7 Received previously . . . . . 94,281 94,294 Total stock to date . . . . . 96,025 Shipments to date . . . . . 93,285 Net stock on hand . . . . . 2,735 Same day last year . . . . . 284

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

This yr. Last yr. Since yesterday . . . . . 0 Same day last year . . . . . 5 Thus far this week . . . . . 28 Thus far last year . . . . . 10 Since September 1 . . . . . 94,294 83,043 Stock on hand . . . . . 2,735 284

#### LOCAL RECEIPTS.

This Week 1909. 1908. 1907. Saturday . . . . . 0 0 0 Monday . . . . . 21 5 0 Tuesday . . . . . 7 5 0 Wednesday . . . . . 6 6 0 Thursday . . . . . 4 0 0 Friday . . . . . 11 0 0 Total . . . . . 28 31 0

#### THE TRACTION COMPANY

As a seeker of Valuable Privileges Aggregating a Half Million Dollars, and What Is Proposed to Concede as an Equivalent.

When viewed with calm and disinterested deliberation, it is amazing to consider the readiness of some people to yield to every demand of the Traction Company. Of this number are members of the Council, who today as in the past years have favored this corporation regardless of the substantial welfare of the people.

Until recently the Traction Company has had no opposition in its requests or demands from the Council. Indeed, until recently the Council, seemingly, esteemed it a privilege to give away to the Traction Company extensions and concessions which today aggregate in value a half million dollars. And what has the city received for such concessions?

There is pending for consideration in the City Council an ordinance providing transfers as the equivalent of the extension of the franchises of the Traction Company. It has been demonstrated that the proposed transfers are of little value compared to the extension of the franchises. As a matter of fact, the franchises acquired by the Traction Company possess a greater material value than its operating equipment; yet, notwithstanding, it is proposed to strengthen the power of this monopoly by additional grants which will make absolute its dominancy of the city at least as applied to the main thoroughfares which it now controls practically.

In the ordinance pending in the Council, which seemingly is being championed by Councilman Scofield, there are provided no safeguards for the city. The entire ordinance applies to transfers only, nor is it proposed to eliminate the five cents extra fare to the Fair Grounds. At least there is no specification to that effect; nor is it provided that the Traction Company shall take care of a certain portion of the streets occupied by its track and abutment underground. At this time there is a contention between the city and this corporation over the maintenance of its track including the abutment underground. Such a contention should be made impossible in the future. It should be made clear and distinct. The Traction Company should be required and compelled to conform to the stipulation of maintenance without the possibility of a doubt or of evasion.

Unquestionably should the Scofield ordinance prevail, it will be left to the discretion of the Traction Company to grant half fares to children attending schools, to policemen and firemen and officers of the law to ride free when on duty, and it will be left to this corporation to determine if orphans and their attendants shall ride free. Indeed, in this ordinance, which, if it should be legalized, will supersede all other ordinances, there are no specifications besides transfers, which practically are of little consequence. The Traction Company under this ordinance would be vested with such extraordinary power as is possessed by no individual or corporation in existence.

As long as it conformed to the stipulation of transfers, it could defy the authority of the city to compel the repair and the maintenance of its track, and it could do all such things as would not conflict with its transfer specifications.

It is the Caucasian's candid opinion that this proposed ordinance should be rejected, as it is wanting in every essential which should be protective of the city and of the people's best interests.

We have not yet reached the conclusion that the people, at least of the majority, have come to that stage of dementia when they are willing and are ready to surrender to a corporation rights and privileges which should be safeguarded by every reasonable provision suggestive to common sense.

At the risk of repeating what we have said, we hold that the Traction Company, from a business view, should long since have conceded transfers, but while trying to get closer to the people than in the past, it would hold, as it were, the Highland Park Line as a club and as a persuader, to force the extension of franchises they seek, which they would obtain over the grant of transfers. The Council should be conservative and consistent. It should be as fair to the people as to this corporation. It should reach no final conclusion until it shall have considered the ordinance proposed in all its phases, and then, having exploited all the details, it should be given sufficient publicity to acquaint readers of newspapers with its design and its provisions. The whole issue is centered in this: What is the city and the people to receive as an equivalent for the extension of the franchises desired? If the councilmen have a greater interest in the people than in the Traction

Company they will make haste slowly. There is no reason for rushing an ordinance, which, from its appearance, is like a jug handle—one-sided.

#### KLEIN CONVICTED

It Was No Joke as Anticipated When the Drunk Man Stumbled in the Police Station and Related His Tale of Beer.

A few nights since a white man named A. Smith stumbled in the Police Station. He was intoxicated. He related how and where he had gotten his beer, with details which were interesting, but as he was "fulled up" little credence was given his story, but in this instance the old saw "in vino veritas," in wine there is truth, was fully sustained. To abbreviate a long story, it is sufficient to say that Smith charged Herman Klein with the violation of law. Klein, the proprietor of the Hub saloon, was tried before Judge Fullilove Monday morning. The State was represented by Hon. Frank J. Looney. Smith testified that he had bought the intoxicant from Klein, at the Hub. From the effect of this drink his brain had been considerably "fuddled," but he had a distinct recollection of the buying and the paying for the intoxicants. He could not specify distinctly if it was beer, but it was strong enough to make him drunk.

In his statement Smith was supported by a witness named Guy, who testified to having bought from Klein a kind of beer, so-called near-beer, which was beer. He knew the difference between near-beer, which he did not like and would not drink, and beer.

In his defense Klein testified that he did not sell beer, and the kind he sold was as he obtained it from the keg with the label thereon and which was supposed to contain one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Several witnesses supported Klein. He also testified that he had on July 1, 1909, taken out a United States revenue license to protect himself, as he had been told this was necessary in selling beverages which contained one-half for one per cent of alcohol.

In reviewing the case Judge Fullilove properly decided that the United States revenue license was prima facie evidence, and together with the statements of Smith and Guy the proof was sufficient of Klein's guilt. Klein was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and to serve one hundred days on the public roads, and in the event of failure to pay the fine he must serve one hundred and fifty days additional.

This sentence was shocking to Klein and his friends, but is being approved by all classes of citizens who are in favor of the enforcement of the law. Klein has appealed and was released on a bond of \$350.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Record of Realty Transactions in the City and Parish.

Furnished by the Caddo Abstract Company. Sam W. Mason, president; F. A. Leonard, vice president; D. P. Eubank, secretary-treasurer. Office 517 Marshall street.

W. A. Adams to J. G. Hester, half interest in lot 4 Henry Brimmer subdivision, all of lot 3 same subdivision, and half interest in lot 15 block 5 Howell subdivision; \$500.

Louisiana Real Estate and Development Co. to J. G. Wagner, acre lots 49, 71, 72, 80, 101 in north half of northwest quarter section 23, 19, 16; \$300. B. B. Smith to W. J. Brown, lot 64 Murray Park subdivision; \$200.

Louisiana Real Estate and Development Co. to Annie S. Gibson, acre lots 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 in northeast quarter southwest quarter sec. 34, 21, 15; \$1000.

Mrs. E. B. Foster to W. L. Dinkins, lots 21 and 22 block H Thornhill; \$100. Sam W. Mason to T. L. Hammet, lots 1 and 2 block C, Thornhill; \$400.

B. B. Smith to Leon Dawson, lots 23 and 24 block 9 Allendale Heights subdivision; \$2162.80.

Queensborough Land Co. to W. J. Brown, lot 63 Murray Park; \$400. W. J. Brown to J. E. Johnston Jr., lot 7 block 8 West End, and acre lot 44 in east half of southeast quarter section 19, 16; \$275.

H. P. Dance to J. E. Buvens, contract to build a two-story frame residence on Fairfield avenue; \$4375.

#### TRUE TO HIS PROMISE.

When John Wesley Thomas, a negro, was convicted of stealing a bicycle and sent from Shreveport to the pen, he promised to return on a wheel. About two weeks ago he skipped from the pen and reached Shreveport on a bicycle which he appropriated on his route. It would seem that Thomas can not pass by a bicycle without taking it and riding away. He will be returned to the pen to complete his sentence unless sooner released by the Board of Pardons.

#### THE COTTON CROP

It May Be Twelve, or Only Eleven and a Half Million Bales—Judicious Marketing.

New Orleans Picayune: The opinion is now becoming general that the cotton crop, now rapidly reaching the harvest period, can not under the most favorable conditions prove better than a moderate crop, but whether it will be twelve million bales or only eleven million and a half or less will depend largely on the weather from now on and the late advent of frost, combined with a favorable picking season.

The boll weevil has figured less prominently this season than was expected owing to the long dry spell, but this very drought, while it destroyed the boll weevil, also cut down the Texas crop, it is believed, fully a million bales. The present prices, in the neighborhood of twelve cents and more, are predicated on a short crop, but the problem is, will they discount the situation when spinners, realizing the shortage in supplies, begin to buy actively.

The great trouble in seasons of short yield is the fact that the crop moves quickly, and during the months of October, November and December the movement assumes such proportions as to deceive the trade as to the true conditions of supply, and prices decline without actual warrant. The farmers are to blame for this by following the policy of rushing cotton to market during the early months, causing the immediate supply to exceed the demand. In that way a good proportion of the crop sells for less than it should bring.

No matter how convincing the estimates of the various authorities as to the side of the crop may be, there is no overcoming the influence of actual supply as shown by the movement of the crop. There is always a disposition to blame declines in prices during seasons of comparatively short crops to speculation, when, as a matter of fact, the depression is caused by a too rapid marketing of the yield by the farmers.

Judicious marketing of the cotton crop is, of course, a rather difficult proposition owing to the fact that many farmers have received assistance from merchants and otherwise hypochondriacal their production in advance. To meet these debts cotton must be marketed without regard to the facts of supply and demand. The farmers of the South are becoming yearly more independent, however, hence there is less necessity for the enforced marketing of the crop in a few months than there was formerly, hence there should be greater effort to market the yield deliberately and to extend the movement over a greater number of months.

#### ANNUAL BANQUET

Attended by President Boyd—A Delightful Entertainment.

Saturday night in the Phoenix Hotel there were gathered a number of Louisiana University lunae. It was a most enjoyable gathering, during which were revived the days of the past which may always be cherished. During the progress of the feast Michael Bernstein was the master of ceremonies. He is one of the oldest alumni. Col. Thomas D. Boyd, president of the university, spoke on "The Prospects of the L. S. U.," which is flourishing and has a record of success.

Pleasing and interesting addresses were delivered by Thomas Robertson of Minden, Judge E. W. Sutherland, Dr. Jake Bodenheimer, E. Wayles Brown and Gordon Dennis of Shreveport. The banquet was all that could have been desired.

#### THE CENSUS

O. M. Grisham Supervisor of the Sixth District in Which Is Included Shreveport.

O. M. Grisham of Winnfield has been appointed supervisor of the census for the Sixth District, in which is embraced the Fourth Congressional district and includes the city of Shreveport. Mr. Grisham may be congratulated on his appointment. He is and has always been a staunch Democrat and his recognition is not only a personal compliment but is an evidence of the recognition of his ability and his fitness for this appointment. As supervisor, Mr. Grisham will make the appointments of enumerators for the several parishes of the district. He will select the best and most available men for the service required. It is all important that Shreveport shall have a man having knowledge and the experience for such work. One of the essentials of the census is thoroughness and reliability. There should be and it is safe to say there will be no blundering under the supervision of Mr. Grisham as there occurred ten years ago. The census taken then was a discredit to Shreveport.

#### CONVICT LABOR

Radical Suggestions by Governor Sanders.

The Picayune Baton's Rouge special says: the revolutionary suggestions of Governor Sanders that the State dispose of its large penitentiary farms and put the convicts on the roads in the construction of permanent highways seems to meet with the approval of the country press of the State.

The suggestion, if carried out, will be an upturning of Louisiana's convict policy of recent years, and would place upon the market some of the most valuable plantations in Louisiana. The Board of Control, which has the management of the penitentiary, has four plantations. A big plantation in West Feliciana known as Angola; Oakley and Monticello plantations, below Baton Rouge, and Hope plantation on the Teche, the sugar plantation.

The State has in these properties about 15,000 acres of the best farming land in Louisiana, and the total value of the property is about half a million dollars.

Those who oppose any change in the system oppose it on the ground that the State has found the most profitable and most humane way to take care of its convicts, and that instead of costing the State something to keep them up, the convicts will soon be earning a revenue for the State.

The argument in favor of the convicts on the roads is that out of their services the State, in the construction of permanent highways, will get something that will be of service to the entire State, enabling the taxpayers to get a system of highways at the least possible expense.

#### STAR OF BETHLEHEM

Large Red Star Reappears After Five Hundred Years.

Monroe News-Star: The Star of Bethlehem is now shining in the heavens and is clearly visible in Monroe at 3 o'clock in the morning, shining on the eastern horizon. The star is large, fire-red and luminous.

Its astrological history shows that it appears in the heavens every 500 years, and tradition teaches that it first appeared at the birth of the Lord Jesus Christ and it was the beacon which guided the wise men of the East to Jerusalem, asking: "Where is he that is born King of the Jews?"

It is said these wise men came from ancient Chaldea, where astronomy was studied more closely than it is today, and the wise men seeing a new star set out and followed it toward the west that the writings of the prophets might be fulfilled.

This star, large, red and luminous, can now be seen at 3 o'clock in the morning, hanging on the eastern horizon, and those looking will see a fixture of the heavens whose rays strike the earth only one in the passing of five hundred years, and which tradition teaches was the birth star of Christ the Lord.

#### IN MEMORY OF WOMEN

Design for a Monument to the Women of the Confederacy—It Is Beautiful in Conception and in Execution—Miss Belle Kinney the Artist.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.—Befitting in nobility of conception and beauty of execution the subject it is to commemorate, the design for the monument to women of the "Lost Cause" has been completed. It is the work of a Dixie girl, Miss Belle Kinney of Nashville, Tenn., and has been accepted by several States. It is probable that all the States that left the Union in the Civil War will adopt the design and that replicas of the monument will be placed in the capitols of each.

The design for the proposed monument is beautiful and elevating. The central figure, of heroic size, is the Goddess of Fame. At her right, the reclining figure delicately featured, beautiful, but with an expression of exquisite sadness, represents the self-sacrificing woman of the war time. Fame is represented as placing a wreath upon the Southern woman's head, while she supports, at her left, a dying and emaciated Confederate soldier, to whom the Southern woman is extending, even in death, the palm of victory.

The design is such that it readily lends itself to reproduction either in marble or bronze. A year or more ago, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans decided upon the erection of the monuments in every State capitol in Dixie. The work was to have been done by an Italian sculptor. When his design was submitted at the late Confederate Reunion in Memphis, it raised a storm of protest. The artist had pictured the Southern woman as a militant and amate-

## To Our Friends A Query

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figure, carrying in one hand a sword and in the other the banner of the "Lost Cause." This conception was so foreign to the gentle suffering and patient woman of the Southland as those who loved her had known her, that the design was rejected by an overwhelming vote. The angered artist declined to submit another, and Miss Kinney was appealed to. Tennessee has appropriated \$2500 through the Daughters and Sons of the Confederacy for the bronze cast of the design. Other States are raising funds for the purpose and it is believed that by fall each of the former Confederate States will have followed suit.

Miss Kinney, the artist, is but 22 years of age and is already a sculptor of more than national fame. She was recently awarded the contract for a heroic statue of the late Senator Edward Carmack of Tennessee, killed by the Coopers. When but a child she received a prize at the Centennial in Nashville for a bust of her father. She received her education in art at the Art Institute at Chicago and later studied abroad. She was awarded the contract for twenty Igorroto figures at the Field Museum and has attracted a great deal of attention in art circles throughout the world.

#### FIVE KILLED

At a Railroad Crossing Near Their Home.

Kennett, Mo., Aug. 16.—While driving to church at Frisbee Station last night, five children of A. H. Hyde, a farmer, were killed by a St. Louis-San Francisco train which struck the wagon on a crossing a mile east of the Hyde home. The dead are: Leila Hyde, aged 23; Juda Hyde, aged 20; Jesse Hyde, aged 17; Susie Hyde, aged 12; Charles Hyde, aged 26. Charles Hyde died this morning, the others being instantly killed.

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