

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

A NEW BUILDING Brick Hauled for Infirmary at Wake Forest.

Sophomore Class Elects Officers. Literary Club Studies George Elliott.

Revival Services Begins Today. Personals.

(Cor. of the News and Observer.) Wake Forest College, Sept. 30.—The sophomore class met in the Phi-kappa Hall Thursday and elected officers for the ensuing year.

The Wake Forest Literary Club held its first meeting of the session at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Powell, recently. George Elliot was the subject of study.

The infirmary is now a certainty, as brick is being hauled for it and it has been definitely decided to build it in the north corner of the campus back of the library building.

Mr. Harry Tranham, who graduated here a few years ago and afterwards received a Rhodes scholarship, was here this week visiting his grandmother, Mrs. E. S. Simmons, on his way to Oxford, where he will resume his studies this year.

The protracted meeting will begin tomorrow. The pastor, Dr. James W. Lynch, will be assisted by Dr. Daniel W. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church of Oxford.

Mrs. E. W. Timberlake and daughter, Miss Ada Lee, have returned from Shelby, where they spent the summer.

Rev. R. P. Walker, who graduated here in 1902, was here this week on his way to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

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Rev. Isaac N. Loftin, who graduated here year before last, was here this week on his way to Chicago University.

Mr. Earl Fowler was also here this week on a short visit to his alma mater, and on his way to the University of Chicago, where he will pursue a special course of study.

WINTERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. A Progressive Institution that is the Pride of this Section.

(Greenville Reflector.) It is always a great pleasure to us to note progress and especially along educational lines. No greater blessing can come to any people than the establishment of an educational institution which is to be properly conducted and surrounded by influences which tend to form character while it is developing brain power.

On the day of the award it was found that among the older competitors the winner was Miss Leta May Williams, a young lady sixteen years of age, within these ninety days during which she had an attack of measles, she committed to memory and recited to the committee twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-six (12,226) verses of Scripture, covering the entire New Testament and twenty-two of the Gospels of Jesus in the first chapter of Matthew and the third chapter of Luke, and including liberal selections from Genesis, Psalms, Ecclesiastes and other parts of the Old Testament.

The winner of the second prize was the youngest sister of the winner of the first prize, Little Miss Ella Jay Williams is only eleven years of age, yet in this competition there to her credit 715 verses of Scripture.

The pastor reports that during the contest there were more than nineteen thousand (19,000) verses memorized. What a treasure of truth to be hid away in the young minds!

Surely this is a colossal memorizing of Scripture. What individual or school has gone beyond it? Where is there even a parallel to it?

Mo of Minn. (Minneapolis Times.) Hans Mo of Sleese—Eye, member of the board of canalization from the Ninth district, telegraphed his resignation as a member of the board to Governor Johnson yesterday.

parlor and dining room. This was filled when the next session opened and plans had to be laid for another dormitory. This, known as the boys' dormitory, was built the next year and contained fifteen rooms. This time, in three buildings and equipment represented an outlay of about \$13,000.

During the scholastic year 1900-1901 the number of pupils enrolled reached 156, which number 34 were boarders and six counties were represented.

1901-1902 the enrollment reached 218, the boarders being 51, with nine counties represented.

1902-1903 the enrollment reached 255, the boarders being 32, with eleven counties represented.

1903-1904 the enrollment reached 201, boarders 78, with thirteen counties represented.

1904-1905 the enrollment was 222, boarders 85, with eleven counties represented.

Two of these years arrangement was made for public school scholars of the district to be admitted, which accounts for the enrollment being larger in those years.

The school has so grown in reputation and popularity that it was seen all over the county and the gratification of trustees and faculty can be imagined when the session of 1905-1906 opened with 150 new scholars and boarders.

The faculty now numbers seven instructors and better work is being done nowhere.

Prof. G. E. Lineberry has been principal of the school since its organization and his heart and energy are enlisted in the work. The school is indeed fortunate in having such a man at its head, and his assistants are selected with an eye to their ability and character.

The growth of this excellent school has indeed been remarkable and will continue. It is already the pride of Pitt county and the Neuse Association, and we see no reason why it should not become the educational center for all Eastern North Carolina. There is ample room for more buildings and equipment, and with the moral and Christian influences surrounding it we expect to see the Winterville High School without a peer in North Carolina.

There is wisdom in concentrating money and teachers in one great school rather than dissipating them over a large territory with a number of schools. The very best advantages can be had cheaper in this way. The impress made upon every boy and girl in a strong institution is entirely different from what it is in a weak one. Everything favors bringing enough boys and girls together to give them the very best advantages at the very least cost. This is what is looked for at Winterville High School. Its friends want to see the good work going on there enlarged and strengthened until it shall in every way meet the educational needs of the age.

LADY'S WONDERFUL MEMORY. In Ninety Days She Committed to Memory 12,226 Verses of Scripture.

(High C. Moore in Biblical Recorder.) It is likely that in other parts of the State, possibly not in the world, has verily acquired so much Scripture in so short a time as has been done recently by a young lady in Buncombe county.

About the first of March, 1905, Pastor J. A. Brendell, hoping to stimulate memory work in the Big Ivey Baptist Sunday school at Barnardsville, posted a notice offering prizes (Bibles) to be awarded on Children's Day, the first of June, the first to the pupil over twelve, and the other to the one under twelve, who should, during the contest, commit to memory and recite the largest number of verses of Scripture. A committee was appointed to select the contestants for the prizes and register the number of verses recited.

On the day of the award it was found that among the older competitors the winner was Miss Leta May Williams, a young lady sixteen years of age, within these ninety days during which she had an attack of measles, she committed to memory and recited to the committee twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-six (12,226) verses of Scripture, covering the entire New Testament and twenty-two of the Gospels of Jesus in the first chapter of Matthew and the third chapter of Luke, and including liberal selections from Genesis, Psalms, Ecclesiastes and other parts of the Old Testament.

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Not to Be Influenced. "If you are very good, Otto, the stork will bring you a little sister."

"Oh, he'll bring a little one whether I am good or bad, papa."—Translated for Tales from "Fliegende Blätter."

Roderick—Have you heard the news? Cholly Sapp rescued a widow from the breakers the other day.

Van Albert—But who is going to rescue Cholly?—Chicago News.

TWO VIEWS OF "THE CLANSMAN."

Ruminating on "The Clansman."

(Richmond News-Leader.) Not because it is particularly important, but because it is the newest topic and everybody is talking about it, let us consider "The Clansman" for a while in a random way, hoping that we may stagger on an idea or two while we go along. All ideas are not on the straight, smooth path of logic or of direct purpose to express something.

ly was and as it is presented on the stage. The Ku-Klux Klan sprang into life mysteriously and spread silently and in darkness. It was what it called itself, an Invisible Empire, born suddenly, obediently to a great stress of necessity. It was a huge, hidden in many respects beautiful, conspiracy of a whole people against a government attempting a grotesquely impossible, a tragically absurd experiment. It was largely composed of rough, stern men banded together for rough, stern and necessary work. It included every class and condition of life in the States where it was strong, and those who were not in active membership were in close sympathy. There were no elaborate white linen robes with red crosses and suggestions of the milliner's art worn by fancy young men with stage accents and inflections. It was an ugly outfit. A handkerchief more or less soiled with silt cut by the eyes was the mark, probably in a majority of cases, and there was more acrobatic feats are natural and delightful to him. Now he is an "ex-

radical government was finally overthrown in 1876, seven years after the Klan had vanished, and the work was done by Wade Hampton's Red Shirts who operated very much under the same system as the Klan, only substituting for grips, signs and pass-words a general understanding so that it was not necessary for a courier speeding at night along lonely country roads to ride a horse at a white man's gate, hall and shout the one word, "Wanted!" for every male thing within capable of riding a horse and firing a pistol to go pelting out to saddle up and make for the rendezvous at top speed. On one occasion more than eight thousand armed men were gathered in Columbia at an emergency call between ten o'clock of a Sunday night and middle of Monday.

But why should all these old horrors of a long-forgotten crime be paraded and distorted in fanciful garb before the people of today? What good can it do? Knowledge of them, as of any other historical episode, can be found

EXPOSING THE FALSE FRONT.



Rev." and is making a sensation and some money, two operations in which his soul delights, and we assume that he is happy.

He indicates that "The Clansman" as a play was written and staged with serious moral and instructive purpose. The author of "The Dancing Doll," which was so nastily suggestive that even New York city would not have it, made the same claim. With a little ingenuity and sufficient inducement, we can work a high purpose into anything. In the interests of decency and morality and public policy, certain parts of the human body are kept covered. For the same reasons, certain elements of human character should be likewise kept out of view as much as possible. They ought not to be intruded on the public notice in books or on the stage.

Did you ever see a lynching? We can say of it, as we cannot say of "The Clansman," that it is an elevating performance in one sense of the word, at least; but it is not pretty or nice or artistic, although sometimes necessary and improving. It is a horrible thing, done usually for horrible reasons and there is no romance or alleviation about it. It is a savage assertion of the primal law of self-defense—of defense of life or something dearer—and of vengeance which can be accomplished only by the death of the offender. It is a transaction with which the public is unhappily familiar through the newspapers, but it should not be thrust before the people of staid and well-ordered communities, wearing their good clothes and seeking an evening of pleasant amusement; and instruction.

Mr. Dixon is not even correct historically, and if, as we may possibly have been, any old Ku-Klux members were present at any of the performances of his play, they were amused at the wide difference between the thing as it real-

forms. Many of the men who rode at night ploughed or hoed all day and there was a good deal of drinking of corn whiskey, chewing of tobacco and country-side swearing, and the Klan on an expedition was sweaty, hot, rooking and intolerant. Some of the more colorful and occasionally one by the women of families and occasionally one by really ingenious; but they expressed untrained tastes and the purpose was to terrify superstitious negroes rather than to be becoming or effective as parts of a public spectacle. The merchant and his clerk, the landlord and his tenant, might ride in the same Klan and while they might suspect each other neither would know; and the clerk or the tenant might be late to work in the morning and the employer would discreetly ask no questions, even if he was not personally a member. Livery stable keepers in small towns and villages would receive intimations and their white helpers would be alert and busy saddling and bridling horses for unknown men at late hours of the night, but nobody knew anything. Sometimes the raid was largely a frolic and at others it had deadly purposes. It exceeded in a rough way and on broad principles of safety. When the laws which State and local governments were too vicious, weak or ignorant to enforce, it made itself terrible and by so doing maintained order and peace and a measure of safety. When the laws were unenforced evidence was not awaited, but the worst negro leader in the neighborhood was visited. But the Klan did not drive out the radical governments nor restore white supremacy. It had to be a means of private malice and neighborhood feuds and brawls before its collapse, in 1869. Even the United States government was powerless against it until it was swerved from the purposes which gave it dignity and force and traitors were developed within its own ranks. In South Carolina the radical government was not even brought into order by the Ku Klux Klan. On the contrary, it made the existence of the Klan the excuse for renewed outrages and imposts on the people and for arming more negroes. If Mr. Dixon intended his play to teach history he should have studied history. In South Carolina the

make the world brighter or better. And the only effect is to carry the mind back to old crimes and blunders and tragedies which never should have been, the lessons of which should be remembered, but the resentments and hates of which should be forgotten.

It may be that Mr. Dixon's play will be a great money-maker, although we doubt it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been a gold mine these many years. "The Clansman" certainly is drawing money now. Yet we cannot congratulate Mr. Dixon on his vault from preaching to playwright. There are Papist preachers, much to be deplored, but on very meager salaries, contending with economical deacons, backsliders, chronic critics, women born to be bosses and women born to be fearful and to confide in their troubles to their pastors, and with divergent choirs and depleted collections, who could not afford to exchange places with Mr. Dixon. Opinions as to Heaven and the hereafter vary, but there can be no two opinions as to the existence of conscience and of the realization of the difference in a man's own soul between doing good and doing evil; and in our opinion Mr. Dixon can do no distinct evil and is likely to do more.

The Clansman. (The Richmond Journal.) We cannot perceive the dire dangers that are supposed to lurk in the Clansman as presented here last night.

We went to the Academy with grave misgivings. They were dispelled when the last curtain went down. The newspaper reports we had read were indeed of the most alarming character; but in the play itself we found nothing to provoke domestic broil or fierce racial strife. If the newspapers will moderate the fury of their writers' imaginations, there will be little danger to apprehend from the play.

It is a historical drama—tragedy if you will—of tremendous force that depicts with cruel accuracy the conditions in the South that resulted from the criminal folly of Reconstruction. It teaches a great chronological and sociological truth; it reminds the most enthusiastic disciples of certain educational movements in the South of missionary, helpful and constructive work. It is a spelling book and the first reader will no more eliminate racial differences than will patent medicines or constitutional amendments make white men of negroes. It reminds us of the courage and despair of our fathers alone preserved the integrity of our race, and saved us from the frightful abyss that reconstruction opened up for the negro. It reminds us of the South that in preserving intact this sacred heritage, the purity of our race, which our fathers handed down to us, we can listen to no argument, consider no compromise, and refuse to do anything but God and our strong right arm.

The presentation of this drama in the North following, as it does, the great influx of negroes, and the fact that it is developing a serious race question there, may serve to open the eyes of the people and cause them to readjust, if not reconsider, their mixed and hazy views on the subject of race equality. Some of these are already beginning to doubt whether their abstract theories of forty years ago fit in very comfortably with their concrete experience with the negro as he appears among them today.

Experience and observation, coupled with the reflection which this drama must produce, may bring the South and the North into closer touch and sympathy on the race question.

When they realize the absolute truth of the dramatic picture so powerfully drawn, they may understand the impossibility of racial equality, except in racial degradation. They may finally realize, as we have long done, that from the nature of things there can be no compromise on this subject, and that the only salvation of the race lies in the absolute separation.

The race issue is not closed. It is left therefore, to complain that this drama opens it. The Clansman simply defines it.

As Mr. Dixon justly pointed out when called before the curtains, the Civil War made the race issue; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did its work fifty years ago and it is not regarded as useful or instructive in this day. If Mrs. Stowe saw fit to invent facts and to distort actualities hideously, to caricature the North for a political purpose, what is the sense of Southern people encouraging a similar performance now for no purpose at all but to make some money for Mr. Dixon and some actors and theatrical speculators?

The play itself is melodrama. It is strong in some respects because it deals with a strong and stirring time of which little is known and with full and horrible things. The public loves the morbid, the tragic, the mysterious, the thrilling and the unusual. If Mr. Dixon could arrange to have a man actually lynched on the roof of the Capitol here, he would fill the square with people at two dollars a head. Crowds will linger for hours, fascinated by the grewsome remains of a man cut to death by the wheels of a train. It is no tribute to the merit of the usefulness of a play that people rush to see it. In Texas last year excursion trains were run, crowded with eager citizens, to see a negro burned to death. The chamber of horrors of the Eden Musee is the most popular feature of that entertainment. Mr. Dixon has struck a new vein of sensationalism for this part of the country; but we doubt if "The Clansman" will be better in the North than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with its blood-thirsty and whipping-post would do in the South. The two things attract the same interest in the respective sections—whipping-post bleedings back there and lynchings on the trail for one side; lynchings, the Ku-Klux, negro supremacy and miscegenation on the other. The Chamber of Horrors of the Eden Musee is the most popular feature of that entertainment. Mr. Dixon has struck a new vein of sensationalism for this part of the country; but we doubt if "The Clansman" will be better in the North than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with its blood-thirsty and whipping-post would do in the South. The two things attract the same interest in the respective sections—whipping-post bleedings back there and lynchings on the trail for one side; lynchings, the Ku-Klux, negro supremacy and miscegenation on the other. The Chamber of Horrors of the Eden Musee is the most popular feature of that entertainment.

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WHAT THEY THINK OF DIXON'S "CLANSMAN." Expressions From Prominent Richmonders Who Saw The Performance Last Night. (Richmond Journal.)

Attorney General William A. Anderson, himself a Confederate soldier, and one who remembers the dark days of Reconstruction, witnessed the production of the "Clansman" last night. He wrote out the following statement for The Journal this morning:

"While in some of its features too sensational, the play is one of no little power. Its motive and its moral, though their expression is too highly colored, are commendable, for the

(Continued on Page Seven.)

BIG "FRESH" CLASS New Instructors Studied at the University.

Executive Committee of the University Met Yesterday in the Governor's Office.

There are now 640 students at the University of North Carolina, or fifty more than were enrolled this time last year. The freshman class numbers nearly 200—the largest freshman class in the history of the University. They are a many set of young men of solid merit and have gone to college to learn and they are studying "I have never seen a finer set of young men," said President Venable. "They have gone to work in earnest and many of them give promise of becoming scholars of the first order."

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University held in the Governor's office. Governor Glenn presided. Those present were, Governor Glenn, Richard H. Battle, John W. Graham, Thomas S. Kenan and President Venable.

The report of the President showed a pressing need for more instructors to properly teach the increased number of students. The faculty has not grown with the growth of the students and many classes are over-crowded. The matter is so imperative and so important that the executive committee authorized President Venable to add to the teaching force the necessary additions to prevent over-crowding in classes and to give proper instruction to the students. There is need for more professors, but there is not money to employ them, as the committee feels warranted only in employing tutors and instructors to meet the present needs.

There is need at the University of more dormitories. Every room in the University and almost every available room in the village is occupied and there is some crowding. There is no gift that would do more good just now than for some generous alumni or friend of the University to erect a building something like the Carr building at Chapel Hill. The building of that character would cost about \$18,000.

It is expected that the money will be in hand next year to secure the new library building and thus take advantage of the present opportunity. A building committee was appointed, composed of Thomas S. Kenan, Richard H. Lewis and Josephus Daniels on the part of the trustees and President Venable, Prof. Alexander and Prof. Smith of the faculty.

Dr. Venable returned to Chapel Hill in the afternoon. He will go to New York next week.

They are looking forward for a great time at Chapel Hill on University Day, October 12th. The address this year will be delivered by Major Robert Bingham, of Bingham School, of Asheville. The subject of the address that is fresh, original, virile and a great treat is in store.

Work goes steadily forward on the new chemical building and it will be ready for occupancy by Christmas. Dr. Herty, the new professor of chemistry, is very popular and is maintaining the high reputation of the faculty.

DIVINE LAW OF GIVING. A Tract Prepared by Rev. D. A. Long, D. D., is Warmly Commended.

Rev. Daniel Albright Long, D. D., pastor of the Christian church, has prepared a tract on "The Divine Law of Giving—a Responsive Reading," which has been warmly commended. Among the many letters of commendation is one from Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Mement of the University.

"Rev. Daniel Albright Long, D. D., has written Responsive Reading on The Divine Law of Giving, that should be in the hands of every Christian, and occasionally read in all churches and Sabbath schools. Nothing as thorough upon this subject has come under my observation."

The tract was prepared at the request of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, and was used as a Responsive Reading by said Association when last in session at the Presbyterian church in this city.

Dr. Long gives one-tenth of his salary to his congregation to be used as it sees proper.

New Western Writer. Certainly Mr. Will Lillibridge, whose Western story, "Ben Blair," will be one season, (A. C. McClure & Co., publishers, Chicago), will not be accused of picking up his Dakota local color by looking out of the window of the overland train. Here is his autobiography, which can be commended as an example of brevity.

"Probably if there were ever one typical of Dakota and that for which it stands, I am that person. I was born within the then territory thirty years ago. During various times between that date and this I have traversed it from north to south, from east to west, and obliquely. One thing I know in life and know well, the fascinating life of the country of the life the country induces in the prairie land of the middle west. On it I've been rancher and herder, I've seen it in all its seasons and all its moods. Frankly I don't read in it 'God's country.' None other to me in America, or elsewhere carries its appeal. I love the country and the life. It is for this reason that of it I write. I tried practicing in various places, but eventually the 'prairie siren' called me back and I located in Sioux Falls, where I have been six years and where I will probably eventually die. Every summer I feel the restless desire for change and he me forth for strange lands—but always I come back to the old ground."