

THE CAUCASIAN.

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SHREVEPORT, LA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1909.

NUMBER 9

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 12,691.—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: Sam Willer vs. Henry Murray.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

The south half of southeast quarter section 35, township 15 north, range 12 west, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, together with the following movable property, attached by destination to said real estate: Two gray mules, one bay horse mule, one horse, eighteen head of cattle. The above property seized as belonging to the above defendant to be sold to satisfy the amount specified in the said writ, say in the sum of \$87.57, with 8 per cent per annum interest thereon from January 20, 1907, and 10 per cent on said sum and interest as attorney's fees, and all costs of suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY,
Caucasian, Feb. 7.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hirsch & Leman Company will be held February 26, 1909, for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year and to consider such other business as may be submitted.

E. M. LEMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 26, 1909.

COTTON MARKET.

Office of The Caucasian,
Shreveport, La., Feb. 13, 1909.

SHREVEPORT MARKET.

The market closed quiet.
Receipts 159 bales.
Sales to factors none.

Low middling 8 1-8
Middling 9
Good middling 9 1-2

SHREVEPORT RECEIPTS.

Stock on hand September 1 1,734
Received this day 159
Received previously .. 78,214 78,373

Total stock to date 80,109
Shipments to date 69,438

Net stock on hand 10,669
Same day last year 14,629

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	This yr.	Last yr.
Since yesterday	159	622
Same day last year	221	...
Thus far this week	159	...
Thus far last year	221	622
Since September 1	78,378	70,900
Stock on hand	10,669	14,629

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

	This Week	1909.	1908.	1907.
Saturday	159	221	622	...
Monday	147	...	616	...
Tuesday	134	...	725	...
Wed'ay	204	...	463	...
Thursday	114	...	601	...
Friday	123	...	337	...
Total	129	854	3,364	...

WEATHER BULLETIN

FORECAST OF STORMS TO CROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE NEXT DISTURBANCE

Is Expected to Include the Coldest Weather of the Month to Be Preceded and Followed by Cold Waves With Snows north and South.

(Copyrighted 1909 by W. T. Foster.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent 12 to 16, warm wave 11 to 15, cool wave 14 to 18. This disturbance is expected to include the coldest weather of the month; to be preceded and followed by cold waves with snows north and rains south. This will be the turning point of winter weather, after which great rises in temperatures may be expected, indicating an early spring in southern latitudes.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. This disturbance will bring a great change in the weather. Preceded by a severe cold wave it will be followed by a great rise in temperatures and for a week the temperatures will fluctuate moderately, the general average being about normal. Not much rain will accompany this storm wave and snow will disappear. All weather features will be radical. The battle between Young Spring and Old Boreas will be fierce with the latter retreating northward toward parallel 40.

ROBT. E. LEE AND THE SOUTH

The Award of the One Hundred Dollars Offered as a Prize by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

An essay on "Robert E. Lee and the South" by Miss Christian Boyston of Minnesota, to whom has been awarded the prize of one hundred dollars offered by the Daughters of the Confederacy, has provoked the fiercest protest and well merited disapproval.

The committee to whom the essays were referred for award comprised Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, formerly of Tulane; Dr. C. Alphonso Smith of the University of South Carolina, formerly of the Louisiana State University, and Dr. John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York.

As the essay by Miss Boyston is not only inaccurate but bristles with slurs of the South, it is not surprising that the Daughters of the Confederacy are protesting, determinedly and patriotically, against this award.

The only plea of extenuation suggested in support of their award is the literary merit of the essay.

If such a consideration were to be accepted as a rule, then, in the guise of literary merit, it would be permissible for any maligner or scoffer at the North to indulge in the most woful and willful libelling of the South.

As the truths of History is the basis of impartial criticism, as well as the gauge of the measurement of merit, it follows that the decision of the committee is unfair.

It would be senseless, mischievous and censurable to try and re-awaken the bitterness arising over the war between the North and the South, but it is the duty of Southerners to repel the misrepresentations which discredit the South and its people.

In doing this, no explanation or apology is necessary. Whenever the truth is told, the cheek of no Southern man, loyal to himself, need ever tinge with shame, but he will feel glorified in the truth being told of the South, its achievements and its tenderest of memories.

In their protest against the misstatements of the essayist and especially their disapproval of the award by this committee, the Daughters of the Confederacy are simply evincing, and without ostentation, what they are, the splendid heroines of the Southland today, as were their mothers, whose very souls were tried by sacrifices, during the historic struggle, which elicited the admiration of the world.

When it is considered that the essayist is of Northern birth and that her information is derived from authors who were not only prejudiced but unfriendly to the South, it is not surprising that she has been misled into the pitfalls of inaccuracies which should have relieved her from a contest in which there

should have been no compromise on literary merit and structural quality to the perversion of historical facts.

However, these historical misrepresentations are glaringly conspicuous through what is alleged to be the record of truth. For instance, Roosevelt's cavalry charge at San Juan, where the sensationalists have pictured him riding at breakneck speed over the Spaniards. As a fact, there was no such charge, and as there were no horses at hand, except the one reserved for General Shafter, Roosevelt and his cavalry walked. Yet this misstatement is generally accepted by the uninformed as being true, and some were led by sacrifices, during the essayist perhaps has accepted this sensation as a fact, but which has no connection with this criticism of the South.

It is regrettable that the essayist has been placed in an awkward attitude by the award of the committee and in accepting this effort, as it is given publicity, this query may be pertinent: Where did she obtain the information upon which she expatiates so knowingly, for instance:

"To understand what the social order was, one need but glance at the conditions of the South as contrasted with those of the North at the opening of the war. In almost nothing were they alike. The South was of necessity agricultural. Life was centralized chiefly on the great plantations or in scattered communities. In the North a vast commercial system had grown up under the leadership of the great captains of industry and concentrated in flourishing cities. Slavery had to a great extent gone out even before 1808 because industrially it was unprofitable, while in the South the increased production of cotton with its dependence upon cheap labor had vastly increased the slave population. The loss of slavery as an institution would, therefore, involve the loss of an enormous capital; industries dependent upon it would inevitably shrink; above all, it would mean the destruction of the whole social fabric, for in the South slavery was bound up with society. Intellectually the South was practically dead. Most of the people were densely ignorant; hence the great religious and educational movements which in the North had built a church and a school house at every cross-roads had swept them by unheeded."

That "most of the people were densely ignorant" were the slaves, is true, but was there greater enlightenment or a greater diffusion of knowledge among the white people of the North of the same class?

It is true that "intellectually the South was practically dead?"

There were marked distinctions and differences between the North and the South as evidenced by the Colonists who were not only from different stocks of population, but from different fields in religion and politics, which were marked in the ante-Revolutionary period. There could be little congeniality between the cold, calculating, fanatical Puritan and the bold, chivalrous, light hearted, generous Cavalier. It was the New England influence which dominated the North, and it was the spirit and the dash of the Cavaliers which prevailed throughout the South.

As to slavery, it would be senseless to discuss it here, but it may be said that it was the ever ready pretext for the defamation of the South by the classes possessing a disordered mind on the question, through which was intensified the sectional animosity which led to the historical conflict, growing from the belief that slavery was the leading cause for the higher sentimentalism, the superior refinement of the scholars and the manners of the South.

Had the committee not accepted these misrepresentations the essayist could have been directed to a correct understanding of the conditions of these social relations of the South. In brief, the agricultural pursuits of the South fixed its features and as explained by the historian Pollard: "However it might decline in the scale of prosperity its people were trained in the highest civilization, were models of manners for the whole country, rivaled the sentimentalism of the oldest centuries of Europe, and established the only schools of Honor in America."

As to the criticism that "the Western leaders were always incompetent" and to other strictures uncomplimentary to the South, suffice it to say it were a waste of time to attempt their contradiction.

In her reference to Lee the essayist is clever but entertains a misconception of his relation and connection with the Union. He was a sovereign of a sovereign State.

As to Lee, his record, already inscribed in living letters of gold, is beyond the reach of a human hand or a detractor's tongue. When Virginia withdrew from the compact of States, after Lincoln had threatened the coercion of what were styled the "States in Rebellion," Lee volunteered his services to his State. Because Lee held a commis-

sion from the Federal government was no warrant for his betrayal of his State. As a Virginian he responded to the call of duty from Virginia. Had he drawn his sword against Virginia, he would have been a parricide. A fuller review of the criticism of Lee would involve a discussion of the actual causes which led to the war, which at this time is unnecessary. Not only does Lee rank with the greatest, the ablest and the best of military commanders of any age, but he possessed all their virtues without any of their vices. He was the knightliest of characters of all time, and he will stand alone as one of the great champions of the Lost Cause which though it settled in the glow of defeat, has challenged the admiration and the plaudits of the world.

It is unfortunate that two of the committee, two of whom should be well versed in the authentic records of the South "have placed literary merit and structural quality above the truth of history."

WRESTLING MATCH

At the Shreveport Athletic Association Next Wednesday.

A wrestling match will take place next Wednesday night in the Shreveport Athletic Association club house between George Baptiste and Tom Coburn. It is to be a "catch-as-catch-can" affair. Great sport is promised. Referring to a similar contest the Nashville Banner says:

"Those who journeyed out to the Hippodrome last night were well repaid for their trouble. Wild Tom Coburn won the match from Farraro, the Big Italian, in two straight falls, but he had a hard time pinning his man, and the bout was one of the roughest ever witnessed on a mat in Nashville."

Coburn got the first fall in thirteen minutes with a half Nelson hold, and the second time it took him twenty-two minutes to pin the Italian. Considering that these men are heavy-weights, the bout was very fast and was exciting throughout. Both Coburn and Farraro mixed things up, and each broke out of several holds. After the first fall Farraro got several flying falls on his opponent, but was not able to hold Coburn long enough to get a decision. Farraro claimed, however, that he should have been awarded a fall, and after the bout he challenged Coburn for another match to take place within the next two weeks. Both men showed some clever wrestling, and the mat fans were kept at a high pitch of excitement throughout the bout. There was a fair crowd on hand, and they seemed to be quite enthusiastic.

REAL ESTATE MARKET

Record of Realty Transactions in the City and Parish.

Real estate transfers furnished by the Caddo Abstract Co. Ltd., 517 Marshall street, opposite court house. J. D. Enbank, president; F. A. Leonard, vice president; Sam W. Mason, secretary; D. P. Enbank, treasurer.

John Gayles to W. L. Gilmer, south half of south half of southwest quarter and south half of north half of south half of southwest quarter section 17-16-14; \$700.

Mrs. Ida Balling et al by sheriff to W. E. Noel, Jr. et al, 107 acres in northeast quarter section 18-21-14; \$2550.

W. F. Thoman to H. E. Holzer, contract to erect a two-story brick building on part of lot 6 block 53; \$3500.

Allen-Wadley Lumber Co. to R. E. Brooks, lots 8, 9, 10 Ward Lands; \$4000.

Richard Coleman to Michael Riely, 100 acres in sections 16 and 17-17-15; \$600.

S. H. and H. R. Hood to J. F. Strayhan, lot 41 Belser; \$1500.

R. D. Meade to Busch-Everett Co., north half of northeast quarter section 20-22-15; \$1600.

M. O. Stokes to Busch-Everett Co., north half of northwest quarter section 21-22-15; \$1120 and assumption of mortgages.

J. G. Hester to H. C. Brewster et al, southwest quarter of southeast quarter section 5-18-14; \$700.

J. G. Hester to Busch-Everett Co., southeast quarter of northeast quarter section 16-21-15; \$775.

Otto J. Gutting to W. E. Taylor, lot 28 block B, Oil City; \$300.

ST. MARKS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Jos. H. Spearing, rector—Services today as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 5 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Special meeting of Parish Aid Society Monday in guild room at 4 p.m. Regular meeting of St. Mark's Guild Monday in guild room at 4 p.m. Bishop Bratton of Mississippi is expected to administer the rite of confirmation on Ash Wednesday and the rector would be pleased to hear of those who contemplate being confirmed. Everybody cordially invited to all services. All seats free.

THE C. G. MORRIS CASE

The Prohibition Law Sustained by Judge Bell—A Wholesaler Can Not Sell Intoxicants in Prohibition Territory.

In a lengthy opinion rendered yesterday covering an exhaustive review of the law and the authorities, Judge T. F. Bell has declared that a wholesaler of intoxicants can not sell in a territory in which the law proscribes the sale of whiskey, beer, liquors or intoxicants.

The contention of Morris was that as a wholesaler he could sell. But to whom? If he sells, he must sell to one who buys for the purpose of retail, but as the law is construed by Judge Bell, he can not sell at all.

This may be regarded as an extreme view by the class who do not favor prohibition, but such was the intent and the purpose of the ordinances adopted and promulgated by the Police Jury of Caddo Parish and ratified by a majority of the voters participating in the election.

To maintain that a wholesaler could sell, in sealed packages, in quantities limited to the minimum fixed by the revenue law, would be equal to a defeat of the intent of the law, as it would encourage such traffic in contempt of the law which is designed to prohibit such sales.

The counsel for Morris gave notice of bills of exception and of such legal proceedings as are in order in such matters.

The proceedings in Judge Bell's court was on a motion to quash the affidavit against Morris, convicted in Judge Fullilove's court for breaking the prohibition law by wholesaling liquor, etc. The motion was overruled.

THE DEAL-HODGE CASE

It Is Reinstated for Trial by the Court. Notice of Mandamus Given.

At the session of the District Court held yesterday, Judge Murf in a written opinion admitted that he was in error in holding in the Deal-Hodge case that the issue had to be tried under a certain election statute as provided in the Revised Statutes, which the Supreme Court construed to have been repealed. Judge Murf reinstated the case but held that since the plaintiff, Deal, had not seasonably filed his notice for trial by jury, the case would have to be tried without a jury.

In excepting to this opinion the plaintiff's attorneys gave notice that they would appeal to the Supreme Court to review this court's decision and would ask the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the court to order a jury for the trial of the case.

This is the substance of a lengthy opinion and leaves the case practically as it was before the ruling of Judge Murf.

A JAIL SENTENCE

J. D. Robertson Convicted Of Keeping a Disorderly House.

J. D. Robertson, an aged man, well known in Shreveport, has been convicted of keeping a disorderly house. He must pay the fine of \$100 imposed by Judge Fullilove or go to jail for ten days.

There has been heard much expressions of sympathy for the old man, but the kind of sympathy he will appreciate more than kind words is the price of the fine, \$100. He was caught "dead to rights," and the testimony necessary to convict was produced by the police. But there are others.

DEATH OF MRS. O. C. HEARNE

Died at Longwood, La., January 29, 1909, at her son's home, P. C. Hearne, Mrs. O. C. Hearne, aged 80 years, 9 months and 11 days. She was truly a mother in Israel, having spent the greater part of her long and useful life near the town of Mooringsport, where her body now rests. She leaves three children, Mr. E. C. Hearne and Mrs. Clara Rhodes of Texarkana, and P. C. Hearne of Longwood, La., where she made her home. At the age of twenty years she was married to Mr. E. T. Hearne, who preceded her to the grave some forty years. At an early age she united with the Methodist church, and lived a consistent Christian life, and died in the triumph of a living faith. In her death the church loses one of its best members, the community a true and beloved character, and to her children a spotless example. B. H. BICKHAM.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and sultry.

River: Arthur City, Texas, 6.4; White Cliffs, Ark., 4.0, a fall of 0.3; Fulton, Ark., 9.4, a fall of 0.1; Spring Bank, Ark., 6.1, a fall of 0.3; Shreveport, La., a rise of 0.2.

Weather forecast for Shreveport and vicinity: Colder Sunday.

River forecast: The change will be unimportant at Shreveport and points above during the next 48 hours.

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