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TEN CENTS A WEEK

IS THERE A WAR CLOUD IN THE JAP QUESTION?

Fortifications Are Urged of San Pedro Harbor to Protect the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Japanese legislation question in California was discussed at conferences yesterday between President Roosevelt and Senators Flint, Fulton and others. The President urged the necessity of the California Congressional delegation using their influence as fully as possible against legislation that might be resented by Japan.

The President talked cautiously with some of his visitors. He went so far as to say he thought nothing pending in Congress nor any of the differences between himself and Congress were of half the importance of the Japanese-California question.

Although talking with great deliberation and care the President still recognized the existence of a deeply founded antagonistic sentiment to the Japanese in California and the wisdom of placating that sentiment so as to end the agitation with as little delay as possible.

Government's Figures Incorrect.

Senator Flint and other Californians have told the President pretty plainly that while they are willing to help they do not place much confidence in the figures of the Government as to the decreasing numbers of Japanese in this country. "The facts dispute figures," they declare, and add that the Japanese are taking possession of whole towns.

The President advised his California visitors that he would like to see a fair trial given to the promises of the Japanese to decrease the number of their citizens in this country, and if this trial shows that there is no decrease then he will no longer use his influence, even after he goes out of office, to prevent hostile legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The fact that there was recently sent Congress by President Roosevelt, a report by the general staff of the army, which became public yesterday, recommending fortifications for San Pedro harbor, California, was made

the basis for suggestions that such decision had just been reached in view of a possibility of trouble with Japan.

At the War Department this inference was given most explicit denial. There it was said that the general subject of the improvement of San Pedro harbor had been under consideration more than two years, beginning before there was any thought of any dispute between the United States and Japan. It was taken up as a natural military problem involving the necessary protection of the Southern California coast from foreign invasion and without reference to any particular country or enemy.

The defense of San Pedro was considered just as that of other harbors on the Pacific or on the Atlantic coast would be.

Los Angeles Valley in Danger.

As a purely naval base the general staff thinks that San Pedro offers to an enemy considerable advantages, its uses for this purpose being with a view to operations against other points of the Panama canal.

The general staff's argument in this connection assumed that an enemy is coming from the Orient, and the statement is made that so far as location is concerned San Pedro would be a good base for an enemy to operate against our Pacific Coast.

Under the head of "Ease of Conquest," the report says, "Recent study discloses the fact that, assuming there were no effective naval opposition, a certain oriental power could, within a month of time of its hostile intentions began to be even strongly suspected (a formal declaration of war would no doubt come a good deal later) land on our Pacific Coast an expedition of an estimated maximum of about 100,000 men, and that such a force could be augmented by the end of two months, to a total of possibly 300,000. The ease with which San Pedro harbor unfortified and through it the entire Los Angeles country, could be seized, is apparent."

Warm Weather Endangers The Georgia Fruit Crop

ATLANTA, Jan. 22.—While there has been no material damage to Georgia's peach crop to date, it is verging on the danger line and unless the weather goes colder, within the next few days the destruction is liable to be extensive. This is the view taken by State Entomologist E. L. Worsham who has received a number of reports to the effect the trees here and there have already burst into bloom.

So far, however, this has happened only in isolated cases principally in South Georgia though one or two trees have blossomed around Atlanta. "Ten days more of this warm weather and the destruction will be extensive if not almost complete," said Mr. Worsham when asked about the peach situation yesterday. "So far the buds are not sufficiently advanced to be affected by a freeze but, of course, every day of this high temperature

brings them out gradually more and more, and if this continues for ten days I am afraid it will be all over with the Georgia crop or, at least, the larger part of it.

"Of course, we don't anticipate anything of the kind; it would be almost unprecedented. So far only a few trees have bloomed as is usually the case with the first warm spell of the winter, but these are not enough to pay attention to except as an indication of the possibilities should the warm spell be of exceptional duration."

There have been many inquiries about the effect of this sort of weather on the peach crop. The only thing that can be said as is apparent from Mr. Worsham's statement is that it is safe so far and its future will depend on the sort of weather it has to contend with. If the trees should bloom now the first frost would mean an end of the 1909 crop.

Funeral of Little Child.

The funeral services of the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Crown were held at Evergreen cemetery on Thursday, and a service of Gaines-

ville friends joined the Rocky Point people at the cemetery. The funeral services were preached by Rev. S. B. Rogers and the remains were in charge of Undertaker Thomas.

AN OLD EPIDEMIC IS NEWLY REVIVED

TARANTISM OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY REPRODUCED IN HYSTERIA OF MODERN FADS AND CULTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—That the public kissing of popular heroes and the showering of attentions on freak musicians, of which this country has had numerous recent examples, is a form of hysteria and a revival of Tarantism, the strange contagious disorder that spread over Southern Europe during the fourteenth century, is suggested by the February number of Appleton's Magazine in an article by Dr. Pierce Bailey, an eminent authority on nervous diseases. It is pointed out that Tarantism was characterized by dancing, jumping and throwing about of the arms. Today it would be recognized as hysteria, the disorder by which the higher part of consciousness loses control and becomes more or less subordinate to the subconscious sphere of mental action. In the days when the mysterious disease to which the name Tarantism was applied spread consternation through Europe, the whole population of villages, schools and convents often was affected and the trouble was attributed to all sorts of occult causes, to witchcraft, and to the direct influence of the devil.

Modern hysteria, however, manifests itself even more generally in mental than in physical actions. It accounts for innumerable fads and queer cults and The Appleton article points out that the sending of flowers and letters of sympathy to brutal murderers by women ordinarily refined, are manifestations of the same tendency to hysteria. Occasionally, in the present day, a hysterical wave sweeps over a whole community, just as it did in the fourteenth century epidemic of Tarantism, as when practically the whole population of London went wild over the relief of the small garrison at Mafeking in South Africa, during the Boer war, and indulged in riotous demonstrations that destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property and brought into use a new word, "mafeking," to describe such outbursts.

The nervous derangement that leads to a hysterical state of mind is pointed out as explaining many of the reform fads of the moment. Many of these depend upon an exaggerated and misdirected emotionalism as in the suffragette outbreaks in London and the agitation in this country against vivisection of animals in scientific experiments. These agitators seek to prevent the largely imaginary sufferings of dumb animals used in scientific investigations to determine the cause and cure of diseases in spite of the fact that such experiments are directed to the relief of more general and widespread suffering among human beings. An examination of the mental attributes displayed by followers of the anti-vivisection movement which was made recently by a well-known scientist showed that these tallied almost exactly with the recognized symptoms of hysteria.

ORPHANAGE BAND.

Benefit Concert to Be Held at Johnson's Hall.

Arrangements have been perfected for the benefit appearance of Jenkins' Colored Orphanage Brass Band, which is to appear at Johnson's hall on Monday and Tuesday nights, January 25th and 26th. The band is composed of twenty little musicians and singers.

These concerts are under the management of Rev. D. J. Jenkins and will be given for the benefit of the Jenkins' Orphanage of Charleston, S. C. This institution of 18 years standing is operated in connection with the Juvenile State Reformatory for colored youths in South Carolina and is

HON. LOUIS C. MASSEY IS NEW GRAND MASTER

Grand Lodge of Masons Elect Governor Albert W Gilchrist Deputy Grand Master.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 22.—After the election of officers and the exemplification of the Master Mason degree, the eightieth annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Florida, Free and Accepted Masons, came to a successful close last night.

The third day's session doubtless proved the most interesting of the three-day communication. The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the grand master, with officers and members as at previous sessions, and with prayer by the grand chaplain.

Routine business was immediately taken up and then came profitable discussions upon several subjects most vital to the interests of the fraternity in Florida.

Dr. Yerger, the grand orator, delivered a very interesting address, which was greatly enjoyed by all present, upon motion, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to the grand orator for his excellent and interesting address, and he was requested to furnish a copy of such portions of the address as he deemed proper for publication in the annual proceedings.

The committee on memorials, the committee on returns and credentials and other committees made reports.

The election of officers then took place, the grand master appointing two tellers to conduct the election. The custom of advancement prevailed. Grand Master E. E. Haskell retiring after serving two terms in office.

The result of the election was as follows:

Grand Master, Louis C. Massey, Orlando.

Deputy Grand Master, Albert W. Gilchrist, Tallahassee.

Senior Grand Warden, George B. Glover, Monticello.

Junior Grand Warden, Cephas L. Wilson, Marianna.

Grand Treasurer, Henry Robinson, Jacksonville.

Grand Secretary, Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville.

Grand Chaplain, W. B. Y. Wilkie, Dunedin.

Grand Orator, H. S. Yerger, Clearwater.

Senior Grand Deacon, James H. Crane, Tampa.

Junior Grand Deacon, George H. Marshall, Apalachicola.

Grand Standard-Bearer, Edmund N. Holt, Green Cove Springs.

Senior Grand Steward, Charles H. Ketchum, Key West.

Junior Grand Deacon, J. R. H. Cooper.

Grand Pursuivant, J. M. Samuel, Crest View.

Grand Tyler, John W. Capper, Jacksonville.

At the night session the new officers were installed with appropriate exercises.

Following the installation of officers, the Grand Lodge committee on work exemplified the Master Mason degree in a most interesting and impressive manner.

The eightieth communication of the Grand Lodge then came to an end.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Shriners will hold a business meeting, and tonight the annual meeting will be held. Prominent Shriners from other States are here to attend the meeting, which gives promise of proving a most interesting one.

Jury Very Hard to Obtain To Try Carmack Case

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—The second day in the effort to secure a jury in the trial of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, his son, Robin Cooper, and former Sheriff John D. Sharpe, charged with the murder of former Senator Edward W. Carmack, closed with only six men in the box, a gain of but two over the day before. This was a distinct disappointment not only to the court, but to the attorneys on both sides.

The delay is attributed to two causes—one is that it happened that most of the summoned yesterday are residents of Nashville, or vicinity, where the trial has been fully discussed, and where most of the people have taken sides. The other reason is that few men are willing to serve upon a jury which is called to decide a case in which the feeling is so intense.

It is difficult to find men who do not know some of the defendants, especially John D. Sharpe, who was sheriff of this county for four years, and thus was thrown in contact with most of the citizens. Cooper, senior, too, has been in politics for years.

In spite of the bitter feeling between the two factions, there is apparently the best of feeling between the attorneys. There has not been the simplest dispute so far, and during recess or between sessions, counsel on both sides mingle freely. Unlike the night rider trials at Union City, only 150 miles away, there is no display of weapons. Even the deputy sheriffs on duty are unarmed and laugh at talk of trouble.

J. E. Curtis, one of the ablemen employed when a bid if he had any prejudice against the defendants, started the court by exclaiming in loud voice: "Yes sir, they ought to have been hanged long ago."

When the name of A. Gotto was called a deputy said: "Mr. Gotto just celebrated his 100th birthday yesterday and"—I presume he is not over 100 years of age at the court. "We will excuse the young man."

When court adjourned the State had used seven of its eighteen peremptory challenges and the defense eleven of its twenty-two.

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