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GREAT GEORGIA DAY

Empire Southern State Takes Jamestown By Storm

PRESIDENT PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Georgia Day and the Opening of Biltmore Hotel, Occasion of President's Second Visit to Exposition, a Gala Day at Jamestown.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Tuesday was Georgia Day at the Jamestown Exposition, President Roosevelt was present and made the principal address. The day was a very successful one, immense crowds being present. The naval review of men-of-war in Hampton Roads and the reception of the commanders of American and foreign vessels which preceded the President's arrival at the grounds, and the military review on Lee Parade following the President's morning address, were the same as on the opening day, with the exception of some slight difference in the personnel of the participants.

It was a distinguished party that reviewed the assembled vessels from the Mayflower. Immediately upon the arrival of that vessel the party of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf was transferred from the Dolphin. The others to join the President were Gov. J. M. Terrell, of Georgia, and W. N. Mitchell, of the Georgia State commission.

President Roosevelt was introduced by N. W. Mitchell, president of the Georgia Day commission, in a speech of tribute.

President Roosevelt on being introduced, said in part:

I can not express how deeply touched I am at the action of the State of Georgia, my mother's State, the State from which I draw half the blood in my veins, in erecting as the Georgia State House at the Jamestown Exposition a replica of my grandfather's house at Roswell, Ga.; the house in which my mother passed her youth and where she was married to my father. It is an act of gracious courtesy and consideration which I very deeply appreciate; and through the governor and other representatives of Georgia I desire from my heart to thank all her citizens. Georgia's history is unique, for she alone among the original thirteen colonies and the subsequent new States added thereto, was founded with a consciously benevolent purpose, with the deliberate intent to benefit mankind by upbuilding a commonwealth along carefully planned lines of social, political, religious liberty and justice. Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, was a true apostle of philanthropy and of equality of opportunity for all. His set purpose was to found a State the gates of which should be open to the oppressed of every land and creed, and closed to every form of political, religious, or industrial bondage or persecution. This colony welcomed alike those who fled from political or social tyranny, and those, whether Christian or Jew, who sought liberty for conscience's sake. It was a high and honorable beginning; and I am proud, indeed, of my Georgia ancestry, and of the fact that my grandfather's grandfather, Archibald Bulloch, was the first governor, or as the title then went, President of the new State, when the Continental Congress of which he was also a member, declared that the Thirteen States had become a new and independent nation. Since then Georgia has grown at a rate even more astounding than the rate of growth of the nation as a whole; her sons have stood high in every field of activity, intellectual or physical, and rapid though her progress has been in the past, it bids fair to be even greater in the wonderful new century which has now fairly opened.

Perhaps the very fact that I am half Southern and half Northern in blood, and that for many years I was brought into peculiarly close association with the life of the great West, makes it natural for me to feel with intensity the strong sense of kinship with every portion of our great common country, which should be the birthright of every true American. Since I have been President I have visited every State and Territory within the borders of the Union save such as can only be reached by sea. I have traveled from the Atlan-

tic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. I have spoken at country fairs, to colleges, to commercial and business organizations, to associations of professional men, to labor organizations, to men of every creed and parentage. The thing that has struck me most has been the essential oneness, the essential unity of our people.

In the fundamentals I have found American citizens to be just about the same everywhere.

Not only is this true as between one community and another, but it is just as true between one class of our citizens and another. Now and then we meet well-meaning people who have a genuine horror and dread of all rich men and think of them as being set apart by peculiar vice and iniquity. Now and then we meet equally well-meaning rich men who have an equally irrational dread of those whom they style "labor leaders." In each case I think the hostility is in large part due to a want of sympathy caused by complete ignorance of the men who arouse such distrust of anger. As a matter of fact, if we take a given number of wage-workers, we find that in their essential human nature they are all alike. In each group we find men as wise and as foolish, as good and as bad as in the other group. Such being the case it is certainly well that, so far as possible, when the men of a given group, as a whole, act in a way that we deem contrary to the public interest, we should treat the action as a wrong to be remedied rather than as a wrong to be avenged. We ought not to tolerate wrong.

During the last quarter of a century this nation has made astonishing strides in material progress, and no other section has this progress been more noteworthy than in the South. While her agriculture has grown faster than ever before, there has also been a new growth of her manufacturing industries—indeed, there has been growth of every kind. But of course there is ample room for further growth. The South will be all the better for new immigrants of the right type, and I hope to see steamship lines carrying such immigrants established at ports like Savannah and Charleston, just as I hope to see ports like New Orleans connected by lines of steamers with the South American continent, the continent with which our relations should grow ever closer and naturally more advantageous. In the South, as everywhere through the Union we need to see a good education given free to all children, no matter what may be their race or color.

It is a matter for congratulation that there is such a steady increase of interest in the Southern States in everything pertaining to children. This has already markedly shown itself, and I hope will still more markedly show itself in the future, in warring against the evil of child labor in factories. The factory is a very poor place indeed for a child; indeed, personally I think the factory a poor place for a woman—certainly for a married woman, or for an unmarried woman for more than a very few years. In any community organized on really healthy lines the average woman will have quite enough to do in her own home, whether she is rich or poor; and nowhere else can she do work of such value to the nation as a whole—and by work, I mean her housework, her work as housewife and mother, and not so-called "home industries."

As regards children it is essential to look after their physical as their mental training. We cannot afford to let children grow up ignorant; and if they are sent to school they cannot, while young, also work hard outside without detriment, physical, mental, and moral.

Following these practical thoughts the President went at some length into the question of railroads in their relation to the public. He declared that the railroads were showing great unwisdom in fighting all legislation looking to their proper regulation. The speech was a good one and was attentively listened to.

The event closed with a fine military and naval display.

Temporary Injunction Issued.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Judge Patten in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals granted a temporary injunction, restraining the Georgia railroad commission from putting in to effect a reduction of 10 per cent. in the freight rates of the Seaboard Air Line until a final hearing on June 27. On May 10 the commission issued a circular changing the Seaboard from class C to class B, reducing its rate 10 per cent., effective in 30 days.

A president of the "Roosevelt type" would be all right, but the caution of the New York Commercial is that Mr. Roosevelt should be careful to preserve the type that the public has in mind.

The north pole there it stands, protected by the ice trust, announces the Boston Transcript.

FINE HOTEL DESTROYED

The Princess Anne at Virginia Beach, One of the Handsomest Resort Hotels Along Middle Atlantic Seaboard, Burned to Ground Entailing Loss of \$185,000.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The famous Princess Anne Hotel at Virginia Beach, Va., built 25 years ago and one of the handsomest summer resort hotels along the middle Atlantic seaboard, was destroyed by fire which had its origin early Tuesday in the kitchen, supposedly from a defective flue. In two hours the entire hotel building together with the Norfolk & Southern depot, the bowling alley, hotel laundry, engine house, the office of the Virginia Beach Developing Company and all the board walk in front of the hotel had been wiped away. There were 110 persons, guests and employes in the hotel. All are thought to have escaped with the exception of Emma Clark, a negro chambermaid, John Eaton, the white steward, and an unknown special guest of Manager Mitchell.

That a score or more of persons were not lost is attributed to the great heroism of Carl Boehsem, a young sergeant with the Richmond Light Infantry Blue's, who, rushing from room to room, awakening the sleeping occupants, many of whom barely escaped in their night clothes. Boehsem finally fell exhausted and had to be borne from the burning building. The loss on the building is \$185,000 with only \$83,000 insurance. Manager A. C. Mitchell, of Asheville, N. C., had no insurance. The hotel safe, in which the heavy receipts of the day and thousands of dollars worth of valuables placed therein by guests for safe keeping, was not locked and its entire contents were lost when the building collapsed. A large number of prominent people from different parts of the country took refuge in cottages nearby.

Yellow Journalism Attacked.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The Jamestown exposition is a "harbinger of peace and not of war," was the subject of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, who made the principal address before the Woman's National Press Association. The features of Mrs. Lockwood's address were her denunciation of yellow journalism and appeal for universal peace. Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, president of the Woman's Press Association of Texas, urged members become energetic in efforts to suppress the great evil of today. Mrs. E. E. Moffatt, of Raleigh, N. C., spoke briefly for the North Carolina Association.

Judge Alex. S. Erwin Dead.

Athens, Ga., Special.—Judge Alexander S. Erwin, of this city died at his home Saturday. His death was caused by an attack of acute indigestion followed by heart failure. Judge Erwin was 64 years old. He has served as judge of the Superior Court for the western circuit, and as a member of the Georgia railroad commission and at the time of his death was counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. Judge Erwin was during the war a captain in Phillip's Legion and on the battlefield of Gettysburg went further than any Confederate soldier, thus reaching the high water mark of the Confederacy.

RACE ROIT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Three Negroes Killed and Four White Men Wounded in Clash Near Yazoo City.

Yazoo City, Miss., Special.—In a race clash near this place late Saturday three negroes were killed, four white men were wounded and two negroes were severely whipped.

James King Hanged for Murder.

Roxanoke, Va., Special.—James King was hanged at Pearisburg, Giles county, Va., Friday for the murder of Charles B. Early last September. Early was foreman of track construction on the Norfolk & Western Railway and ordered King away from a gang. King left but returned later armed with a revolver and shot Early dead.

Wanted For Double Murder.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—John McPherson, white, wanted here for the murder of Grant Smith and Deputy Sheriff Walker, was arrested near Badford, Va., according to information received by Chief of Police Chandler. Smith was killed in a house of ill fame on the night of July 6, 1906, and in trying to arrest McPherson, the deputy was killed by the young desperado. McPherson's father was with him when both tragedies were enacted and is now under sentence of 10 years for complicity in the killing of the deputy sheriff.

Freed of Murder Charge.

Denville, Va., Special.—The four young white men and boys charged with the murder of Ellen Elliott, a negro woman who was killed while masquerading in male attire on the suburbs of the city on the night of April 20, have been freed. The case against John Talbot, Oscar Neatherly and Tom Walker were nullified by Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas Hamlin.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Items of Interest Gleaned From Various Sections

FROM MOUNTAIN TO SEASHORE

Minor Occurrences of the Week of Interest to Tar Heels Told in Paragraphs.

Directors' Meeting.

Morganton, Special.—The board of directors of the Deaf and Dumb School met here this week for the election of officers and teachers for the ensuing year. There are a number of changes. Capt. George L. Phifer, the popular steward since the establishment of the school, retired, to be succeeded by Mr. J. R. Clodfelter. Captain Phifer was not an applicant for the position, there having been some understanding last year that he would not stand for reelection, owing to ill health. His health having improved during the past year, his friends hoped that the board might see fit to re-elect him. Mr. Richard Beger, of Morganton, was placed in nomination for the position of steward. Mr. Clodfelter has been connected with the school before in the capacity of stenographer.

Misses Clark, of North Carolina; Taylor, of Texas; Kellogg, of Indiana; Conn, of Mississippi, and Talliferro, of Virginia, were elected to take the places of Misses Orr and Murphy, discharged; Mrs. Smith, Misses Bryan and McNamar, resigned, and Miss Ball, deceased.

The office of chaplain was abolished, but upon application was re-established and Prof. David Tillinghast retained in the position.

Mame Massey Convicted.

Charlotte, Special.—Mame Massey, the large and muscular negress who has been on trial, charged with the killing of her husband, Dave, or Demps Massey, last December, was convicted before Judge Ward and sentenced to five years in the State prison. She was tried seven months ago but the jury could not agree on a verdict. The State made out a better case than it did before. Former Recorder Shannhouse worked up the evidence and did it exceptionally well. Many points that were not made in the first trial were brought out this time. Messrs. McNinch and Kirkpatrick, who represented the defendant, made a strong fight for their client but did not let her go on the stand to testify; they did not believe that the prosecution had made out its case. Yesterday, when the verdict of guilt, followed by the sentence of the court came, those friends of the negress who had stood by her from the first to the eventful hour, appealed to Judge Ward and begged him to change the sentence so that Alderman P. M. Cave, the woman's employer, could hire her and not let her go to jail. The sentence was later changed to two years at hard labor, the woman to be hired out to her former employer, Mr. Cave.

Poul Play Suspected.

Hope Mills, Special.—Mr. Malcolm Morrison, one of the oldest citizens of Hope Mills, disappeared last Tuesday and was heard from no more until Thursday afternoon, when a searching party found the body about half a mile from town dead. When last seen he was on the Aberdeen Railway, going in the direction of Aberdeen. His body was about 100 yards from the railroad track. It was for many years head machinist for the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company. There seems to be some suspicion as to his death and the coroner held an inquest.

A Mass-Meeting Called.

Salisbury, Special.—The Law and Order League organized Sunday and designed to make war upon the patent vice of the city, has issued a call for a mass-meeting Sunday when some speaker will make an address on it. At the Tuesday evening meeting W. F. Snider was chosen president, P. S. Carlton, vice president, and J. J. Stewart, secretary.

A New Bank For Hamlet.

Hamlet, Special.—Monday night about 30 of the business men of the town met in the office of the Hamlet Grocery Company and launched a second bank for the town. The meeting was very enthusiastic and all present were of the same mind, that another bank was needed. It was decided to organize at once, and build a home for the new institution. The new bank will be called the People's Bank, and will begin business on a paid-up capital of \$15,000.

Stretched His Own Rope.

Burlington, Special.—Mr. Albert Walker, a prominent citizen of the southern part of Caswell county, committed suicide at his home Tuesday by tying a rope to the rafters of his barn and around his neck and dropping from the loft. No direct cause for the rash act is given, though it is said that he has on several occasions when worried threatened to end his life.

WEATHER THE PAST WEEK

Official Report on the Weather Conditions for the Week Ending Monday, June 10.

The North Carolina section of the weather and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin of weather conditions for the past week:

Temperature.—The past week was warmer than the preceding, but the temperature still averaged 3 degrees below normal. As a rule the days were warm, but the nights were unfavorably cool especially in the first half of the week. The coldest weather was on the 4th and 6th, on the latter date the minimum temperatures fell below 50 degrees at many places in all districts. The maximum temperatures were low for the season, in no case was a maximum temperature of 90 degrees reported for the week. The highest maximum temperature was 89 degrees in Greene county on the 5th and in Robeson county on the 6th.

Precipitation.—Light showers fell at many places on the 5th and 6th, and on the 8th moderate rains were general. On the 5th and 8th hail fell in places but no considerable damage was reported except in Pender county where the hail storm was quite severe. The precipitation for the State averaged considerably below the normal.

Information was received by late reports that considerable damage was done on June 1st by severe hail and rain storms in the southern portion of Robeson county and the western portion of Wilson county.

Sunshine and Cloudiness.—The amount of sunshine was much below the usual amount in all districts. There was some cloudiness almost every day, but particularly in the first and last parts of the week.—A. H. Thiessen, Section Director.

Spartanburg Men Buy Land to Head Off Negro College.

Spartanburg, Special.—To prevent the establishment at Cherokee Springs of a large industrial school for negroes a party of citizens residing in that section of the county have purchased the property from Mr. John D. Humphreys of this city. The following will compose the company: Dr. J. L. Wofford, John and A. G. Harris, J. R. Foster, J. M. Foster, J. R. Easler, A. Croker, B. O. Turner, J. M. Wofford, M. N. Turner and Mr. Teal. The purchasers of the property live in the neighborhood of Cherokee Springs and are among the best known and substantial citizens of the county. It is not known what improvements will be made on the hotel and springs, though it is understood just as soon as the company is organized extensive improvements will be made. Booker Washington, president of Tuskegee normal institution at Tuskegee, Ala., at one time quite recently thought seriously of buying the property from Mr. Humphreys and erecting a large college for colored people. In fact it is said Washington would have purchased the property had not the citizens of Cherokee Springs formed a company and bought the springs and adjoining property.

One Was Killed Instantly.

Ashtand, Miss., Special.—Marvin and Don Mathers, brothers, fought a duel here with knives while drinking. Marvin was killed instantly and Don, with a number of wounds in his body, is not expected to recover.

Captured in Asheville.

Winnsboro, Special.—Robert Stark Means, who killed Annie Bell Russell on March 12, 1906, was captured at Asheville, N. C., on June 6, by a colored detective, George L. Green, who has followed him through Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina for two or three weeks. He was brought here Saturday night. Green will receive a reward of \$200.

A \$100,000 Bond Issue.

Americus, Special.—The grand jury in general presentations returned advocates a bond issue for improvement to the county roads of Sumter and completion of the third district agricultural college. One hundred thousand dollars is the amount suggested. The proposition is generally favored, and in the election resulting the people will vote overwhelmingly for bonds, as Sumter county does not owe a dollar and is in a splendid financial condition generally.

Unseen, Horrible Death Trap.

High Point, Special.—Charlie Hayworth, night watchman at the Myrtle Furniture Company, fell into a vat of boiling water from which he died in awful agony. Hayworth was making his rounds on the outside of the building where the vats are located for venting purposes, when he stumbled into what proved to be his death trap. He was rescued by the day foreman, who happened to be close by.

FOUGHT OVER EDUCATION

H. Clay Grubb and E. D. W. Connor, Jr. Engage in a Rough and Tumble Affray During an Educational Meeting.

Lexington, Special.—A public speaking on the question of special school tax at Piney Academy, in Boone township, Saturday night ended in a sensational fight between H. Clay Grubb, the distiller of Boone, and the principal speaker of the occasion, Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Jr., of Raleigh. The following is a partial bill of particulars as reported by one of those present.

The Bill of Particulars.

In the middle of his speech, Mr. Connor was interrupted by Mr. Grubb calling him a liar, profane, using this short ugly word with the usual adjectives of condemnation. Mr. Connor was game. Without any preliminaries, he left the speaker's stand and made for Grubb, shedding his coat as he went. He met Grubb half way, landing a heavy blow full in Grubb's face. Then the speaker and his interrupter clinched. For two minutes or more a fierce fight ensued on the floor. First one party seemed to have the advantage, then the goal of battle favored the other side. Grubb got Connor's finger in his mouth and bit a hole in same. Connor beat Grubb with his fists. Grubb's friends prevented any interference with the combatants. Finally, through sheer exhaustion more than anything else, the two men separated with honos about even.

The Battle Renewed.

Then Mr. Connor discovered his bloody finger. He seized an umbrella from the corner and with all his might let Grubb have it again in the face. It is not known exactly what occurred next, but the meeting was adjourned sine die and Messrs. Hankins and Connor returned to Lexington from which place Mr. Connor left for Raleigh Sunday morning, bearing with him evidence of the actual warfare which he waged for education in Boone, an injured finger and bruised face. It is stated that if Grubb's friends had not been present in such large numbers, the fight would have resulted in a victory for Mr. Connor. Grubb bears marks on his face enough to show that he had serious opposition. It was a fair fight, but no weapons, except the umbrella used by Mr. Connor.

Foreign Missionary Society.

Greensboro, Special.—The annual conference of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Western North Carolina conference M. E. church South, closed Monday. Interesting exercises were held. Sunday at eleven o'clock the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Detwiler, pastor of West Market street M. E. church. The sermon was appropriate, interesting and scholarly. A large audience attended the service.

Sunday afternoon a special service for children was held. This, too, was quite largely attended. At five o'clock Sunday afternoon a consecration meeting took place. This was attended by delegates and missionary workers. Sunday night Miss Mamie Gibson, of the St. Louis Public school made an address in West Market street M. E. church.

Convict Makes His Escape.

Asheville, Special.—A convict guard here Friday reports the daring escape of Herbert Gaddis from the county jail several miles from the city, late Friday afternoon. The convicts had just quit work for the day, when Gaddis darted out from under the guns of the guards and started on a run for a nearby creek and laurel thicket with double chains a-clinking. The guards fired, but Gaddis continued to run. At the bank of the creek the guards fired twice and Gaddis yelled and tumbled in. The guards thinking they had killed the escaping convict, hurried to the creek to pick up the "remains." They found, instead of the remains, Gaddis going through the laurel thicket. He succeeded in making good his escape.

Burglars Use Chloroform.

Burlington, Special.—The home of Mrs. Mattie Ireland, of North Burlington, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and a purse containing jewelry and some money left lying on a dresser was taken. Mrs. Ireland's physician states that it is his opinion that chloroform was used.

\$100,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—Fire destroyed a building in the heart of the financial district occupied by John R. Hathaway & Brother, printers; G. W. Jackson, printer, and other offices were scorched. Loss \$400,000.

Negroes Ordered to Philippines.

Washington, Special.—The Twenty-fifth infantry, one of whose battalions figured in the Brownsville incident, was ordered to sail for the Philippines from San Francisco on the transport Buford, July 25. Their going will remove practically all of the negro troops from the United States, a few cavalrymen being left at West Point.

DEATHS

Twenty-One From ...

Away ...

MUCH PROPERTY

Thousands of Acres of Ruined—Cloudburst Creek to Submerge ...

Louisville, Ky., Special.—Twenty-one persons dead, the vast and several thousand acres of crops ruined are the toll exacted by a cloudburst that came to submerge Gradyville and vicinity. All the dead are Gradyville and, although meagre, it is believed that fatalities will be reported surrounding country.

The dead:

MRS. I. C. NELL, wife of Senator Nell.

FOUR CHILDREN of Senator Mrs. I. C. Nell.

MRS. LUMHILL.

ONE CHILD of Mrs. Lumhill.

MRS. CARL WILMERE.

DAUGHTER of Mrs. Wilmere.

GRANDDAUGHTER of Mrs. Wilmere.

MRS. HARTFIELD MOSS.

SIX CHILDREN of Mrs. Moss.

MRS. J. W. KELTNER.

ONE CHILD of Mrs. Keltner.

MISS MARY MOSS.

The disaster was due to the erratic behavior of Big Creek which was already swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst precipitated three inches of rain in an hour on Gradyville and vicinity the creek leaped from its bed and took a new course with the force of a tidal wave.

Inhabitants of Gradyville were nearly all in bed when the foaming waters struck the town, carrying away six residences, a mill and a large number of small houses. Nearly all the victims were drowned, but four were crushed by the collapse of dwellings.

State Senator Nell, who is a physician, owes his escape from the fate that overtook his family to the fact that he was several miles away in the hills, sitting up with a patient. When the news of the disaster reached Columbia, Ky., the nearest town of any size, several hundred citizens departed for the scene with wrecking appliances, food and clothing. All the physicians available went along. They found the residents of the devastated village dazed and helpless, but by nightfall all the relief possible had been afforded. Several persons were injured, but none of these will die.

Gradyville is a village of 175 inhabitants in Adair county, six miles from Columbia and 18 miles from the nearest railroad station.

Chicago, Special.— Dispatches from various places in Southern Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky tell of severe storms of tornado severity which have caused some loss of life and the destruction of much property.

Early Saturday the town of New Minden, Ill., 25 miles southeast of St. Louis, was visited by a tornado which killed four persons and injured a score of others.

At Gradyville, a cloudburst is said to have caused the loss of from 10 to 15 lives, and washed away eight residences.

At York, Ill., Saturday 25 or 30 houses were destroyed and a number of people are said to have been killed. Because of the loss of telegraph wires, exact details are not available.

The storm is said to have been especially severe in southern Indiana and at Farmersburg and Sullivan much damage was done by wind and rain.

Daquino, Ill., was also visited at night by the same storm that caused the destruction at work. A number of houses were blown down, but no lives were lost.

59 Per Cent in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Commissioner of Agriculture Blakeslee gave out a bulletin showing crop conditions on June 3, and estimating the average condition of the cotton on that date at 59 per cent. against the government estimate of 65 per cent. The difference is attributed to the considerable bad weather between June 3 and June 3, the dates on which data was compiled. Blakeslee estimates the cotton acreage 10 per cent, and the corn acreage 25 per cent, or about normal. The condition of the corn crop is at 69 per cent.

Krupp Company Sues ...

Washington, Special.—The Krupp Company has begun here in the District of Columbia the suit of the Krupp Company against the government, for damages of \$1,000,000, for the loss of property in the Philippines.