

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOLUME XXIV

SHREVEPORT, LA., SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1913

NUMBER 99

**Henry Rose**  
moved to  
**Hamiter-Busbey Bldg.**  
Foot of Texas Street

## The Simplifying of Funeral Rites

The elimination of semi-barbarous customs and the adoption of more sensible and less costly methods is one of the features of the good service for which we have always stood.

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## National Bank

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**Commercial National Bank**  
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Capital \$ 500,000.00  
Surplus (earned) and  
profits 530,000.00  
Stockholders liability 500,000.00  
Total \$1,530,000.00

Shreveport's Largest Strongest Bank

In our Savings Department we al-  
low interest on Open Accounts at the  
rate of Four Per Cent per annum.

## COTTON MARKET

Office of The Caucasian,  
Shreveport, La., July 5, 1913.

**Shreveport Market.**  
The market reported unchanged.  
Receipts 4 bales.

Low middling 11  
Middling 11 3-4  
Good middling 12 1-8

## Shreveport Receipts

Stock on hand Sept. 1 1,287  
Received this day 4  
Rec'd previously 140,927 140,931

Total stock to date 142,219  
Shipments to date 138,908

Net stock on hand 3,310  
Same day last year 4,678

## Comparative Statement

	This yr	Last yr
Since yesterday	4	---
Same day last year	6	---
Thus far this week	4	---
Thus far last year	66	---
Since September 1	140,931	142,829
Net stock on hand	3,310	4,678

## Local Receipts.

	This week	1913	1912	1911
Saturday	0	0	0	0
Monday	0	51	0	0
Tuesday	0	10	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0
Thursday	4	5	0	0
Friday	---	13	---	---
Total	4	79	---	---

## LEE'S INVASION

THE FIRST DAY AT GETTYSBURG  
CORRECTING MISSTATEMENT.

## THE BATTLE HOW BEGUN

Lee Surprised When He Heard  
Hill's Guns—Unfortunate Delay  
Arising from a Message Advising  
That the Federals Were on the  
Road to York and Early Halted.

As there have been published several misstatements connected with the battle of Gettysburg in the syndicated articles obtained from Northern sources, the facts as recorded historically by Southern authors may be of general interest, especially as to the first day, July 1.

In one of these syndicated reports of the three days battle, Joe Wheeler and his cavalry are given prominence, whereas Wheeler was not in Pennsylvania, but was with the Army of Tennessee. Instead of Wheeler, it was Stuart, who may be listed with the

## Greatest Cavalrymen of Modern Times.

As already related in the Caucasian the battle of Gettysburg was a military accident. After the victory of Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson received his mortal wounds, Lee determined on a campaign of invasion. Preceding his march into Pennsylvania, Lee had suggested to President Davis the withdrawal of troops from the more southern States to reinforce his army and to threaten Washington and Baltimore, but this advice was unheeded. Lee had reasoned that the Confederacy would be the gainer from this concentration of scattered forces held in comparative inactivity to defend distant positions. Lee was not discouraged. He applied himself to his plan of campaign for the invasion of the North. He had reorganized his army into three corps, the first under Longstreet, the second under Ewell, who had lost a leg at the second Manassas and had returned from the hospital, and the third under A. P. Hill. With these three corps, with Stuart's cavalry corps of about 8,000 men, the artillery corps under Pendleton with about 200 cannon, Lee's army comprised about 80,000 men. Lee had planned his campaign with characteristic skill, but he felt the loss of the

## Matchless Jackson.

Lee's "right arm" as he called him. After Lee's maneuvering to the mystification of Hooker, who was relieved by Meade on June 17, the column of the Confederates was stretched from Culpepper in Virginia to Chambersburg in Pennsylvania. During the execution of Lee's strategy, Stuart had several serious encounters with the Federals in which he secured the advantage. As Lee entered Pennsylvania he issued an order instructing his army that "no private property shall be injured or destroyed" that was rigidly enforced.

On June 27 Lee issued from Chambersburg, Pa., a general order to his troops in which he declared: "It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we can not take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove vain."

According to Confederate History, on July 1, at 5 a. m., A. P. Hill, always ready and anxious for a fight, but so far as known without order from General Lee, sent two divisions of Heth and Pender towards Gettysburg, to discover, as Hill reported, "what was in my front." He soon found out, and

## Got the Worst of It.

Hill expected to find Buford's cavalry, but he met two of Meade's corps. Ewell in obedience to order was approaching Cashton when he received messengers from Hill calling for help. Ewell heeding this call turned toward Gettysburg and promptly moved into line of battle. The Federals were driven back in great confusion through the streets of Gettysburg.

On the morning of July 1, as Lee with Longstreet crossed the South Mountain, he heard with amazement the noise of battle that Hill had begun at Gettysburg. Lee's express orders had been to both Hill and Ewell that they should not bring on

the engagement until after the concentration of his army at Cashton; and now Hill was engaged with the enemy at the very beginning of the day eight miles away from Lee's defensive position. The enemy's strength had not been ascertained. In the afternoon Hill, who had resisted stubbornly and had inflicted great loss, again called for help which he received. From between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates with Jackson's men snatched victory from

## The Very Jaws of Defeat.

The Federals fought desperately but could not withstand the onslaught of the Confederates. Five thousand Federals were captured with many cannon. Lee was fired with the enthusiasm of his troops and sent word to Ewell: "Press these people and secure the hill if possible."

Here happened the unexpected. A message came to Early from Gen. William Smith whose brigade had been left as a rear guard on the road to York, north of Gettysburg, that a Federal force was advancing upon his rear from the direction of York. Early halted his advance movement and sent one of his best brigades under Gordon to assist Smith in meeting this movement in his rear, which was unfounded. With this delay of action the opportunity within General Lee's grasp was lost.

On the afternoon of the second day Meade, disheartened over the results and alarmed for the safety of his army, was ready to retreat. He called his chief subordinates in council and discussed with them the situation. Three of his corps had been badly beaten, 20,000 of his corps were missing, and he had but two of the corps that were intact. The conclusion was finally reached to remain another day and await Lee's assault. During the night

Walgreen, a Federal Scout, reached Meade's headquarters. He had waylaid a Confederate courier and captured his dispatches which were to Lee from Jefferson Davis in which he stated that it would be impossible to comply with Lee's suggestion to concentrate a force at Culpepper under Beauregard to threaten Washington as he feared an attack on Richmond. This information obtained from the Federal scout relieved Meade's apprehension and anxiety and kept him from retreating to the line of Pipe Creek and there halt to protect the approaches to Baltimore and Washington.

As already recorded, Lee retired at his pleasure from the field of Gettysburg. There have been written many versions of this campaign and battle by writers of the North which should not be accepted by Southern people. Indeed, the Southern cause, including the historical events which led to the war, is stated clearly in "Pollard's Lost Cause," in Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," and in "The History of the Confederacy" of recent date, in which is portrayed the record indisputable of which the sons and the daughters of every Confederate Veteran should have knowledge.

## WALTERS' APPEAL.

Attorneys Garland and Veazie Well Pleased with Developments.

The New Orleans States July 4: R. Lee Garland, district attorney of Opelousas, and E. P. Veazie, his assistant, left New Orleans Friday morning for home. They came down from the hearing of W. C. Walters' writ of habeas corpus Thursday and spent the night at the Monteleone Hotel. The attorneys were pleased over Judge Weathersby's ruling and expressed confidence that the Supreme Court would uphold it.

Witnesses for the Dunbars also returned home Friday morning by way of New Orleans. They were Mrs. L. McManus of Pineville, La.; A. B. Danton of Alexandria; Preston King and Frank Ansley of Opelousas. This party stayed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where C. P. Dunbar is stopping. Mr. Dunbar did not attend the hearing at Poplarville. He probably will leave for home today.

## Walters' Appeal.

A special to the States dated Jackson, Miss., July 4, says: Unofficial statements made at the capitol building this morning justify the assertion that the Supreme Court will not consider any petition for a special term of sitting in vacation to review the action of Judge Weathersby in denying the writ of habeas corpus to W. C. Walters' alleged kidnaping of the Dunbar child. There has never been a special

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The Greatest Bargain Giving Ever attempted by The Hearne Dry Goods Company. New and Special Values Every Day. Watch windows and Daily Newspapers for Unusual Values.

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sitting of the court during the vacation period to hear an appeal, civil or criminal, and the members of the bench are not in a mood to break precedents, even if the special hearing should be asked by both the State and defense. This means that the appeal will not be heard until fall.

## PERRY'S CENTENNIAL.

Celebrated with Appropriate Ceremonies—Corner Stone Laid for a Monument to the Naval Hero of the Great Lakes.

On July 4, the day of Independence, there was celebrated at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, the centennial of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British on Lake Erie. Every school boy and girl, presumably, has some knowledge of this historical event. It has been announced that the festival is to continue until October 5, with celebrations at Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Erie, Pa., and other lake ports, and Louisville, Ky.

The centennial era began at daybreak with a salute of a hundred guns. The principal feature of the day's celebrations was, of course, the laying of the corner stone of the memorial which is to be the permanent monument to Perry's victory. When completed, the memorial will consist of a doric column of granite 330 feet high and 45 feet in diameter, surmounted by a spectators gallery reached by elevators, above which will tower an immense tripod holding a beacon light flashing its rays heavenward, and visible for miles over Lake Erie.

This will be the highest monument in the world, excepting the Washington monument at the national capital, and the highest column without exception. It will cost approximately \$1,000,000, which is being contributed by the national government and the ten States affiliated in this centennial.

## River Forecast.

Red River: A stage of about or above 20 feet is indicated at Fulton within three to five days. An unimportant change is indicated at Shreveport for about 48 hours, preceding a rapid rise. Sulphur River: A stage of 15 to 20 feet is indicated at Finley within the next five days.

## A Compromise Suggested.

In the Caucasian issue of Sunday, June 29, there was published the report of the Co-operative Protective Association, in which it was stated that the Saturday closing at 6 p. m. had opposition from some merchants who had to keep open to meet the demand of their customers, mostly workmen.

Since then the Central Labor organization has endorsed the proposed early closing on Saturday night to which objection may be urged. As a compromise we would suggest the closing to be at 8:30 or 9 o'clock instead of as now, 10:30 and 11 o'clock and later.

## O. P. Ogilvie Real Estate.

One of the hustling real estate men of Shreveport is O. P. Ogilvie, who until recently has been engaged in the art typographical, which he relinquished owing to his health. Oscar Ogilvie is well and favorably known throughout this section of the State and is applying to real estate the same principle of careful attention which characterized his course and dealing in the past. He sells on commission and is always on the alert for the best trade. Parties having real estate to sell or buyers are advised to interview or solicit a call from Mr. Ogilvie, who is strictly reliable. His office is at No. 124 Miami street.

## General Joe Wheeler.

The Commoner July 4: The old comrades of the late Joe Wheeler are raising a fund for the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of the South's great cavalry leader, Gen. Joe Wheeler. "Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry" veterans have established headquarters at Atlanta and it is under their auspices that the funds are being raised. Those desiring to contribute should send their contribution to Col. J. S. Prather, Atlanta, Ga. General Wheeler was one of the world's greatest cavalry leaders. He served through the civil war and also made a splendid record during the Spanish-American war. He served his people in the American House of Representatives and wherever he was assigned to public duty he did his part well. All honor to his memory.

Good stationery is essential to the up-to-date merchant. Phone 1000.

## Important to Ginners

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