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FORTS ARE CARRIED.

Whole of Rihlung Mountain is Held by Mikado's Warrior's.

FIERCE ONSLAUGHT OF MEN.

Thousand Brave Islanders Went to Death in Taking Fort.

(The Japanese flag now floats over Port Arthur after a stubborn resistance of eleven months. The terms of surrender meet with Japan's approval, and will be given out in a day or two.)

The End at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—General Nogi reports that he has received a letter from General Stoessel relating to the surrender of Port Arthur.

The news that the Russian forces at Port Arthur have been reduced to such a strait that at last the heroic commander has been forced to propose surrender follows upon a month of reverses. The siege began almost with the firing of the first gun in the war, now nearly 11 months ago, and when perhaps the greatest stronghold in the world was garrisoned by 40,000 Russian soldiers, supported by a formidable squadron of modern battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until but a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison at latest accounts, had been reduced to about 15,000 men. On December 4, High (203-Metre) Hill, was captured by the Japanese. On December 19, the East Keekwan fort was taken by them and the Rihlung fort fell on December 29. From the hour of the fall of East Keekwan events seem to be hastening toward the culmination, for on December 31, Sungshu Mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers and only a few hours later the "H" fort, another strong position was captured.

The report that the non-combatants of Port Arthur had been accorded asylum behind Liao Tse Mountain may have been an indication that the Japanese commander foresaw that the surrender of the Russians within a very brief time was assured.

Headquarters of the Japanese army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 29.—Rihlung Fort was captured at 3 o'clock this morning with a thousand Japanese casualties. Seven dynamite mines exploded at 10 o'clock yesterday made breaches in the front wall through which a large body of Japanese troops charged under cover of a tremendous bombardment and captured the first line of light guns. A bitter fight resulted in the capture of the fort. The garrison numbering five hundred men escaped.

Tokio, Dec. 29.—After months of fighting, sapping and mining the Japanese forces finally occupied Rihlung mountain last night (Dec. 28).

A report received from headquarters of the third Japanese army before Port Arthur received here on Wednesday, Dec. 23 at midnight says:

"On Wednesday, Dec. 26 at 10 o'clock in the morning the left center column of our army, following some heavy explosions on the front parapet of Rihlung mountain charged and occupied the parapet under cover of smoke from the heavy guns. In the afternoon our occupation was practically assured. We charged and occupied the inner lines of heavy gun positions subsequently dislodging a remnant of the enemy's force stubbornly holding the gorge fort, which we occupied and captured the entire works."

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The war office points out that the occupation of Rihlung mountain at best only makes the Japanese masters of the terrace beyond the principal forts of Keekwan and still leaves the main line unbroken.

Tokio, Dec. 29.—Noon.—Manchurian army headquarters reporting today says:

"On Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Russians with heavy field guns bombarded the Shakra river railroad bridge in the neighborhood of the station, and the Russian guns at Tallentun shell-works attacked Hellintun at sunset in the same day, but were repulsed by the Japanese; at 8:30 o'clock on the same evening the Russian cavalry enveloped the Japanese pickets, who were reinforced and finally repulsed the enemy. The Japanese casualties were three men killed."

Mukden, Dec. 29.—Irrefutable evidence has been obtained at headquarters that the Japanese are not hiring Chinese bandits to operate on the Russian banks, but that they are enlisting Chinese under Japanese officers.

The Japanese are adopting cunning ex-

pedients to defeat the surprise attacks of the Russian scouts, from which they have suffered much. They covered the steep approaches of their trenches with water, which freezes, forms ice slides and makes the scouts slip and fall in confusion. In other places the Japanese scatter millet stalks over the approaches, the crackling of which gives them warning of the presence of Russian scouts.

General Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan, Dec. 29.—No change has taken place at the front of the second army. The Russians continued a daily bombardment firing at random and resulting in few casualties. The Japanese soldiers pick up fifteen centimeter shrapnel cases and with them made charcoal burners to heat the bomb proofs. Occasional collisions take place between patrols, the Russians always retreating. Both sides seem satisfied to remain in the trenches.

Lieutenant General Sir William Nicholson, director general of military intelligence of British war, who was attached to the Japanese army, left here yesterday on his way to England.

London, Dec. 30.—Baron Hayashi has received the following supplementary report from Tokio on the capture of Ehrungshan Fort. "Our occupation of Ehrungshan Fort was completely assumed on the night of December 28. We captured among other things four large calibre guns, seven smaller calibre, 37 millimetre and two machine guns."

Tokio, Dec. 30.—Admiral Togo, the hero of Port Arthur, and Admiral Kamimura, who distinguished himself by his good work against the Vladivostok fleet, accompanied by their staffs arrived at Tokio this morning and proceeded to the palace to make reports to the emperor. They were given a hearty reception by the populace.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—Three Russians were captured in the taking of Ehrungshan Fort. It was stated that the defenders numbered about 500 besides some sailors. A majority of the defenders, they say, were killed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—Lieut. Gen. Stakharoff reports the capture of a Japanese patrol at San Yazon.

PRESIDENT POLICE GUARD.

Greater Precautions Than Ever to Protect Mr. Roosevelt in Public.

The detail of police at the White House has been increased, and new precautions are being taken to protect President Roosevelt as he starts out on his regular afternoon drive, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World. A bicycle policeman has been added to the regular squad. He does nothing but ride up and down the block in front of the White House. He is there ostensibly to keep traffic moving and prevent the gathering of crowds which might interfere with the president's departure. He rides slowly and keeps a close watch on passing pedestrians and carriages.

The president always leaves the White House for his outing in the country between 4:30 and 4:45. He rides, usually in an open carriage, to the suburbs, where he either mounts his horse, which is waiting for him, or begins his walk.

As soon as the carriage enters the grounds of the White House sergeant and two of his men take up their position at the west gate, through which the president leaves under the new rule. They are joined by the bicycle policeman stationed in front of the White House, and they all stay at the gate until the president drives out. Two policemen, two secret service men and the two bicycle policemen who always follow close behind the president when he drives out are on guard at the front door of the White House when Mr. Roosevelt enters his carriage.

No reason is assigned for the new precautions. The police intimate that the order came from the White House, and at the White House it is said that the responsibility is with the police. The only effect of the guard at the gate is to draw a crowd which never assembled there before, as it was not known when the president would leave or by which gate. Now the appearance of the sergeant and three policemen is a signal that the president is coming and a crowd quickly gathers to wait for him.

The new arrangement makes the protection of the president about as complete as it would be without constantly surrounding him with a troop of cavalry. When he leaves his carriage to go riding, a mounted orderly, who is the crack shot of the army, is close behind him all the time. If he walks, a secret service man is at his heels.

HARAKIRI IN JAPAN.

How the Ceremonial Self Destruction Was Performed.

METHOD FOR A DAIMIO

Etiquette Observed When Feudal Baron or Samurai of Very High Rank Had to Dispatch Himself.

Literally harakiri is "belly cutting," and this is the expression in common use, but kappuku, or more usually seppuku, is the word employed by persons of refinement, the actual meaning, however, being the same as harakiri, says Baron Suyematsu in Nineteenth Century. Suppuku and kappuku are expressions coined from Chinese. Seppuku was not only a mode of self dispatch, but was prescribed as a form of capital punishment for all of samurai rank. No samurai was ever to be beheaded or hanged.

Naturally under such conditions the act of seppuku came to be invested with much formality, and cases in which the most elaborate etiquette had to be strictly observed were those when a daimio—i. e., a feudal baron or samurai of particularly high standing—was called upon by the proper authorities to dispatch himself in this way in explanation of some political offense. A special commissioner was then sent from the proper quarters to witness the due execution of the sentence, and a kai-shaku-nin was chosen to assist the principal in slitting himself of the burden of life. This person was selected by the condemned from the circle of his own immediate relatives, friends or retainers, and the kai-shaku-nin's office was an honorable one, inasmuch as he was thereby privileged to render a last service to his comrade or chief.

There was always a special apartment or pavilion prepared in which the ceremony had to take place, a particular dress, designed for use only on these melancholy occasions, had to be worn, and the dagger or short sword was invariably placed before the seat of the condemned on a clean white tray, raised on legs, termed sambo, which in the ordinary way is a kind of wooden stand used for keeping sacrifices offered to the gods or for some similar solemn purposes.

The actual cutting open of the body was not essential, a trifling in a horizontal line six or seven inches or rarely in two lines crossing each other—the more superficial the better, as proof of a light and skillful touch—being ordinarily made, followed by a deep cut in the throat. As a rule, however, immediately after making the incision in the abdomen the condemned made a slight movement of his disengaged left hand and stretched his neck forward as signs to the kai-shaku-nin to do his office, perceiving which, the latter, who stood by with his sword ready poised, instantly struck off his principal's head.

In Japan there is no need to speak directly of either harakiri or seppuku, as the euphemism ku suo-go-bu is often employed—literally nine inches and a half, which was the proper length of the dagger to be used on these occasions. The weapon was always wrapped in some sheets of pure white paper, only the extreme point being exposed, and it was correct to hold it when making an incision in the right hand, not by the handle, but by the middle of the paper wrapped blade. How to sit, how to bow to the spectators when about to commence the awful task, how to unfold reverently the part of the clothing which covers the upper part of the body, how to wrap the dagger and how to make the requisite signal to the kai-shaku-nin were all matters on which the utmost nicety was enjoined and were part of the instruction which every samurai was obliged to receive from the master of military ceremonies. Harakiri, indeed, was to the samurai a matter involving an appalling amount of ceremony.

The Dead Man to Blame.

Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 29.—Deputy Coroner Holt held an inquest last night at Arlington over the body of George McAllister, who was shot by Arthur Leister in the card room of the Appalache Cotton Mill yesterday afternoon. Seven witnesses were examined and the consensus of their testimony shows that the dead man was advancing on Leister when the latter fired three times, the bullets producing the wounds which resulted in the death of McAllister. The trouble has its origin in the discharge of a member of McAllister's family from the mill in which Leister was one of the inside bosses. Both men were at their places of work when the tragedy occurred.

One of the largest realty deals transacted here in some years took place today when the Mills property, on East Main street, was sold to A. C. Cannon for the sum of \$25,000. The purchaser immediately divided the land into four tracts each, with the exception of one which Mr. Cannon retained for himself, was immediately resold.

Training Children.

In Proverbs 20:6, Solomon says: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is as true today as it was in the days of Solomon. If a child is properly trained there is not much danger of it going astray when it becomes a man or woman. On the other hand, the reason that so many boys and girls go wrong when they leave home is because of the poor training which they received as children. They may have received a good education and be proficient in music and all the arts, but if they have not received the training which has made them Christians, then they have not been trained in the way that they should go. Some will ask how this training is to be accomplished. In the first place, if we want to teach anything it is necessary for us to know it ourselves. If we want our children to become Christians we must first become Christians ourselves. We cannot ask a child to do something which we do not do, and this is where a great many people make a mistake. They think that by sending their children to church and Sunday school they are doing all that is necessary for their proper training, while they themselves stay at home and read the newspaper, or perhaps attend to their worldly duties. You cannot do this. There are two ways of training or teaching—one is by precept, and one by example, and these two go hand in hand. "You cannot teach by the first and leave out the last. Many of the young people of our land are ruined by this very thing. Parents are anxious that their children should grow up to be good Christian men and women but they very often do not set the proper example. The father is anxious that his boy should not smoke or drink, yet he is not willing to give up these things himself. He labors under the idea that he can smoke his cigar and drink his glass occasionally and his boy never know it, but remember this, "Be sure your sin will find you out."

Mothers are anxious to have their daughters well trained, yet many times the example set before them is anything but what it should be. Some mothers will not allow their daughters to go to ball or party where there is dancing, yet they themselves will go to questionable places and think their children do not know it. This is not as it should be. "Be not deceived, whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." There is another thing which is very harmful to the training of boys and girls on the farm. This is the long hours spent at work and the little time left for amusement. While I believe in boys and girls learning to work, yet it is not a good thing to confine them to long hours and no holidays. I believe that the long hours and hard work which many boys and girls are compelled to do is doing more to send them from the farms into the towns than anything else. There is no reason why the hours on the farm should be any longer than those in the shops, except perhaps a few weeks in harvest, and then there can be enough holidays given to offset this. Young people do not like to be confined too much, and if they see that the farm is nothing but a place of drudgery, they are going to get off of it and go where they will have more time to themselves. There is no reason why the farm home should not be the most pleasant one on earth, if the parents will only take more time with their families, and not leave their training to Sunday school and district school teachers.—J. Allen.

Be Careful of Your Carriage.

Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy; walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like failures we often see loitering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices, wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged, or that you are already falling to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of His power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity; he is the man who does things.

You cannot aspire, or accomplish a great thing or noble thing so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward, to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semi-horizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk.

BRITISH OPINION

As Considered by the Monroe Doctrine.

A NAVAL ALLIANCE PREMATURE.

The Spectator Considers it Wholly Justifiable in View of Position of the United States.

London, Dec. 31.—The Spectator, commenting on a recent speech of Ex-Secretary of War Root, says that the speeches of a man who may in the near future be president of the United States and who at any rate may be regarded as the inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, are always worthy of Great Britain's attention. After summarizing Mr. Root's utterances on the Monroe doctrine the Spectator says: "On his interpretation the doctrine must seem to be wholly justifiable to anybody reflecting for a moment on the position of the United States."

The Spectator emphasizes the point that, properly regarded, the doctrine is as much a principle of British as of American foreign policy, though Canada has shown a dislike to it when stated in the extreme form. It wishes for a formal diplomatic recognition of the doctrine in order to prevent an undue extension thereof in hands less wise than those of President Roosevelt and to secure the consent of Europe to what is a guarantee of tranquility. It thinks the United States should embody the provisions of the doctrine in a diplomatic note to the powers, which would undoubtedly be accepted by Great Britain, and it considers the time peculiarly suitable for such action.

The Spectator concludes its article with a reference to the recent editorial in the New York Sun on a naval alliance between Great Britain and the United States, saying that the Sun in the past has not been remarkable for any Anglo-phili tendencies. It welcomes the Sun's proposal as a sincere if not a friendly recognition of the fact that the interests of both nations are closely allied, but decides that the proposal is premature. It says that if the United States wants to secure the world's acquiescence to the Monroe doctrine she must show herself as a great naval power absolutely and not merely in an alliance. She must show herself fit for police duties, otherwise her claims will not be respected. Some day a defensive alliance may be possible and desirable for both countries. Meantime race feeling is as strong as any formal alliance.

The Spectator believes that in any serious war with a European coalition Great Britain would be found on the side of the United States.

AMBUSHED IN PHILIPPINES.

Lieutenant Abbott and 37 Native Scouts Slain on the Island of Samar.

Manila, Dec. 23.—The Pulanes have ambushed and killed at Dolores, on the island of Samar, a lieutenant and 37 enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Company of native scouts. Two thousand Pulanes, it is reported, threatened the town of Dolores, Lieutenant Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent him.

Washington, Dec.—First Lieutenant George F. Abbott, who commands the Thirty-eighth Company of Philippine Scouts, which was ambushed by natives at Dolores, Samar, and one lieutenant and 37 enlisted men killed, was a corporal in the Ninth United States Infantry in the fight at Tien Tsin, China, during the Boxer troubles. Officers in Washington familiar with his record say that he distinguished himself in that engagement by seizing the colors when the color bearer fell and holding them in the line. No advice regarding the ambushade have yet reached the War Department.

A Beautiful Sermon.

A preacher in Kansas the other day delivered a brief but very beautiful funeral sermon. Here it is: "A word to you all. Post mortem praises are in the air. People stoop to kiss their dead who never stoop to kiss their living; they hover over open caskets in hysterical sobs but fail to throw their arms around their loved ones who are fighting the stern battles of life. A word of cheer to the struggling soul in life is worth more than the roses of Christendom piled high on casket covers. The dead cannot smell the flowers, but the living can; scatter them broadcast in their pathway, therefore, and pluck out the thorns before it is too late."

THE EMPTY STOCKING.

She leans her head upon her arms,
And weeps as though her heart would break;
Her soul is filled with strange alarms,
That might a stronger spirit shake.
With pain that hardly can be borne
Her trusting little heart is torn,
So great her childish grief, because,
She finds no gift from Santa Claus.

The world is full of light and cheer,
And merrily the bells resound;
The happiest day of all the year
Has come, and yet no joy is found
In this small heart. Behold there lies
The empty stocking. Childish cries
Betoken depths of childish woe
That older hearts may never know.

The empty stocking! On the bed
It lies, a limp and shadeless thing,
Intended to embrace instead,
The gifts that Santa Claus would bring.
Oh, symbol of the hopes of men,
Who strive and hope and strive again,
To this poor little child in sorrow's power,
What must it mean at such an hour?

The empty stocking! All the years
And all the joys that yet may be
Cannot dry up those galling tears
Nor sweeten that bad memory.
Forgotten! 'Tis a bitter word.
By it this childish heart is stirred,
And thus how soon 'tis taught to know
How pitiless is human woe.

A few days ago this little poem in behalf of the little ones came out in a St. Louis paper, and the appeal made for children whose parent were unable to contribute as much as a toy to gladden their simple lives was touching indeed.

There also appeared a cut representing a little girl who had just awakened from a slumber of beautiful dreams of fairyland in which all was candy and dolls and playthings, to search with childish eagerness and hopes her stocking, and found it—empty!

Such disappointment, such grief, such sadness and such blighted hopes none of us know who never experienced it. Nowhere in this broad land, where prosperity beams from every honorable industry, where comparatively few people are out of employment and where abundant harvests are bringing good returns, should a single child know the sorrows of an empty stocking on this approaching Christmas.

There are, no doubt, children living in Henderson county whose parents are too poor to provide the actual necessities of life, and not a cent can they contribute to luxuries. In that case their duties are shifted to us. We owe it to them. Can you adjust the matter in a way that you feel exactly right if a little boy or girl has to go another year without a wagon or doll just because its parents couldn't possibly afford the price? It is an honorable and honest debt and we ought to pay it. That crime which comes from poverty is largely due to the craving for something beautiful, and if it is denied from year to year, the desire becomes a ruling passion and theft is the natural result.

Somebody once said that boys and girls pretty bad sometimes, but that they were the only material out of which we can make men and women. Any toy that furnishes harmless amusement will aid a new soul to grow beautiful, and after all the price of prosperity is charity to the poor, especially that charity which helps a child to spend its time as it should spend it. It pays society to be good to children that they may grow up to be polite men and sweet women, full of high ideals and noble sentiment. But the greatest profit is the simple unaffected joy of the child when it receives a gift from the saint of all children, toys wrapped in the mystic spirit of Christmas. And even if it is denied us to see and hear the expression of the remembered child's joy, the consciousness that we have prevented such sorrow as is told in rhyme above ought to be profit enough for any man.

N. B. Hugans,
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.
December 22nd, 1905.

Rural Policeman Killed.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1.—Rural Policeman S. E. Cole, of Belmont park, a suburb of this city, was shot and killed by a negro named Will Springs, near a negro church. H. B. Nabors, a machinist, and Cole's son-in-law, was shot, but the extent of his injury is not yet known. Springs became engaged in a quarrel with another negro who went for the officer. The latter drew his pistol and ordered the negro's hands up. Springs put up one hand and with the other drew his pistol and fired on Nabors, who fell. He then shot Cole through the neck, the officer dying in three minutes. Nabors regained consciousness in a few moments and fired on the negro, who first fell and then regained his feet and escaped. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit of the negroes. Early capture is expected.

We all believe in inter molecular space; in the infinite divisibility of matter, and in the simple life, but we make no claim to understanding them.