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BAPTISTS CLOSE CONFERENCES ON MISSION CAMPAIGN

Men and Women From Every Section of State Gather Here for Meetings

SOME WORKING PLANS

Work Of the Campaign Has Started Off Well With Organization In Every State

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 11.—A series of conferences in which three hundred Baptist, men and women, gathered from every section of the State have participated. The Baptists came to Raleigh to discuss plans and methods by which the Baptist Seventy-five Million Campaign could be made a great success in North Carolina.

There were no mass meetings, no public services, but a series of conferences beginning Saturday afternoon and continuing Saturday night, Sunday and Monday. The plans which have been made by the general campaign commission and related to North Carolina's condition by the State campaign committee were studied and careful attention was given to the entire matter of the need of the denomination which resulted in this great campaign.

Director Walter N. Johnson, who is in charge of the work in North Carolina, presided and was assisted by Organizer W. R. Cullom. Men from several sections of the State took part in the discussions and Dr. J. T. Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., the general secretary of the Baptist Laymen's Movement of the Southern Baptist Convention, delivered two addresses. The outstanding feature was the presence of Rev. L. R. Scarbofough, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., the general manager of the Baptist Seventy-five Million Campaign. Dr. Scarborough was inspirational, instructive, forceful and earnest in his presentation of the campaign.

The keynote of the entire series of conferences was "intercession" and Dr. Johnson felt that the campaign should be started with services of earnest intercessory prayer.

Reports are coming in to the effect that the people are aroused and enthusiastic, but the task before Southern Baptists is a great task. To in- [illegible] contributions to [illegible] not," Dr. Scarborough gave to the literal rendering of the scripture a stronger translation and used it as a text. "Call unto me and I am answering thee and shew thee how to do great and difficult things which thou didst not know how to do."

Dr. Scarborough reminded his audience that God is still a God of miracles and that prayer, real prayer, will move God. "Real prayer," said the speaker, is "lessens the struggle. Real prayer is the lubricant of the machinery of life. Prayer moves God. The Bible teaches this and unless a man believes the Bible he is on the toboggan slide. God inspires hearts and this inspiration follows real prayer. Southern Baptists have come to the task now that requires that every Baptist hitch up with God. Looking at Baptists missionary plans and programs, Baptists missionary schools and colleges, orphanages and hospitals, I thank God for the promise, "Call unto Me and I am answering thee."

"Southern Baptists have a great task," he continued. It is a big task. It is not a 'peanut task,' but a task worthy of the best that is in the denomination. It is not too big. It is small when compared with the needs of a world. It is small when compared with what Baptist have received in blessings. But nevertheless it is a big task and a task that calls for prayer, right prayer. I remember that the late Dr. B. H. Carroll said, "I win all my victories before I fight, win through prayer. This must be the purpose of Southern Baptist. God's people rightly related to God can do the miraculous and this right relation can be brought about through prayer. No man has any right to be a "little" Christian. This is not the day for little prayer. Do you believe the Bible? Do you believe God? If you do, then you believe that the day of miracles has not passed. God is a miracle-working God, and to receive evidence of this, all we need do is to pray.

In closing his address, Dr. Scarborough stated that he wished to give what he termed some ingredients of "right" prayer. Then he suggested the importance of humanity, purity, communion, unstagerying faith, compasion and sacrificial unselfishness. These "ingredients" results in "right prayer that prayer which compels the promise of the text.

At the afternoon conference, Dr. Scarborough told of the reports that are reaching his office, reports of an awakened people in every State of the Southern Baptist Convention. The work of the campaign, said Dr. Scarborough, is starting off well and the organizations are being perfected in every State. "What I am praying for," he said, "is that on the first day of the final dash, Sunday, November 30, Southern Baptists will be able to report the entire $75,000,000 pledges and leave the remaining seven days for raising $15,000,000 additional, putting the campaign "over the top" and giving for missionary operations $100,000,000.

Rev. Grim will return Saturday, after spending a month's vacation in New York and other cities. Mr. Grim will fill his regular appointments Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and night at 8:45 p. m. at the Christian church. The public is cordially invited to attend each service.

MANY SHOPMEN GONE BACK ON JOB

Conference Will Be Held At Once to Determine Whether All Shall Return to Work.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—A convention of representatives of the striking shopmen of the southeastern district to be held in Atlanta within the next two or three days, or as soon as the delegates can be assembled, has been called by the local executive committee, to decide whether all shopmen of the district shall return to work at once in accordance with the proporal of President Wilson.

It was stated that the Atlanta strikers who still maintain their stand against returning to work until their wage demands are met, will abide by the decision of the convention, which will be composed of practically the same personnel that voted in favor of a strike at the convention here July 15. In the meantime shopmen at many points in the southeastern district returned to work today and the situation generally was described as "improved."

Reports to the railroad administration headquarters showed that striking shopmen returned to work today as follows:

Seaboard Air Line: At Richmond, Norlina, Raleigh, Hamlet, Cayce, Monroe, Charlotte, Abbeville, Andrews.

Norfolk and Southern: At Raleigh and New Bern.

Louisville and Nashville: At Etowah, Tenn., and Albany, Ala.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac at Richmond.

Atlantic Coast Line: At Richmond, Petersburg, Clopton, Florence, Sumter and Columbia.

All forces also returned at Macon, Dublin and Savannah.

CARNEGIE IS DEAD

The Great Steel King Gave Up the Ghost Today and Left His Wealth Behind Him

Lennox, Mass., Aug. 11.Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, died at his Lennox summer home, "Shadowbrook," at 7:10 this morning after an illness for the last three days with bronchial pneumonia. So sudden was his death that his daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, was unable to get to her father's bedside, before he died. His wife and private secretary were with him at [illegible] and in riding about his grounds. He was taken ill Friday and grew steadily worse. His advanced age and lessened powers of resistence hastened the end.

Mr. Carnegie came to Lennox to make his home in May, 1917, and had spent the last three summers here. He intended to spend his declining days at his country home when he bought it, and the announcement was made that Mr. Carnegie would spend all of the spring and summer months there. He came up from New York late in May this year.

Mr. Carnegie is survived by his widow, who was Miss Louise Whitefield of New York, and his daughter Margaret, who married, last April, Ensign Roswell Miller of New York City.

DEPARTMENT TO SELL TWO MILLION BLANKETS

People Can Buy All-Wool, Cotton and Wool, and Cotton Goods From Government

Washington, Aug. 11.—Ocering to the public of 2,000,000 surplus all-wool cotton-and-wool, and cotton blankets was announced today by the war department, arrangements having been completed for their distribution through postoffice and municipal channels on the same plan as that adopted for foodstuffs.

For individual purchasers, prices will be $6 for new wool blanket and $3 for reclaimed wool; $5 for new cotton-mixed and $3.50 for reclaimed; $3 for new cotton, and $1.25 for reclaimed cotton. The reclaimed, it is explained, are blankets used less than a year, which have been renovated and laundered.

These selling prices will be fixed for stocks retailed through municipalities and postmasters. In addition the department will sell blankets in bale lots of 20 at prices lower than the retail figures. No more than 10,000 blankets will be sold to a single purchaser.

FALCON CAMP MEETING WELL ATTENDED

Sunday was a big day in Falcon, where the annual camp meeting of the Holiness denomination is held. Huge crowds atended from all parts of the country, the biggest gathering of this year's session being present. The meeting has been in progress now for several days, starting last Thursday, and is scheduled to run till next Sunday, which is always the biggest day of the meeting.

Harnett, Cumberland, Johnston and Sampson counties have been contributing the largest attendance to the meeting, and the number of people has been increasing from day to day. Services have been regular, Revs. A. G. Donner and E. D. Reeves and several others doing the preaching.

Mr. and Mrs.McD. Holliday and son, Harper left Sunday for Richmond, Va., to attend the Southern Hardware Association Convention. From Richmond, Mr. Holliday will go to Battle Creek, Mich., to see Mr. J. D. Barnes, who is being treated in the Sanatorium there. Mrs. Holliday and Harper returned Wednesday. They made the trip through the country.

RELAX CHILD LABOR LAW IN FEW CASES

Conditions Under Which Children May be Employed Are Announced

Raleigh, Aug. 9.—Following conferences with employers of children the child labor commission has announced the rules and regulations suggested in section 5 of the child labor bill, which provide that the commission may make certain exceptions to the general law.

The commission on the whole found that those who want to employ children were in harmony with the general idea and purposes of the measure, and believe that the rules worked out will be generally satisfactory. The rules follow:

1. No child under 16 will be permitted to work in any of the occupations enumerated in the measure, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. The law makes this rule mandatory.

2. No girl under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in any of the places enumerated in the bill. The reason for this rule, says the commission, is that if the womanhood of the state is to be properly conserved in the future girls of tender age should certainly not be allowed to run the dangers of association inherent in employment in public places.

3. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the places enumerated in the bill for more than eight hours a day.

4. Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session, and when it is shown the county superintendent of public welfare that the proposed employment is not likely to injure the health or the morals of the child. But in no case shall such employment be legal until a certificate has been issued by the county superintendent of public welfare on blanks furnished by the state commission. Before determining the question the county officer may, if he deem it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the health officer or other practicing physician.

5. During the time that public school is in session boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age may be employed on Saturday and out of school hours on the same conditions as above provided that such continuous employment does not interfere with their school work. When [illegible] school hours for a limited time at the direction of the superintendent of schools.

The commission calls attention to the fact that the law does not prohibit the employment of children in occupations other than those enumerated, such as farming or domestic service. The section 5 repeatedly referred to in the rules follows:

"No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created."

A booklet of 55 pages entitled "A Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina" has just been issued by the North Carolina Historical commission, and copies of the book can be secured free of charge upon application to Henry M. London, legislative reference librarian, at Raleigh. The book contains the names and addresses of all the state officials, heads of state departments, boards and commission, judicial officer and of county officials with their postoffice address. It gives for each county the name and address of the clerk of court, register of deeds ,sheriff, treasurer, coroner, surveyor, superintendent of health superintendent of schools, and county and highway commissioners.

James A. Hartness, of Statesville, here on business with the commissioner of public welfare, who has been mentioned as a candidate for commissioner of labor and printing, and who was a candidate against Secretary of State Grimes three years ago, declares he is not a candidate for any state office. He goes even farther and states that he will not be a candidate for any of the state offices while the salaries paid are no higher than they are at the present time.

BACK TO THE SOIL

Doctors are now advising women to get out on the farms and work in the sunshine and the air in order to get their health back. Women are not disposed to do it, but those who have done so have reaped immense benefit and also helped to garner the increase of the earth in fruits and products of all kinds. Not a few who bought farms now find themselves owners of a paying business. Farming is a business and it is as good and profitable a business as any woman or man may desire. The largest hog and cattle ranch in the world is under the direction of a woman. It operates its own packing house, its own creamery and its own canning factory, and employs hundreds of men, woman, boys and girls. —Wilmington Star.

The young men of the town gave an informal dance in the Fitzgerald Hall Tuesday evening, complimentary to the visiting ladies of the city. This is the first social function of its kind given here for quite awhile and those present seemed to enjoy it thoroughly. The dance was made more enjoyable through the courtesy of Parrish-Driver Co., who furnished the young folks with a Pathe, which rendered excellent selections for the occasion.

HARNETT C[illegible]NTY [illegible]R NEWS

The work on [illegible] Grandstand is going forward as [illegible] one could wish. Mr. C. E. [illegible] the contractor, is pushing the [illegible] forward with great energy that [illegible]. The thirty odd workmen [illegible] interested in the fair and help[illegible] the work with all their might [illegible] more week of good weather [illegible] Grandstand will begin to take [illegible] shape into one of the finest, [illegible] as one of the most up-to-[illegible] grandstands in the state. And w[illegible] ladies' rest room is completed [illegible] as lots of of every mother [illegible] as lots of tired ladies. Inde[illegible] will be sought by many as a place [illegible] and recreation apart from the [illegible] demands of people who will visit [illegible] Harnett County's Great Fair annual[illegible]

The workmen [illegible] working on the foundation of the [illegible] Barn. This will be a modern [illegible] every respect It is 50 feet by [illegible] and will accommodate a [illegible] of hogs. This barn will be well [illegible] and the pens so arranged that [illegible] will show up well in any one [illegible]

The $25,000 [illegible] stock is almost all sold. [illegible] sold and declared up to the [illegible] $2,450 subscribed but [illegible] leaves $1,630.00 unsold. [illegible] stock is in great demand. [illegible] of friends of the fair in [illegible] county have not [illegible] secretary was in[illegible] before selling [illegible] the idea of the [illegible] a fair of the people [illegible] a fair where [illegible] Harnett and adj[illegible] may come and feel th[illegible] home. Indeed the offi[illegible] every visitor at [illegible] be is a part of [illegible]

NEGROES [illegible] DECLA[illegible]

North and We[illegible] ern Na[illegible] Pha[illegible]

Clayton, N. [illegible] careful survey [illegible] day's attend[illegible] it must be [illegible] of [illegible]

N. C. CONGRESSMEN STRONG FOR PAGE

Reported Eight of Them Will Vote for Biscoe Man for Next Governor

By S. R. Winters.

Washington, Aug. 9.—While many political leaders are prone to divide North Carolina into two distinct camps with respect to the gubernatorial race—Morrison and Gardner adherents—the writer learns that it is altogether possible that eight of the North Carolina congressmen will support Hon. Robert N. Page, of Biscoe, for governor.

Mr. Page was popular with his colleagues when in congress and had the admiration and esteem of the entire North Carolina delegation. One member of the Tar Heel contingent today was particularly outspoken in his advocacy of Mr. Page as the next governor of North Carolina.

Wanted—A postmaster to serve in the office at Merrimon, Carteret county, otherwise, the office will be closed within two weeks. In effect, this was the warning that the first assistant postmaster general today gave Representative Samuel M. Brinson.

Edward L. Nelson, the incumbent, has resigned as postmaster and the job goes a-begging. It seems that this is at least one instance where the job seeks the man. The postoffice department has granted a reprieve for two weeks and if a candidate fails to put in his appearance the Merrimon office will be closed.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, of Raleigh, has accepted the invitation to be present at the conference of the 14 railroad unions to meet in Washington to discuss the subject of railroad control. He was among the first five of the distinguished American citizens invited to the conference, in signifying his intentions of being present.

R. L. Steele, Third, of Rockingham, was a visitor to Washington Friday. His father, Robert L. Steele, is in Baltimore hospital, recuperating from a severe illness.

Senator Lee S. Overman has selected Joseph Atticus Morris as first alternate to the United Sttes naval academy for 1920. The examination will be held in April. Young Morris is the son of Dr. J. A. Morris, well [illegible] the mandate of congress will be obeyed without further postponement and that North Carolina may be given the benefit of this material during the summer months, when road work can be prosecuted to best advantage. Frank Page, chairman of the North Carolina highway commission, was in Washington a few days ago relative to the topic.

FIRST DIVISION TO ENTRAIN FOR HOME

Start On August 15 Will Mark Final Chapter of Great Story of First Division in America's Part in War

The following was taken from the Bridgehead Sentinel, a paper published by the First Division and was sent to the Dispatch by Lawrence Jernigan, a Dunn boy, who enlisted in the service several months ago, and who is now in Germany with the First Division and will return to the states with the outfit sometime in September.

The First Divinon—first in everything but one!

First to reach France—first to complete training—first to fight—first to take part in an offensive action—first to sacrifice officers and men in the world struggle first as a fighting unit—first to cross the Rhine into Germany—and now last to go home!

And for all the bitter nostalgia that has marked time with the wearers of the immortal Red One in the last long months on German soil—the wistful longing for home that has heard the tramp of homegoing legions marching past the old three and four-stripers of the Divisions in the light of retrospect will consider it meet that the First should be the rear guard of the A. E. F. in its departure as it was its advance guard in the coming.

It will mean something for the years to come for the men of Cantigny and Soisson and the Argonne and the Meuse to say to their children—"I was the real veteran of the A. E. F.—I sat by its cradle—I followed its hearse."

The First Division goes home in mid-August with a record of which any military organization would be proud indeed. Composed of veteran regular army outfits whose colors had had their baptism of blood and fire in other years the Division was yet to earn in France laurels far greater than those of any other war in American history. The guns of the 5th, 6th and 7th Field had thundered in older struggles than the World War. The 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments were veterans of three great American conflicts. The 26th and 28th, both formed in the 1901 expansion of [illegible] sought [illegible] from its initial inception in the lines the First Division gave a striking impetus to the admiration of American arms in Europe. It was the First that taught the world that the American army was not a puny thing to be despised but a force to be reckoned with in the winning of the war.

The First taught the French in the vicinity of Toul and Luneville that it could make a sterling showing in a defensive sector. Cantigny dispelled forever any illusion that the First could not conduct an offensive. And in the bloody days at Soisson, the Division played an almost incalculable part in the saving of France.

Who won the war is a debatable question. But the sober judgment of retrospective history will accord that France would have been lost in June and July of 1918 but for the presence of the first three merican decisions.

FIRE INSURANCE TO COME DOWN 10 PER CENT

Ten Per Cent Added on Account of War Conditions Removed August 15.

Raleigh, Aug. 9.—The surcharge of 10 per cent placed on fire insurance policies during the war will be discontinued on August 15, according to information Insurance Commissioner Young brought back to the city today from New York, where he has been in conference with special committee from the national association of insurance commissioners. The committee has been working on this proposition since the meeting of the national association in St. Louis three months ago.

The insurance companies had anticipated large increases in losses and in operating expenses as a restless of the war. The reports, however, showed that both were remarkably small, less in fact than they had been in the past. The increased tariff was unjustified and there is no ground for continuing this additional charge. The commissioner said that before he left New York all insurance bureaus had been telegraphed of the action and that policies issued after August 15, on which this 10 per cent additional had been charged, would come just that much cheaper.

MISS KATE HERRING PROMOTED

One of the most attractive visitors to the meeting of the Press Association at Wrightsville last week was Miss Kate Herring. This brilliant and successful Sampsonian has recently received signal promotion. It will be recalled that she was "loaned" by the State Board of Health, last fall, to the Savings Stamp organization with headquarters at Winston. So highly was her efficiency rated in that work, that soon after her return to Raleigh she was asked to become a member of the War Loan Association of the Fifth Federal Reserve District with headquarters at Richmond. Miss Herring will make an important investigation in New York for this organization within the next few weeks.—Sampson Democrat.

RETAIL GROCER FIRST PERSON CONVICTED

Federal Court Gets Him For Overcharging For Sugar

AFTERCLOTHING GOUGERS

Attorney - General Seeks to Have Food Control Act Extended to Clothing

UNCOVERING FOOD HOARDS

Washington, Aug. 12.—Important new developments in the government fight to reduce the high cost of living came today.

One of the most interesting was the announcement by Attorney General Palmer that the first federal conviction for profiteering had been obtained. District Attorney Lacey telegraphed from Binghamton, N. Y., that a retail grocer had been fined $500 for selling sugar at 15 cents a pound. No details were given and the law under which the case was brought not known here.

"A few good cases of profiteering in each state will settle that trouble," Mr. Palmer remarked.

In order to bring to book persons guilty of raising prices exorbitantly or hoarding food to advance prices, Mr. Palmer submitted to the agriculture committees of Congress the draft of an amendment to the food control act extending its provisions to clothing and containers of foods and foods and providing a penalty of $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment or both for violation of the law. Chairman Hangen, of the house committee, announced that the house amendment would be considered immediately by a sub-committee and that a report might be made tomorrow.

It is Mr. Palmer's idea that the amendment should be considered before taking other amendments suggested by President Wilson to extend the effective life of the food control act beyond the war period. Three cabinet officers asked special appropriation from Congress for the campaign against inflated prices. Secretary Redfield requested $410,000 for the work of the bureau of standards in assuring full weight and measure[illegible] of the bureau of fisheries in [illegible] ing new fish foods. [illegible] son asked for $4[illegible] [illegible] prosecution of appeals and hiring of special assistants.

Asked today if he had any reports indicating sufficient food held in storage to affect prices materially if released, Mr. Palmer revealed that a number of governors had appealed to him to cut "red tape" in forcing on the market "amazing quantities" of foodstuffs now in storage. In some cases, it was said, the food has been held longer than permitted by state laws, but technicalities regarding interstate commerce had prevented the governors from undertaking seizure or prosecution. Mr. Palmer ordered all district attorneys to assist the governors.

Reports of excessive stocks of food held in storage have been received from at least six states, the attorney general said, declined to be more specific, but it was indicated that New Jersey was one of the states.

Storage conditions also are engaging the attention of the state food administrators, several of whom have asked if they were authorized to publish the facts where it appeared that more food was being held from the public than the reasonable requirements of a dealer demanded.

"I told them to go right ahead and to use the names," Mr. Palmer announced decisively. "I am interested in getting as much information on this subject to the ultimate consumer as I possibly can."

Reports to the department showed that organization of fair price committees in counties was proceeding rapidly.

The effect of the government's campaign was indicated in the revision by the war department of prices to be charged for surplus army food reductions were made "to meet competition by retailers."

Authority asked yesterday by Secretary Glass to use the treasury secret service in the fight against high prices was based on the use of the service in food investigations during the war.

The cost of living continued to color much of the debate in Congress today.

LIVE-STOCK IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND RESUMED

Recently 278 sheep, 111 cows and heifers, 6 horses, and 1 Berkshire boar pig arrived in New York from England on the steamship Michigan, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Included in the shipment were 70 yearling lambs of Hampshire, Cotswold, and Suffolk breeding, while the cows were mostly Guernseys and Jerseys, all of the animals being pure breds purchased for use as foundation stock and in improving the herds of United States breeders. This shipment of live stock is one of the first which has reached this country from the British Isles since the outbreak of the war and marks the resumption of livestock trade between the two countries which was abruptly curtailed by the activities of the U boats.

Commissioner of Labor Shipman seems to be slated to go government job. Those legislators who were clamoring for Shipman's scalp have boosted him up instead of ousting him out.

in Cincinnati, he put the matter very philosophically. He said:

"These white folks up here are unlike our best white folks down home. I can work at my trade in the south, but here, nothing doing for a colored man with a trade. They flag a fellow in no unmistakable way in public places and at times I don't know where I am. The southern white people simply draw the line and are not deceitful about it. Here you are supposed to be that what you are not and these white folks have a diplomatic way of playing the game. Go to certain theaters and you are told all seats are sold. Then just hang around for a few minutes and you will see tickets sold to every white person applying for tickets."

It is an outstanding fact that the average southern white man does. He understand the average negro like the average southern white man does. He simply doesn't know how to reach the negro and helpfully deal with certain problems. Present conditions in Chicago are attestations of these facts. Shortage of labor in the north, principally, brought the negro here and he was used to meet the emergencies. Now the demand for such labor is not imperative, hence the masses of negroes have instantly become a serious problem to the average white man above the Mason and Dixon line. In the labor market north where the negro located he is not considered, as he justly deserves in the readjustment of economic affairs and he is too often neglected and congregated indiscriminately with others of his race like in Chicago, where in the "black belt" of the south side in many houses six people are living in a space only sufficient for two people.

When the importing of cotton was heavily affected by shipping risks during the recent war, the Messrs. Sprunt, of Wilmington, N. C., true friends of industrious and law-abiding negroes, assisted hundreds of their colored employes at a time they could not employ them regularly because ships only occasionally arrived at that port for cotton. They didn't discard their employes like many industries in the north are doing. Here is a concrete example of true appreciation of the negro's service and his needs.

One has been often queried about the agricultural advantages in the north for negroes because many of them left the rural districts of the south and are strikingly more adapted to farm life than other industries. Few of them are buying farms north, but it is very evident that the climatic conditions and other phases peculiar to agricultural activities in the north are not favorable to the average negro farmer from the south. Another factor must be considered right here. The southern banks and white business people will extend sufficient credit and give other valuable assistance to the deserving negro who exhibits a desire to succeed. These are elements very essential to a beginner. It is especially difficult to get such assistance here like that received by colored people in the state "where the weak grow strong."

[illegible] with the [illegible] enforcement of war [illegible] prosecution of appeals and hiring of special assistants.