

WHITE SERVANTS FOR THE SOUTH

IMMIGRATION TO SOLVE THE DOMESTIC HELP PROBLEM.

Preparing to Bring a Number of White Girls to This State from Ireland and Distribute Them Where Most Needed.

Columbia, March 19.—Mr. P. Jurgensen, of the North German Lloyds, who was here today on a trip through the south appointing local agents for his steamship company, expressed the opinion to this correspondent that the solution of both the immigration and the servant problem in the south lies in giving proper encouragement to a good class of immigrants to come into the cities and towns and work as servants.

He denied that the experiments tried at several points in North Carolina and at the winter resorts in South Carolina had proved failures, and said that his long experience in dealing with immigrants to the Northwest had demonstrated the necessity of this way of handling the newcomers, and he accounted for the fact that the work of bringing immigrants into the south was meeting with slow and otherwise slow success by pointing to the way the immigrants are handled after they get here.

After Mr. Jurgensen had seen Immigration Commissioner Watson, however, he changed his view in many respects. Mr. Watson went over the situation with him carefully and showed him that the only way to bring immigrants into the south so they will stay is by the colonization plan, instancing a number of cases in which the newcomers had become dissatisfied and gone away, and pointing out the wonderful possibilities of trucking in this section so favored over the Northwest by climate.

The demands upon Mr. Watson's office from every part of the state for servants has been steadily growing, but so far he has not been able to meet it in any adequate manner, though he has placed a few servants here and there.

"We think we will have much of this servant evil cured in about six months, though," Commissioner Watson said, "through a scheme we have blocked out and are about to put into operation. Mr. Herbert sails from New York on the 24th for Glasgow and will work in the north of Ireland section, where the people have not been used to high wages. These immigrants, in families as far as possible, will be passed at Ellis Island and put right aboard a Clyde steamer for Charleston, being ticketed straight through to Columbia, where they will be distributed near the towns so that the girls who will work in the families will be safeguarded and will be more acceptable in the homes. If those New York labor agents get hold of them even over night it's all off so far as this section is concerned.

"On a recent trip to New York I heard women immigrants just off the boat offered as high as \$45 a month and home to cook. We simply can't meet these sort of prices and while the people here are willing to pay a little more than they are paying negroes, it is impossible to supply this section with white servants in any other way than that I have suggested."

F. L. CARDOZO'S FAME.

The Radical State Treasurer's Name Perpetuated By Public School for Negroes in National Capital.

Washington, March 17.—It may or may not be significant; in either event it is interesting that at the very time "The Clansman," which attempts to portray the evils of Reconstruction and has its setting in South Carolina, was being produced in Washington, the alumni of the M Street high school for negroes in this city met and passed the following resolutions, of course without any thought of the play at the Columbia theatre on F Street:

"The new school building for colored children, which is located in the thirteenth division on I between First and South Capitol streets, southwest, has been designated by the commissioners of the district as the Cardozo school.

"We, therefore, tender our thanks to the board of commissioners, and that at the earliest practicable time we will place in that building a bust of the late Prof. Cardozo as a perma-

nent testimonial of our esteem for his noble life and of our grateful endorsement of the act of the commissioners in naming the building after him."

The Evening Star in its report of the meeting says:

"Attorney W. L. Pollard paid a tribute to the memory of Prof. Cardozo. Mrs. A. J. Cooper, principal of the M Street school, was present. Subscriptions were opened at the close of the programme for the Cardozo bust fund."

Who was this Cardozo? The very same that was the negro state treasurer in the Chamberlain government, was charged by the radical legislature itself of fraud and was afterwards convicted.

When the United States troops were withdrawn from Columbia in 1877 and the radical government, the props thus removed, completely collapsed, the variegated collection of negroes, scoundrels, carpet-baggers, grafters—commonly known as thieves—and now and then an honest fanatic waked up from his hypnotic spell, all took up what little they had saved from the years of good stealing and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The Honorable Francis L. Cardozo came to Washington, where he received an appointment as a clerk in the auditing department of the treasury. Besides having been state treasurer under Chamberlain, he had been secretary of state under Scott.

Cardozo was an educated negro. About the time of the war, perhaps during it, he worked at ship carpentering, in which trade he saved up some money. When he was 21 years old he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh. Here he graduated with such distinction that he won a scholarship which allowed him two years' university work in any institution he might select in Europe. He chose some theological school in London, where he went and became a "Reverend." He then entered the ministry of the Congregational church receiving a call to a church in New Haven, Connecticut. Soon afterwards, however, he was sent by the American mission board to Charleston as principal of the Avery institute. And from there, as his sons, who are here in Washington, tell me, "he went into politics." And we know the rest—Reynolds' History of Reconstruction tells us a few interesting items.

In 1877 Cardozo took his flight with the rest, as said above, and secured a job in the treasury department in Washington, his salary being \$1,600 a year. He remained in this position until 1884, when through his old friend, "Dr. Purvis," he was elected to the position of principal of the school for negroes, now known as the M Street high school. H. W. Purvis is another character in Reynolds' history whose whereabouts the author of that interesting Rogue's catalogue says he is unfamiliar. If he is "Dr. Purvis" he is right here in Washington. Mr. Reynolds, and he holds down the job of some kind of physician or surgeon or instructor in therapeutics or some such thing in one of these hospitals or something of the sort. Anyway, Uncle Sam has been looking after him for some good little while, I understand.

But Cardozo, he remained principal of the high school until he died, about two years ago. He has a son, Francis L. Cardozo, who is supervisory principal of the Lincoln school for negro children in southeast Washington. Another son is a druggist here.

I have made careful inquiries about the ex-state treasurer, likewise convict, for whom the district commissioners have decided to name a school building. They say he bore a good character here, and while looked upon with some suspicion—perhaps, because they say he was "a politician," there is nothing that I can learn of which would indicate that he ever managed to get hold of any public moneys or sell any state or national bonds, appropriating the proceeds to his private uses, as in the good old days of yore.

About naming the school after him, one negro with whom I talked seemed to think that it was rather an unusual proceeding and hardly a proper one. It seems in no wise a universal or even a general wish on the part of the negroes of the district to name the building "Cardozo." It is thought to be merely the result of the scheming of his sons, who have quietly circulated a petition to have the school named for their "extinguished" father. The commissioners, not knowing, not particularly caring, just complied.

"You know how these things are done," said a bright, educated negro of high standing, who also says that he was not born yesterday. "Cardozo was highly respected and he did his duty fairly well, but he never did anything to entitle him to this distinction, that I can see."

Miss Leslie Leigh's Football Bulletin Board.

Miss Leslie Leigh, prima donna of the "Isle of Spice" company, soon to be seen in this city at the opera house is an enthusiastic admirer of our national game of football, and always makes it a point to be present at the annual football game between Yale and Harvard. The recent agitation for the revision of football rules caused Miss Leigh to view the matter from an umorous standpoint, and after thinking over the situation, she has issued the following "Football Bulletin":

The debate between Yale and Harvard resulted unanimously in favor of Yale. The topic, "Why is Football?" gave ample scope to the young Ciceros.

"The Rise and Fall of Football" is in course of preparation. There will be 80 volumes and the introductory page has already been finished.

Princeton.—Prof. Superfine boarded a train for Philadelphia at 5:35. He wore gunshoes, and declined to tell the ticket seller his destination when he bought his transportation.

Prof. Yelvet has decided to close Harvard until the football question is settled. In the meantime, Harvard will be rented as a home for crippled halfbacks.

Cissie Loftus in 1940.—"My next imitation will be that of a 1905 football." Applause by a venerable sage wearing a set of white lilacs.

Anheuser—on—the—Busch, Bavaria.—Prince Rousemitten has postponed his intended tour of the United States until the football question has been settled. He wants to get a chance in the newspapers.

New York Whirled.—"Because of a 20,000-word interview with the janitor at Yale on 'Football and Sanity,' we will not print President Roosevelt's message until tomorrow. The policy of this paper has always been to give the most important news precedence."

The University of Rapture, Indiana, has decided to drop football. The twelve students immediately held a meeting of protest.

Washington.—"The North Atlantic Squadron has been ordered to Boston to aid the army in quelling the football riots caused by Dr. Sadley's recent interview."

Washington.—"President Roosevelt has invited the members of the Football Rules Committee to Portsmouth."

"Isle Of Spice."

One of the most elaborate and gorgeous of musical comedies, is Manager B. C. Whitney's "Isle of Spice," which will appear at this theatre in the near future. The "Isle of Spice" was one of the few big musical successes of last season, and if ever a theatrical attraction may lay claim to the often misused title of "metropolitan success," the "Isle of Spice" may, for within the past two years it has played 150 nights each in Chicago, Boston and New York City. It has but recently closed its long run at the Majestic Theatre, New York City, and will be presented here with the identical company, scenery, electrical and mechanical effects that have had so much to do with its popularity.

The book of the "Isle of Spice" is by Allen Lowe and Geo. E. Stoddard, the music being by Paul Schindler and Ben M. Jerome. It tells the story of Bompopka, sixty-seventh king of Nicobar. Nicobar is an island in the China Sea north of Japan. According to the laws of the island, when the queen consort reaches the age of thirty she is sent to the tomb of silence.

The first queen is already there, and the second has but three weeks longer to share the throne. At this interesting stage a war balloon from a United States cruiser lands on the island with two sailors who immediate-

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Advertisement for Farmers' Bone fertilizer. Includes 'F.S.R. REGISTERED' logo, 'The Fertilizer for Big Crops with Less Acreage', and a sales record table showing tons sold from 1885 to 1905. Contact: F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO., Norfolk, Va. and Columbia, S. C.

ly start to make things hum. Then atives consider them messengers from the sun, and high honors are showered upon them. The king, who is bankrupt, believes they would produce their fetishes, and make him unlimited wealth, as he believes them to be wizards. One of the particular novel and attractive features of the "Isle of Spice" is the originality of the stage effects and business, and the ginger and positive brilliance of the chorus work. Among the musical numbers are the following great song hits: "Peggy Brady," "The Broomstick Witches," "The Goo Goo Man," "Ching Ling Fong," "Uncle Sam's Marines," "The Maid of Nicobar," and "How Can You Tell Till You Try."

Advertisement for Faultless Work BY A HOME ENTERPRISE Newberry Steam Laundry Co. Includes contact information for Charleston and Western Carolina Ry.

Table with train schedules for Charleston and Western Carolina Ry. Columns include destination (Lv. Newberry, Ar. Laurens, Ar. Anderson, Ar. Augusta, Ar. Savannah, Ar. Waycross, Ar. Jacksonville), time, and daily frequency.

Table with train schedules for Blue Ridge Railroad. Columns include direction (EASTBOUND, WESTBOUND), station (No. 10, No. 12, No. 11, No. 5), and time.

Advertisement for Seaboard Air-Line-Railway. Features the slogan 'QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTES TO Savannah, Waycross, Jacksonville, and all Florida Points, VIA Charleston and Western Carolina Ry.' Includes a detailed schedule table and contact information for agents.

Advertisement for Seaboard Air-Line-Railway. Features the slogan 'SEABOARD AIR - LINE - RAILWAY. NORTH - SOUTH - EAST - WEST.' Includes text about dining car service and contact information for C. F. Stewart and W. L. Burroughs.