

THE CAUCASIAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1910.

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ACTIVE CITIZENS.

In Baton Rouge today are citizens of Shreveport, representatives of various commercial interests, delegated to the Legislature to urge first the appropriation by the State of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of litigation, with the view of obtaining relief from the outrageous embargo raised by Texas against Louisiana in excessive freight rates. The Texas Commission may be compelled to recede from its arbitrary and unjust discrimination, which has been maintained against the commercial interests of Shreveport and the State.

In this action New Orleans is expected to join. The money desired is to obtain legal talent to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution of the suit for a square deal against the Texas Railway Commission.

In this delegation from Shreveport there are those who will give attention to the legislation necessary to acquire the Cross Lake lands, as a reserve for a future supply of wholesome water for Shreveport. There is a silent opposition to this bill, now pending, but the measure is assured of success. At any rate, it was deemed best to be vigilant.

There is pending for consideration the bill which, when it is enacted into law, will give municipalities of ten thousand inhabitants authority to organize on the new order of government, in which is provided the referendum and recall. This system has been tested in several cities, especially in Des Moines, Iowa, where it is giving the most satisfactory results. The citizens of Shreveport are vitally interested in this bill, and will be pleased when it is operative in law.

The gas and oil conservation is also an all important question, and the citizens in Baton Rouge will present intelligently the situation as it is, with the view of obtaining the relief desired.

Another all-important matter is the necessary appropriation for the Fair. The committee will expect \$20,000 for premiums for two years. It is to be hoped the committee will be successful in obtaining this appropriation.

It is not possible to estimate how great has been the influence of the State Fair of Louisiana in the development of the agricultural resources of the State. It is certainly an enterprise which should receive the most liberal encouragement from the Legislature.

In this work, which is under consideration, much credit is due to the Chamber of Commerce, whose initiative in progressive movements is being felt practically and substantially. Without the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce Shreveport would not have been as well represented at Baton Rouge as it is today. In the Chamber of Commerce is demonstrated the benefit of intelligent action when directed by an organized body of men having only one incentive—the progress and development of, for instance, Shreveport.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

No. 2778—In the City Court of Shreveport, Louisiana: John R. Jones vs. Alice Nichols.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, by the Honorable S. C. Bullilove, Judge of the City Court, Shreveport, Louisiana, and to me directed, I have seized and will sell at public auction, at the corner of Cain and View streets, in the City of Shreveport, La., between the legal hours for sales, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

One lot of household goods. The above property seized as belonging to defendant and to be sold to satisfy the debt specified in said writ, say sum of \$85.00, and all costs of suit.

Terms of sale cash with benefit of appraisement. G. F. GERRARD, City Marshal.

RECEIVERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 13,905—First District Court, Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana: Oil City Machinery Company vs. Lillie Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that V. L. Fulton, receiver, has this day filed a list of debts in said receivership, and unless opposition be made thereto within the time specified by law, the same will be duly homologated as prayed for.

Witness the Honorable T. F. Bell and A. J. Murr, judges of said court, this 16th day of May 1910.

F. A. LEONARD, Clerk.

If it be desired you are looking for, or may be a supply of letter heads or any outfit of envelopes, you can do so better than let us fix 'em. Phone 1000.

O. HENRY, THE WEAVER OF TALES

Glimpses of the Late Famous Short Story Writer.

DETAILS OF HIS CAREER.

Spent Part of His Youth on a Ranch. His Denial in an Interview of Yarns That Always Made Him Smile—Pathetic Plea Made a Few Hours Before His Death.

"Put the pillows up higher. I don't want to go home in the dark."

Only a few hours after this plea, as pathetically humorous as one of his own brilliant tales, William Sidney Porter, known to the reading world as O. Henry, one of the greatest American writers of short stories in this generation, died recently at New York City. He did not go "home in the dark," for it was just six minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning when he died.

O. Henry was a North Carolinian, having been born in Guilford county, that state, forty-three years ago. As a young man he went to Texas for his health and for awhile lived on a friend's ranch. It was then that he decided he was better qualified for a literary career than to be a ranchman.

Biographies say that he was a cowboy, a miner, a sheep herder, a drug gler, a merchant and an extensive traveler before he began to write. He did travel quite extensively, but he was never a cowboy, he was not a miner, and he never made a pill in all his life. These yarns always brought a smile to his face.

Never a Cattle Thief.

Just a year ago O. Henry in an interview told this story of his life: "A lot of yarns have been printed about me, and none of them is true. It has been said that I was once a cattle thief. The nearest I ever got to that distinction was going down to a friend's ranch to learn the cattle raising business. Another story is that I have been a miner. I never saw a mine in my life. Then there is the yarn that I was once a tinsmith. I must admit that I once had a tinsmith take with my arm draped gracefully over a lady's shoulder.

"Then there is that newspaper in Pittsburg that printed the story that when I first began to write I blew into its office, looking like a tramp, offered manuscripts for sale and borrowed a dollar before blowing out again. That story is an embroidered fit. Why, I was the best dressed man in the office unless it was the editor, whose shoes were a little more pointed than mine.

A year after this story was printed I saw it. I made a special trip over to Pittsburg and sent in my card to the editor.

"Sir," said I when at last I found myself face to face with this libeler of my solvency, 'I have come to lick you.'

"But wasn't it a bully good story?" asked the editor.

"I admitted that it was, and then, instead of licking him, we went out and had luncheon together."

Then the writer reverted again to the story of his younger days when he was on the ranch in Texas. He said he stayed there two and a half years, and when it stopped raining and the pastures dried up he decided to quit the cattle raising business, and packing his grip, he went to Houston and got a job on the Houston Post. He had a column in the paper each day and got \$15 a week at first, and then it was raised to \$20 and finally to \$25. After being on the Post for a year he bought from Brann the iconoclast for \$250.

Got the Iconoclast.

"I bought out the whole plant, name and all," said O. Henry, "and started a ten page weekly story paper. Being an editor, I of course resigned from the post. The editor did most of the writing and all of the illustrating. Meanwhile Brann had gone to Waco, and he wrote and asked me if I wouldn't let him have his iconoclast title back. I didn't think much of it and let him have it and accordingly renamed mine the Rolling Stone. It rolled for about a year and then showed unmistakable signs of getting mossy. Moss and I never were friends, and so I said goodbye to it."

After failing in the culture of bananas in Central America O. Henry drifted back to Texas.

"In Austin I got a job in a drug store," he said. "That was a rotten two weeks. They made me draw soda water, and I gave up. After the soda water came the highball stage. I went to New Orleans and took up literary work in earnest. I sent stories to newspapers, weeklies and magazines all over the country. Rejections! Lordy, I should say I did have rejections, but I never took them to heart. I just stuck new stamps on the stories and sent them out again. And in their journeying to and fro all the stories finally landed in offices where they found a welcome. I can say that I never wrote anything that, sooner or later, hasn't been accepted."

It was while he was in New Orleans that he began to write under the name of O. Henry. He said that he picked out the name Henry because it was the first one he noticed in a society ball program. He took the initial "O" because, he said, it was the easiest of all the letters to write.

any but the best cuts and won't touch the meat of a bullock over two or three years old, and the commoner parts are sent to the cities to make bologna out of. Then in the country towns everybody used to keep chickens and have his own eggs and raise a few vegetables. Today you can drive through a dozen country towns in succession, and while you may find that half a dozen houses have flowers in their front yards, there won't be any that has a vegetable garden or a chicken coop. Men who are working by the day are raising nothing. Everybody wants to be a millionaire and is doing only a special kind of work. He won't keep chickens or a pig. Why, in Canton, China, where half a million people live on boats, you will find a family on a craft from twenty to thirty feet long, while on one end of the boat is a neat coop with chickens and ducks in it, a little pen in which is a pig and a little box with earth in it, in which they are raising lettuce or some other vegetable. You will see the same thing on the boats of the 60,000 Hollanders who live afloat.

"I have a farm out in Ohio. You have to kill pigs when they are mere shots and weigh only 250 pounds. Formerly you used to be able to let them grow to 400 pounds, but now the meat is not considered quite as good. Then you have got to kill a beef at two years old instead of waiting until it weighs 1,200 pounds.

"But to get back to my trip. From Calcutta I went to Burma. It is a wonderfully interesting country. Everybody connected with the teakwood industry seems to have made a fortune out of it. The rice they raise there is of so fine a quality that they export it and import a cheaper quality from India to live on. The country is being developed by the Americans and the English. I next went to Singapore, and then I went to Java, and next I went to Manila.

Lover of Fighting Cocks.

"From what I saw of the islands I believe that the Philippines will prove as valuable an acquisition as Alaska. I went to live in a peasant's mud house, as I like to study economic problems. I found that the assets of a laborer in the Philippines usually amount to between \$25 and \$30. Of this sum \$1.50 to \$2 represents the value of the pots and kettles and mats in the house. The rest is represented by a fighting cock. There is not a native man in the Philippines, so far as I could see, who does not own such a fowl. He massages him, carries him about under his arm and fairly worships him. I visited Hongkong and Canton and then Japan. There can be no question as to the character of the feeling of the Japanese toward Americans when the little children are so enthusiastic over every American they see. Of course I stopped at Honolulu. Fifty years from now that will be the greatest bathing place in the world. There are said to be no fewer than 140 millionaires living in palaces there today.

"After I reached San Francisco I took my first look at southern California and was amazed at the country. Then I came along by the southern route by way of Texas and Louisiana."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. (When he was made an LL. D. by Cambridge University.)

Injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean. To the objector of the use of the word "sentimentality" Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

Dear Sir—I regard sentiment as the exact antithesis of sentimentality, and to substitute sentiment for sentimentality in my speech would directly invert my meaning. I abhor sentimentality and, on the other hand, think no man is worth his salt who is not profoundly influenced by sentiment and who doesn't shape his life in accordance with a high ideal. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. While on his way to Pembroke college, where Mr. Roosevelt's degree of LL. D. was conferred on him, the Cambridge undergraduates not only cheered him, but some of the frolicsome students put a tiny Teddy bear in the path they knew the ex-president would take. Mr. Roosevelt was greatly amused at the joke.

Colonel Roosevelt has also had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the following American educational institutions: Columbia university in 1890, Hope college in 1901, Yale in 1901, Harvard in 1902, Northwestern university in 1903, University of Pennsylvania in 1905 and Clark university in 1905.

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANE.

United States Government to Test Aircraft's Value as Engines of War. Whether the aeroplane has reached such a state of perfection as to be used as an instrument of warfare is to be determined by the United States government in a series of experiments to be made at Chickamauga park near Chattanooga, Tenn., at the military tournament to be held by troops of the United States army and national guardsmen from several states from June 20 to 24, inclusive.

This announcement was made recently by Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, who said that he had been engaged to conduct the aerial experiments for the war department. Mr. Hamilton will use a Curtiss machine and will drop 300 pounds of nitroglycerin projectiles from his biplane while going at fifty-five miles an hour and while a quarter of a mile in the air.

The dirigible balloon sold to the government by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin will also be used in the experiments. The tests are for the purpose of determining if fortifications can be destroyed by dropping bombs from the aeroplanes while floating at such a distance over a fort as to be out of reach of the big guns.

Dummy fortifications will be arranged, and according to the plans said to have been agreed upon by the war department officials, Mr. Hamilton, while flying at the speed at which an express train goes, will drop the deadly cargo in an effort to destroy the fortifications. He is confident that the experiments will prove the value of the aeroplane as an engine of war.

Huge Cost of King Edward's Funeral. King Edward's funeral, with its attendant expenses, cost \$1,500,000, which expense will be defrayed from the public purse.

ROOSEVELT ON SENTIMENT.

Insists He Used Right Word in His Egyptian Situation Speech. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was recently honored with the degree of LL. D. by Cambridge university in England, has written a letter in reply to a correspondent who requested him to substitute the word "sentiment" for "sentimentality," which he used in his address at the guildhall in London the other day when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech was analyzing British rule in Egypt. Britain, he declared, had given Egypt the best government the country had had in 2,000 years, but in certain vital points it had erred. "Those who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples," he said, "must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and striking, though it serves to show the scope and versatility of our national genius."



Albert Spalding, by artistic, as evidently whole souled and sincere. Then he played, and I heard what I must consider violin playing of a high order, distinguished by great finish, refinement and elegance of style rather than by force or great breadth, yet displaying rare artistic intelligence and sympathy in conception. Spalding's tone is singularly clear and even, sweet and penetrating, with the sheen and luster of a rich satin rather than the robust sonority of a Wilhelmj or Ysaye."

As a boy wonder at the age of ten Albert Spalding astonished the musical critics of London. He made his first appearance before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. At fourteen his genius so impressed Professor Chitt that the latter suggested that he undergo the severe test of an examination for a professorship at the Bolzano conservatory. The principal of the conservatory, three violin professors and two cello artists conducted the examination. The boy made forty-eight marks out of a possible fifty. Thirty points were sufficient to pass the test. Upon looking up the records it was found that he was the youngest violinist to pass such an exacting examination. The books showed that Mozart, 133 years earlier, at the same age had passed a similar test for the piano.

At seventeen Spalding was giving concerts in the European capitals and winning unstinted praise everywhere he appeared. The late King Edward and the present King George heard him and expressed their appreciation in high terms. Since then the young American's triumphs in Russia, Germany, France and England before distinguished personages and the most noted artists and critics have been numerous. "Albert Spalding has proved to be one of the foremost in the entire artistic sphere," wrote the critic of the St. Petersburg Reich last January. "He is a perfectly well balanced artist." This is but a sample of the European critical acclaim. The fact that the artist is an American is highly gratifying to those who hold that foreign birth and neut hair are necessary to musical genius.

PARROTS AS POLICEMEN.

Poultry Farmer's Scheme to Drive Off Hawks and Mountain Rats. John ("Specky") Smith, a poultry farmer on Placer creek, in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in northern Idaho, has stationed several talking parrots as policemen on his ranch to drive off hawks and mountain rats, and raids on his pens are now things of the past. The parrots take kindly to the work, and by their screeching they have forced the birds of prey and rodents to give the ranch a wide berth.

The rats were the worst pests, and their raids cost Smith hundreds of dollars, getting into the chicken pens and killing the pullets and hens by biting their throats and eating their hearts. Since placing the parrots in the chicken yards and pens not a hawk or a rat has been seen, and Smith believes he has solved a problem that has given poultry farmers in the mountain districts much concern during the last five years. Farmers in other parts of the district say they will try the plan.

Innovation at a Wedding.

A novelty has been introduced in English weddings. The bride is attended by a best girl instead of a bevy of bridesmaids. The best girl does not follow the bride up the aisle, as bridesmaids do, but stands at the head of the center aisle opposite the position of the best man. There both await the arrival of bride and bridegroom. With the best man the best girl follows the pair down the aisle after the ceremony. Brides will like the innovation because it is economical. They will have to buy a present for the best girl only instead of for a bevy of bridesmaids.

GENIUS OF ALBERT SPALDING

Young American Violinist Who Will Soon Make a European Tour. It is announced that Albert Spalding, the young American violinist, will make a grand concert tour of the United States in 1911, which will afford music lovers in his native land an opportunity to hear the playing of this popular virtuoso for the first time since he really grew up. He is now about twenty-two years of age. He is in Europe with his father and will make a European concert tour the coming autumn.

Young Spalding is a native of Chicago, son of J. W. Spalding and nephew of A. G. Spalding, the noted sporting goods man who sometimes is called "the father of baseball." As Reginald de Koven once remarked, the far cry from sporting goods to violin virtuosity in a single family is somewhat striking, though it serves to show the scope and versatility of our national genius.

Mr. de Koven said of Spalding and his playing when he made his American debut in New York two years ago after winning the plaudits of Europe: "I saw a clean cut, almost typical American youth good to look upon, with not the smallest pose or affectation in his manner, evident

ly artistic, as evidently whole souled and sincere. Then he played, and I heard what I must consider violin playing of a high order, distinguished by great finish, refinement and elegance of style rather than by force or great breadth, yet displaying rare artistic intelligence and sympathy in conception. Spalding's tone is singularly clear and even, sweet and penetrating, with the sheen and luster of a rich satin rather than the robust sonority of a Wilhelmj or Ysaye."

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Due to Arrive This Week

One Car Mexican June Corn Dwarf, Best Variety for this Country

One Car German Millet

10,000 Pounds Amber Cane Seed

TUSTEN SEED & PRODUCE CO. Ltd

HERMAN LOEB,

Dealer in

Hides, Wool, Tallow, Beeswax, Furs

COMMERCE STREET, Next to V. S. & P. RAILWAY. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

I guarantee to sellers the best prices obtained in St. Louis, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Galveston and Houston markets. PROMPT RETURNS.

S. B. HICKS, President. YALE HICKS, Vice President.

W. F. CHASE, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Office: 406-410 Commerce St., Warehouse: Corner Spring, Travis and Commerce Sts. SHREVEPORT, LA.

BUDGET FOR 1910

The Police Jury being in regular session, Mr. Poleman, chairman of the finance committee, submitted the following budget for 1910:

RESOURCES.	
Eight mill tax on	
\$20,250,000.00	\$162,280.00
Less sheriff's commissions	8,104.00—\$153,976.00
One mill on \$20,250,000 interest and sinking fund	20,250.00
Licenses	1,000.00
	\$175,236.00
EXPENDITURES.	
School fund	60,000.00
Salaries	8,500.00
District attorney	1,000.00
Assessor	5,000.00
Criminal	10,000.00
Juror and witness	6,000.00
Repairs	1,000.00
Ferries	1,000.00
Bridges	6,000.00
Election	2,000.00
Printing	750.00
Pauper, health and sanitation	4,000.00
District clerk	1,000.00
Good roads	25,000.00
Poor farm	7,500.00
Interest and sinking fund	20,250.00
Louisiana State Fair Association premiums Caddo parish exhibits 1910	1,000.00
Premiums general exhibits 1910	1,000.00
Building to be erected in 1910	5,000.00
Incidentals	9,225.00
	\$175,236.00

Mr. Winter moved that he above budget having passed its first reading without opposition, that the same be published for thirty days. Carried.

W. T. CRAWFORD, Pres. A. L. DURINGER, Clerk. June 9, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 13,732—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: Mrs. Eugenia F. Blanks, Administratrix, vs. R. D. Elmore.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the above numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash and 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, JULY 16, 1910.

Ten acres of land in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point six hundred and sixty (660) feet north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of fractional section thirty-four (34), township twenty-one (21) north, range sixteen (16) west, and running thence north three hundred and thirty (330) feet, thence west one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet, thence south three hundred and thirty (330) feet, thence east one thousand

three hundred and twenty feet (1,320) to place of beginning, less two acres sold to N. A. Waldron by R. D. Elmore of date March 22, 1905, recorded in conveyance book 38, page 336, and two acres sold by R. D. Elmore to George A. Hutchens by act dated June 17, 1905, recorded in conveyance book 39, page 794, making four acres in all, out of the original ten acres. Said property seized as belonging to the said defendant and to be sold for cash according to law without the benefit of appraisement, to satisfy the debt in said writ, say in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with 8 per cent per annum interest from June 17, 1907, together with 10 per cent on the amount thereof principal and interest as attorney's fees, together with all costs of this suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff and ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, June 12, 1910.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, has authorized and ordered a competitive examination to be held under the direction and supervision of the Board of School Directors at the School Board office in the court house building at 9 a.m. July 7, 1910, for the purpose of selecting a beneficiary to the State Normal School at Natchitoches, La.

W. T. CRAWFORD, Pres. A. L. DURINGER, Clerk. June 12, 1910.

SUCCESSION NOTICE.

No. 13,097—First District Court, Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana: Succession of J. D. Browning.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Olivia Braunig has this day filed final account in said succession, and unless opposition be made thereto within the time specified by law, the same will be duly homologated as prayed for.

Witness the Honorable T. F. Bell, judge of said court, this the 14th day of May 1910.

W. M. LEVY, Deputy Clerk.