

THE CAUCASIAN.

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THE PARCELS POST BILL.

There have been expressed a variety of views of the parcels post and in Shreveport it is not regarded with favor by some men engaged in business who share the antagonism expressed in the Chatham (La.) Ledger:

"The Parcels Post bill now before Congress if passed would create enormous deficit in the national treasury for the government to undertake to carry merchandise for a flat rate of postage charging no more for three thousand miles than for one mile.

"It would revolutionize the commercial system in the United States. The country merchants, carrying large stocks of goods from which consumers can personally select their purchases, and the jobbers in all lines of trade, who in turn supply the country merchants, would be eliminated from that commercial field, commercial travelers would also be eliminated. His place would be filled by costly catalogues and lavish advertising by mail order concerns. No saving would result to the ultimate consumer of the country merchant. In every country town catalogue agents of mail order concerns would establish themselves and make their profit by commission on orders secured for mail order houses, which would be shipped by freight or express to the town where the rural route initiated, and distributed from there by local parcels post. The country merchant would lose the trade and his business would be destroyed by this competition.

True Democrat, St. Francisville, La.: "The Postmaster General has recommended to Congress to allow carriers on rural routes to transport parcels over their routes at a very low rate of postage. It allows parcels not to exceed eleven pounds in weight to be sent, whereas now the limit is four pounds at the rate of sixteen cents per pound. This service is to be used only between a town and the country served from such town by mail carriers on subsidiary routes. It is not available between towns, and parcels can not be sent under the proposed arrangements over any railroad. It is designed to bring the town merchant into closer touch with his country patrons, and should be welcomed by him and country residents most heartily. This building up of the small towns will be a blow to the mail order trade of the cities, that are now opposing it as strenuously as the express companies are fighting the establishment of a general parcels post.

"A general parcels post necessarily injures the express companies. A limited parcels post does not even injure them. It would be tried."

New Orleans States: "The House committee on postoffice and postroads has reported unanimously a bill providing for an experiment with the parcels post service on rural free delivery routes. Packages are to be carried up to eleven pounds, which is the maximum weight of parcels admitted to foreign mails and delivered to this country if sent from foreign parts. It is generally understood in Washington that the bill is a 'feeler' put forth in order to ascertain the force of the opposition which a measure for the general extension of the system would encounter.

"Today a package weighing eleven pounds can be sent from New Orleans to Europe at a proportionately lower rate than a four-pound package can be sent from New Orleans to Shreveport, and a package weighing more than four pounds can not be mailed at all from one American point to another. This is a matter in which the United States is far behind other civilized lands, and it is suggestive of discrimination in favor of a few corporations to the loss of the general public.

"There seems to be no doubt about the passage of the parcels post bill, nor is there any doubt that the undertaking which is styled an 'experiment' will prove to be a success and in the course of a few years the parcels post system for which the people have waited so long will be an established institution."

It may be said in this connection that the Chamber of Commerce has a committee on parcels post, whose report may be submitted at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in February.

NOTICE OF LOST CHECK.

The public is hereby notified not to buy or trade for cashier's check No. 8596 issued by Commercial National Bank of Shreveport to order of P. R. Birdwell, dated January 19, 1911, for eight thousand and six (\$8,000.00) dollars. Same has been lost and payment of same stopped. P. R. BIRDWELL, Shreveport, La., Jan. 22, 1911.

SIAM POSSESSES PRECIOUS BUDDHA

Is Replica of Ancient Figure at Pitsanuloke.

MADE OF GOLD AND BRONZE.

Late King Chulalongkorn, Determined That Bangkok Should Be Equally Honored, Called on People to Help in Furnishing Metal and Then Gave Magnificent Dedicating Celebration.

Siam was a short time ago the scene of one of the most interesting events of its history. The late King Chulalongkorn while touring in the northern part of his kingdom at the end of his reign visited the ancient town of Pitsanuloke, which contained within its walls a celebrated many centuries old figure of Buddha.

The king was so filled with enthusiasm by this statue that he made a vow to place a similar figure in the royal temple, Wat Suan Dusit, in the capital of his kingdom. He sent off some Buddhist priests immediately to Bangkok, ordering them to bring back six old bronze cannon captured during a war with Burma to Pitsanuloke. In the meantime the king so pushed on the work that by the time the cannon arrived the process of casting could be begun.

People Contribute Treasures. Faithful Buddhists streamed from far and near and threw gold and silver into the glowing mass. Girls took off their costly jewels and offered them as a sacrifice. Whole families would gladly have given their all. In order that the sanctity of the ancient statue should be conveyed to the new two consecrated silver cords were fastened to the ears of the old statue and given into the charge of the highest bonzes, who watched day and night and sang and offered prayers incessantly.

Amid the rejoicings of the people, the casting was finished, and the statue, under the guidance of the king, was conveyed in solemn procession down the river to Bangkok, where the work of art was to be completed. It is said that hundreds of chisels were broken during the work. King Chulalongkorn gilded the face himself and placed in the forehead an enormous precious stone. Then the whole figure was gilded and adorned with Buddhist rosaries of fiery brilliants from the king's treasury.

BRILLIANT DEDICATING PROCESSION.

The scene under a glowing tropical sun was so wonderful, so gorgeous in color, that it will remain unforgettable by all who witnessed it. The gorgeous statue of Buddha, as if carried by an invisible power, moved majestically over the glittering waves of the broad river Menam, followed by the king, the queen and the whole court. Numberless Buddhist priests clad in yellow garments followed in long fantastic boats, singing to the curiously beautiful sounds of the Siamese musical instruments. Then came hundreds of little boats filled with the populace, who ended the strange fleet. The front of the temple was left open to receive the statue of the new Buddha, whose golden body glittered in the sunlight. It was conducted into the temple to the sound of the Siamese national hymn, the festive ringing of gongs and the singing of the bonzes. Suddenly there came a great silence, during which the king with a ringing voice bestowed upon the Buddha the name Phra Chinnara.

GARAGE ON A SKYSCRAPER.

Big Philadelphia Hotel Plans Something Really New. "Get into your automobile, ride through the park, then to the hotel driveway, shunt the car into an elevator, dash eighteen stories skyward and have a bottle of wine without leaving the car."

This is the new announcement of a big Philadelphia hotel. If you don't want to be served amid the odor of gasoline you can leave the car in the garage, 225 feet from the ground, and step into the glass covered roof garden.

In addition this hotel will have 300 more sleeping rooms on the roof, a convention hall to seat 1,500 people and four big private dining rooms. The improvements will cost \$1,000,000.

MINERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Indiana Coal Town Plans Solution of High Living. Union coal miners of Boonville, Ind., are planning to run a co-operative store as a solution of the high cost of living. The formulated plan for the store will be presented by a committee to each local union. Shares of stock will be sold for \$5, and it is expected that a majority of the 600 miners in the city will help finance the store. Groceries, dry goods, clothing, household supplies and miners' tools and supplies will be sold.

The twenty storekeepers of Boonville do not know what the effect of the new store will be on their business.

INDIAN ATHLETES ATTAIN SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Johnson Dentist in Porto Rico and Rogers Minnesota Lawyer.

One of the best known athletes in the country is Frank Mount Pleasant, who was graduated at Carlisle and holds records for the quarter mile, 100 yards, 220 yards and the broad jump. He was a famous football player and represented the United States in the Olympic games in Europe two years ago.

He graduated from the academic department of Dickinson college and was the first Indian to get the diploma and degrees of this college. He has been selected as athletic director in charge of all student sports at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., where he resides.

Another Carlisle student who had the honor of being an all American quarterback was James Johnson, a Stockbridge Indian of Wisconsin. He was considered one of the most wonderful athletes of his day. After graduating at Carlisle he entered the dental department of the Northwestern university at Chicago, working his way, and was graduated in 1907.

He is now at San Juan, Porto Rico, where he is practicing his profession. He did a business of \$4,000 last year and numbers some of the most prominent people of the island as his patients. He married a Carlisle graduate and has a nice home.

One of the most exciting things to happen during the football season of 1908 took place in the Harvard stadium when the Indians were playing Harvard university. During the game Charles Dillon, a Sioux, after running the whole length of the field, made a touchdown with the ball tucked under his jersey. This young man, although he did not stay long enough to graduate, is now living in Montana, where he is in charge of the blacksmithing department on the Crow reservation. He married a Crow girl who is a graduate of the school, and he is considered a successful employee of the government.

Many will remember Edward Rogers, a Chippewa Indian, who was a famous end and captain of the team in 1900. He was also a good track man, a hurdler and a pole vaulter. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1904 and regarding his stay there says, "Worked my way through the university; a very happy recollection."

He is now living at Walker, Minn., where he is a successful attorney. He owns his own home, a nice room house with bath and all modern improvements. While practicing law at Mahanomen, Minn., he had the distinction of being appointed judge of the probate court.

HUMAN BANK NOW INSOLVENT

Last of Balance Extracted From Hunter's Anatomy. With the withdrawal of a quarter from the hip of Walter Charlwood of St. Louis the liquidation of this human savings bank was completed. Total deposits in currency one time amounted to 60 cents, while within his anatomical vault he also carried a good sized penknife.

Charlwood went shooting in Colorado eight years ago, and when game was scarce his companion fired at a rattlesnake. What happened to the snake is not recorded, but Charlwood got most of the charge of buckshot in his hip. The shot drove into the muscles a quarter, three dimes, a nickel and a penknife.

A surgeon in the University of Colorado succeeded in extracting all but the quarter, and Charlwood has carried it ever since.

He has suffered pain in his hip recently, and when he consulted surgeons the story of the shooting accident was told. The surgeons decided that the quarter was working its way out toward the skin and advised an operation. An incision was made, and they had little difficulty in extracting the coin.

Charlwood is suffering no inconvenience from his insolvency.

GIVE ENGINE TO ENGINEER.

Railroad Honors Old Time Employee Who Runs Fast Train. The Erie railroad has honored Alexander Larkin of Cleveland, one of its oldest engineers, both in years and in point of service, by presenting to him on his sixty-eighth birthday the engine which he drives daily in hauling the Pittsburg pier between Cleveland and Youngstown.

Larkin has been with the company for forty-nine years. He began his career as a fireman with the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, part of the Erie system. He served about six months as a fireman and was then made an engineer.

Ever since then he has been running on fast trains, most of the time between Cleveland and Youngstown or Pittsburg. He has been in but two accidents, in both of which he was injured.

The engine is to be regarded as his personal property and can be used by no other engineer.

Police Do Own Printing. An electrical teleprinting apparatus enables the Berlin police to print notices in 200 stations in the city and its suburbs simultaneously.

Big Experts in Tobacco. Tobacco was the first American export, and New York city now sends abroad \$80,000 worth each day.

ENTER MAUD, SMILING.

MAUD MULLER (this is a name you know) Stood on the sidewalk shoveling snow.

(This parody, you see, 's a thing We write each winter, fall and spring.) The judge came walking down the street, All cautious where he placed his feet.

He saw fair Maud and doffed his hat And thought he'd stop to have a chat.

But treacherous ice was hid below The velvet whiteness of the snow, And while the judge sedately bowed With manner dignified and proud

His feet slipped on the hidden ice, He swayed and stumbled once or twice, He tried in vain to overcome His lack of equilibrium.

He grasped and grappled at the air And found no firm support was there, And so, with wild and sudden shout, He whirled and twirled and spun about,

And waved his arms, and wrenched his back, And then came sprawling down keramack!

The snow scooped up beneath his vest And plastered him by east and west.

The back breaths of his coat were torn, And for his language we should mourn.

He then arose, deliberate, And stalked away with careful gait

And never gave a backward glance To Maud, who waited for the chance,

And when the judge was far away She laughed as though she laughed for pay.

She shrieked, she squealed in girlish mirth At how the judge had whacked the earth.

And then, too much amused to talk, She finished shoveling off the walk.

-W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

KONIA IS AWAKENING.

Former Iocunia, Made Famous by St. Paul, Becoming Modernized. The city of Konia—the ancient Iocunia, once pagan, then Christian and now Mohammedan, the scene of Paul's labors and once the capital of the Seljucian empire, estimated to have today a population of 60,000, is rising again to prominence through the opening of railroad communication to Constantinople.

The city of Konia is the center of a rich agricultural and pastoral province which politically is considered to be of almost the first rank in the Turkish empire, since more than once the office of governor of the province of Konia has proved to be the stepping stone to that of grand vizier at Constantinople. Linked to Constantinople and Smyrna by railway, Konia is seizing upon western methods and improvements faster than any other city in the interior of Asia Minor.

A closed aqueduct now brings excellent water from a lake 100 miles distant, a street car line is in operation in the city itself, and some of the streets are electric lighted. In the country surrounding respers are now at work. A German company has already expended about \$5,250,000 toward a huge irrigation scheme by which water from the hills may be made available for 1,000 square miles of adjoining territory. These are simply a few of the indications of the material progress at ready begun.

CLOTHING MADE OF WOOD.

Discovery of Substitute For Cotton May Have Big Effects. Clothes made literally from wood are the latest sartorial venture. A beginning is being made with the making of waistcoats. The discovery of this new process is largely due to the fact that bleached cotton is known to be composed of very nearly pure cellulose.

Working on this basis, scientists have discovered a method of manufacturing a thread of cellulose extracted from spruce wood. Cotton spinners are exceedingly optimistic about the discovery. It is asserted, and with material manufactured from this latest process expected to produce clothing at prices far below those now charged. The finest product will, it is said, be cheaper than cotton in the bale.

In addition to this cardinal advantage the new material can be dyed any color, and a very important point, the dye will not fade. Lastly, the material is nonflammable.

FORTUNE GAINED IN GUANO.

Peruvian Island Yields \$900,000,000 in Twenty-Five Years. In the last twenty-five years the French company operating on Chichina Island, off the coast of Peru, has realized more than \$900,000,000 from guano shipped from those deposits, reputed to be the best in the world, because of the fact that there is no rain fall there. The Chichina fertilizer sells for \$100 a ton.

Submarine Loss Heavy. Within the last six years 200 lives have been lost through accidents in the submarine branch of the world's navies.

STRAIN ON COW TAINTS MILK, SAYS HEALTH HEAD.

Capacity Once Eight Quarts, Now Thirty, Asserts Chicagoan.

Pity the poor dairy cow! Stuffed with bran, oats, clover and all the delicacies which tickle the bovine palate, she nevertheless has cause to envy her brother, the ox, laboring in his yoke and burning up his muscular force pulling heavy burdens.

The casual observer may think the life of the dairy cow a sinecure. Let him listen to Health Commissioner Evans and be disenchanted. Dr. Evans ascribes the prevalence of tuberculosis in cows—just proved by government tests in the Chicago dairy district—to the hard labor imposed on cows.

This hard labor is producing milk in maximum quantities under unnatural and artificial conditions, according to Dr. Evans.

"It is the most natural thing under the sun that cows should succumb to tuberculosis when we consider their environments and their excessive labor," said Dr. Evans. "Dairy cows work too hard and rest too little. Manufacturing milk is the hardest work in the world."

"The ox has plenty of fresh air, working in the open, while the cow is imprisoned month after month at her stanchion in a poorly ventilated barn full of bad odors and disease breeding germs.

"Dairy cows in the Chicago district are overfed and overworked. They go to pieces in five years, but they are kept at the grind of producing milk much longer than that. Nature has intended that a cow only should feed her offspring. Now, a calf is well fed on eight quarts of milk a day. A good Holstein cow produces thirty quarts a day under the artificial conditions of our dairy districts, enough to feed nearly four calves."

CATTLE RANGE IN COAL YARD.

Aberdeen-Angus Herd Thrive in Novel Chicago Pen. A promising herd of beef cattle was raised in a Chicago coal yard.

Most people when they hear of the droves of cattle that furnish meat connect them with the boundless ranges of the west, of the great black soil farms of Illinois and Iowa, of the Dakotas and with the herds of Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

But here is a plump, sleek little creature that belongs to the particular tribe that just now is claiming front rank among the great beef tribes, as she is an Aberdeen-Angus. This animal has been kept in a boxlike stable, sixteen feet square, located in the rear of a Chicago coal yard all her life. There is a small side yard, a three cornered lot, in which she has taken all of the exercise she got in her entire life. In the same stable the mother of this heifer has produced two other calves, one of which is a promising head of an Angus herd. All of these animals are of pure bred stock.

The owner of this Chicago herd of cattle is Francis T. McKee, who lives in Chicago, but owns a 900 acre farm near Groton, S. D. From this farm about four years ago he brought a pure bred cow, Groton Isabella, and stabled her in his coal yard. Since then three calves have been added to the little coal yard herd.

PLANS HUMANITY COLLEGE.

General Booth Could Use Some Carnegie Millions. General Booth of the Salvation Army was deeply stirred by Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the promotion of the peace of the world.

"What would I give for \$10,000,000 to help us start a university of humanity?" he said. "This university for a beginning should have two centers, London and New York. It would be an institution to which the lowest, the humblest and the most degraded would be brought that they might be taught. The greatest and only abiding lesson would be forgetfulness of self."

"In these universities I would give men of healthy bodies the means of healthy work. I would have them trained mentally, morally and physically. I would see that the money was not spent on the few alone. Around each university I would have 1,000 halls which by their brightness would attract each their thousands."

"There are so many ways of spending money in the direction of peace and yet making it reproductive that I cannot recount all. I only wish Mr. Carnegie would give me a chance."

PLANNING COURSE IN WASHING.

Missouri University Co-eds Must Learn Effects of Starch. Every young woman of the home economic department of the University of Missouri who takes a course in testing fabrics must soon roll up her sleeves and work over a washtub. Each student will have a locker in the laboratory which will contain a tub, washboard, soap and chemicals.

It is the aim of the university to teach the effect the starch, bluing and other chemicals have on clothing. Later the laboratory will be equipped with an electric washing machine. It is expected to enable the co-eds to determine which is cheaper, laundry work done by hand or work done by electricity.

Trinity Wealthiest Church. Trinity Church corporation of New York is the richest church corporation in the world, with its ten churches, nine schools and assets of \$15,000,000.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. No. 10,306—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: Oscar Gartner for use and benefit of W. K. Henderson Iron Works and Supply Company, vs. D. C. Richardson.

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1911, Lots 18, 19 and 20, block 2; lots 28, 29, 30, block 1; lots 17, 18, 19, 20, block 7; lots 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, block 9; lots 18, 19, 20, block 12; lots 18, 19, 20, block 16, of the Queensborough Subdivision of the City of Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La., as per map recorded in conveyance book 41, page 385, of the Recorder's office of Caddo Parish, Louisiana; also lot 11, block "D," Colonial Hill Subdivision, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, as per map recorded in conveyance book 41, page 424, recorder's office of Caddo Parish, La., together with all buildings and improvements thereon; also the northwest quarter and twelve and one-half acres (12-1-2) off north side of southwest quarter section one, township nineteen, range sixteen, Caddo Parish, La., and also fractional south half of section twenty-one, township eighteen, range fifteen, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

Said property seized as belonging to the above defendant and to be sold for cash according to law to pay and satisfy the debt specified in said writ, say in the sum of three thousand and ninety and 21-100 dollars (\$3,990.21) with legal interest thereon from January 30, 1906, until paid, together with all costs of this suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, Dec. 27, 1910.

JUDICIAL SALE. No. 13,926—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: Succession of W. R. McDaniel.

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1911, Lot eighty-three of the Wimbish Subdivision and lot twenty-one of ten-acre lot twenty-seven, all in the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, together with all buildings and improvements thereon. Said property to be sold for cash and according to law, to pay debts.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer. Caucasian, Dec. 25, 1910.

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It is Democratic and is an unwavering advocate of law and good government.

It stands for progress in all things. The Caucasian is appreciative of its old friends and subscribers, hundreds of whom have been regular subscribers since its foundation over twenty-one years ago.

In no boastful spirit it may be said that the Caucasian rarely loses a subscriber. Its growth has been steady, but while well satisfied it is seeking new subscribers and believes that no better combination could be offered for the price fixed for subscription.

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