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ROOSEVELT PREDICTS GREAT FUTURE FOR SOUTH

Ex-President Says the South Is Coming Into Its Own.

RAPID GROWTH NOW ASSURED

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Urges the Young Men of Dixie to Remember Her Glorious Past.

New York.—In response to an invitation to address the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta in the spring of 1911, Theodore Roosevelt has just sent a letter to Charles Hall Davis, chairman of the congress, at Petersburg, Va. In part, it follows: "Aug. 16, 1910.—My Dear Sir: It is not possible as yet for me to answer definitely, but I believe that on my trip to California next March I shall pass through the Southern states, and I hope that it can be arranged that the Southern Commercial Congress then hold its meeting in one of the cities through which I am able to pass. If so, it will be a real pleasure to me, as it will be a real pleasure to me in behalf of this admirable movement."

More and more the former misunderstanding about the South is tending to disappear, and you and your associates have set in motion a force that will have much to do with the complete disappearance of this misunderstanding. You are working for a stronger South, and you show your wisdom and foresightedness in the way you release that movement for a stronger South, to be effective, must really mean a stronger national cohesion, for the old South of yesterday is being changed into the young America of today.

Every good American must hope to see a real solid South, in the sense of solid business prosperity in the South, for all good Americans now realize that the prosperity of any part of the country helps the prosperity of the whole, and the prosperity of the whole will grow faster and stand on the most durable foundations only when we effectively realize that the world's "South," "North," "East" and "West" have only a geographical significance.

I earnestly hope that the young men of the South will never forget the past glories of the South, because I earnestly hope that the young men of every America will keep ever in mind these glorious memories of every section of our common country, and that the men of the North and of the West will remember the South's past with the same pride the South itself does, for the undying glory, won by the men who so valiantly and with such sincerity fought for their convictions, whether they wore the blue or the gray, is now a common heritage of all of us, wherever we dwell.

This nation is thrilling with ideals at this very moment, and these ideals relate to constructive work in the future. The South must do its full share in realizing it, and from now on it must participate in full in the solution of all the national problems. All of us alike must turn to the special problem of this age with the courage that our fathers showed in those heroic days to which we look back with a mournful pride.

The statue of General Lee, in Confederate uniform, stands in the halls of Congress today, and his memory is honored no more by the South than it is by the North; and in the North, as in the South, I think we are now learning to apply absolutely in good faith the great words of Grant: "Let us have peace."

The part played by the South in the constructive statesmanship of our nation during all our earlier years was of incalculable weight and value. I firmly believe that the time has now come when the South's influence again will be felt, not only in constructive statesmanship, but in the enormous field of constructive business. No part of the country has seen such progress along material lines, and I believe the next twenty years will see a greater progress. For long the eyes of this nation have been set steadily westward to watch its great and typical growth.

"From now on, I think the South

will share with the West in rapidity of growth. This leadership will be hastened by the completion of the Panama canal; the East has the Atlantic and the West the Pacific; the South, even more than the East and West, will have the Panama canal and will, therefore, stand at the distributing point of all the great oceans of the world.

"You need more people, but, like the rest of the country, you need that these people should be of the right sort. Feeling this way, I naturally sympathize with every purpose of the Southern Commercial Congress in its efforts to make the South and nation realize that a greater nation will be developed from the development of a greater South.

"In your membership no political lines are drawn; your effort is to strive for the advancement of American citizenship, and all broad-minded men throughout the nation must very heartily sympathize with you in what you are doing both to develop and increase the power of the South and at the same time to arouse therein a keener national sense.

"With hearty good wishes,
"Faithfully yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

COTTON HAS IMPROVED.

The Farm Tons is Decidedly Optimistic—Plant Is Growing Rapidly.

Memphis, Tenn.—The following cotton crop is published by the Commercial Appeal: "For three successive weeks cotton has improved in the states east of the Mississippi river and its promise is now fair to good. The crop is late, and would be seriously damaged by an early frost, while frost later than usual is needed to allow the fullest promise to be matured. The plant within the past two weeks has grown very rapidly, and is attaining fair size. It is setting bolls quite satisfactorily, and the farm tone is decidedly more optimistic."

Such rains as fell during the past week were beneficial. They were local in many sections, however, and the Carolinas and part of Georgia would be benefited by general precipitation. Even in the earliest sections of this eastern belt there is very little cotton that is ready to open, and the movement will be delayed well into September unless drouth later on should force premature opening.

Boll weevils are active in Louisiana and Mississippi and are doing some more harm than was earlier anticipated.

In Texas no rains fell except in some of the Red river country, and the crop lost ground steadily. Cotton is opening prematurely and very rapidly in southern and southwestern counties, and is being rushed to market as fast as possible by the farmer. In western Texas, where within the past few years there has been a rapid expansion in cotton growing, the crop is almost a failure.

New Orleans.—In presenting regular monthly reports of correspondents in all sections of the cotton belt as to progress of the cotton crop, the Times Democrat states that the consensus of opinion is as follows: "Outside of the droughty districts of Texas distinct improvement has been the rule, but within the droughty districts of that state the deterioration has been very great."

ROOSEVELT DEFEATED.

Ex-President Defeated for Temporary Chairmanship of N. Y. Convention.

New York City.—Theodore Roosevelt matched strength with the "old guard" of the Republican party in New York and met decisive defeat. The Republican state committee in session here, by a vote of 20 to 15, refused to recommend him for temporary chairman of the state convention, which will meet at Saratoga on September 27. Instead, Vice President James S. Sherman was selected.

This is Colonel Roosevelt's second defeat at the hands of the "old guard," the first having been the legislature's refusal to pass the Cobb direct primary bill, although Mr. Roosevelt especially endorsed it. With his setback plans for harmony within the party in the state received a severe setback, and as soon as Colonel Roosevelt heard the news he issued a statement in which he enrolled himself as a progressive so far as the New York situation goes.

Hooper for Tennessee Governor. Nashville, Tenn.—Capt. Benjamin W. Hooper of Newport, Cocke county, was nominated for governor of Tennessee by the Republican state convention, which assembled in the Ryman auditorium here. The name of Alfred A. Taylor of Washington county was the only other one presented to the convention, and immediately following the announcement of the result of the first ballot the nomination was made unanimous. The ballot stood: Hooper, 389 9-14; Taylor, 201 5-14.

"Model City" in Trouble. Evansville, Ind.—Buildings designed as the center of a "Model City," where there is to be "neither poverty nor graft," promoted by J. A. Brown, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Evansville, were attacked in court here by Brown's creditors to secure alleged claims amounting to \$50,000. It was stated in court that the sale of town lots had not prospered because of a rumor that a large gambling concession had been sold in the "model city." Brown has been absent several days.

Newman Erb Sued. Cincinnati, Ohio.—Suits for injunctions, accountings and damages, totaling millions of dollars, and bringing into question deals involving four railroads, were filed here by Rudolph and Leopold Kleybolte, brokers. The suits are directed chiefly against Newman Erb, New York attorney and railroad magnate, who, since 1898, has been a disbarred trustee for the old firm of Kleybolte & Co., a concern which declared itself possessed of assets of \$3,250,000 when the liquida-

NORTH CAROLINA EVENTS

Life in the Land of the Long Leaf Pine

Deaf and Dumb Convention.

The State Convention of Deaf and Dumb Mutes will be held at Durham three days, Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

This is the second of the conventions, Raleigh having entertained the silent hosts two years ago. One hundred and fifty delegates are expected.

One of the notable features of the occasion will be the marriage of Miss Ella F. Smith and Mr. Tyre L. Walker. Both are mutes and the ceremony will have to be performed through an interpreter. Rev. S. S. Bost will unite them according to the Episcopal ritual. The mutes have a rector who is without power to hear and the plans of ministers may be changed. It is expected, however, that the dumb rector cannot be there. Mr. Bost has studied their language a great deal and is able to converse with them.

The convention next week will be presided over by Prof. D. R. Tillinghast, formerly of Charlotte. He is the father of Miss Roby Tillinghast who is doing wonders teaching the mutes. The colony at Durham is the strongest in the State and among it there seems very intellectual and substantial citizens.

Ask Wreck Victims to Settle.

The Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railway companies have appealed to the fourteen and more negroes injured in the union station collision at Raleigh, Saturday morning, to all come direct to the railroad representatives for settlement of their claims for injuries without the intervention of any lawyer. Announcement has been made to this effect at the colored churches with insistence that claimants make no move to employ counsel before they have tried to reach a settlement without lawyers. They insist that in this way those entitled to damages will realize the more benefit through being rid of exorbitant counsel fees.

Moonshiner Like a Wild Man.

United States deputy marshals placed in jail at Raleigh Jerry Kittle, who for 10 years has been one of the most daring moonshiners ever known in North Carolina. For 10 months he had lived on a small island in the Tar river operating an illicit still, never leaving the island in all that time. Six times officers had found him at other stills, but he always escaped, being a wonderful runner.

He is charged with having murdered a negro in Franklin county, who worked at Kittle's still and who he thought was an informer. Kittle's head and face are covered by a mat of hair and he is like a wild man in appearance and habits.

Blind Senator Going to Durham.

The Durham Elks have received through their exalted ruler, W. G. Bramham, a letter from Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, in which he accepts the invitation to address the people of the city under the auspices of the Elks at an early date, perhaps in September. Senator Gore is an enthusiastic Elk, in addition to which he is one of the most eloquent men in the country.

Bank Resumes Business.

The People's Bank at Chapel Hill, which failed three weeks ago, has resumed business, having been placed on its feet by Gen. Julian S. Carr's backing and the aid of Profs. Williams, Howell and Webb, of the State University. Bad loans were the cause of the suspension.

Confederate Reunion Date.

New Orleans.—Official announcement that the twenty-first annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held May 15, 17 and 18 of next year, was made by Gen. William E. Mickle, adjutant general and chief of staff. The 1911 reunion is to be held in Little Rock, Ark., in conformity with the decision reached at the last reunion in Mobile.

Spain Worries Pope.

Rome, Italy.—The pope, in speaking with reference to the Spanish question during the course of an audience which he gave to a prominent officer recently, said the events in Spain and the efforts of the anti-clericals, supported by irreligious forces abroad, had caused him much affliction, but, at the same time, had afforded an opportunity for a splendid manifestation of loyalty and devotion to the church and the pontiff himself from the Spanish people, who are, by tradition, Catholics.

Alabama Militiamen to Aid Madrid.

Mobile, Ala.—Forty Mobile militiamen, members of the Alabama National Guard, have agreed to join General Madrid in Nicaragua to aid in protecting the government against the revolutionary forces of General Estrada. John S. Hensch, a lieutenant, and George L. Mountain, a captain, made terms with the local Nicaraguan consul, by which they were promised arms, ammunition and equipment; free passage to and from Nicaragua; and \$10 a day for their services as officers of the Nicaraguan army.

COST OF LIVING REPORT

SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE

Democratic Members of Senate Committee Make Report.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON PRICES

Tariff, Trusts, Combines and Monopolies and Increased Money Supply Causes Given for Advance in Prices.

Washington.—The tariff, trusts, combines and monopolies and an increased money supply are the three substantial causes for the advance in prices in the United States, according to Senators Johnson of Alabama, Clarke of Arkansas and Smith of South Carolina, minority members of the select senate committee appointed during the last session of congress to investigate and make a report on wages and prices of commodities.

Vigorous attack is made in the minority members' report on almost all the reasons given by the majority in its report, submitted some time ago, as to the cause for the advance in prices. "We are without sufficient data," say the minority members in their report just completed, "to apportion the degree of responsibility between these three causes, but the two first are the chief malefactors we have no doubt, and they are of our own creation or permission."

After attacking, one at a time, the fifteen principal causes contributing, according to the majority report to the high cost of living, the minority take up the tariff, declaring that when the Payne-Aldrich bill was framed "champagne was put on the schedule at from 54 to 66 per cent, whilst wearing apparel was taxed from 80 to 92 per cent—drinking champagne was to be encouraged and wearing woolen clothes discouraged. So with hats, they add; those bringing not over \$4.50 per dozen were taxed 77 per cent and those valued at more than \$18 per dozen 47 per cent."

The result of protection, they declare, is "great fortunes for the few and great suffering for the many. We believe," they say, "that the amount of the tariff is added to the price exacted to the consumer; that but for the tariff the commodities we buy on which that tax is laid would be cheaper, approximately to the extent of the tariff, and that when we do not buy the imported article the protected manufacturer puts approximately the amount of it on the goods produced by him."

"It is difficult to understand how anyone can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturer producing or destroying competition and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer. Then we were many times mournfully warned that any reduction in rates would flood our country with low-priced German products and that the smoke of American manufactures would disappear from the heavens. Now we are informed that the tariff has not increased the cost of these articles entering into every household and administering to the health and comfort of every family."

"It is scarcely necessary," they add, "to mention the iniquitous woolen schedule—where the tariff rates are so high on these necessities of our people as to practically preclude any foreign competition with the American manufacturer, except on high-priced goods purchased by the wealthier consumer, who can, to some extent, disregard price."

Taking up the subject of trusts, combinations and monopolies, they declare that "there are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff."

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WORLD'S FAIR BURNS.

Belgian Exposition is Destroyed. Loss Will be \$100,000,000.

Brussels, Belgium.—The White City of the World's Fair, as the Belgians have called their 1910 exposition, is a mass of smoldering ruins. A spark falling into inflammable material, burst into flames, which, driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. The firemen and detachments of soldiers, called quickly to the scene, found themselves baffled by the terrible gale, which carried the burning embers to all parts of the grounds. Considering the rapidity of the flagration the small loss of life is marvellous. So far as is known, up to a late hour, only two are dead. The injured, as officially announced, number 30, but probably many hundreds received minor hurts.

As the flames reached the menagerie, it was decided to shoot the beasts, but the heat drove back the soldiers, and the animals were left to their fate.

Many jewel exhibitors were unimpaired. In the French art section the priceless Gobelins, paintings and sculpture were ruined, as were the treasures in the English, Belgian, Persian and Turkish section. All the archives were burned, and it will, therefore, be impossible to confer medals and diplomas.

The loss in the exposition fire is estimated at \$100,000,000.

FARMER'S AUGUST WORK.

Agricultural Publication Suggests Ten Things to Do in August.

1. No matter if your crops have been "laid by," don't fall to stir lightly the upper crust of earth if it begins to getting hard and dry.
2. Get ready to save every possible pound of hay. Sharpen up the mower. Cut peas when first pods begin to turn.
3. Cut the corn as it matures and save all the feed. Pulling fodder is not only expensive and wasteful, but seriously decreases the yield of ear corn.
4. Where crops are taken off the land, begin preparations for the fall seeding. Do not stir deeply, but thoroughly pulverize the three inches on top of the soil.
5. Clean up all weeds, briars, bushes, etc., from ditch banks, fence corners, around buildings and between cultivated fields. August is the best month for killing bushes and briars and arranging to merge the plowing patches into broad and generous fields next year.
6. Get the cattle out of the infected pastures and graze them thoroughly to kill all ticks now on them. Then put them in new pastures and start out next spring with a tick-free farm and tick-free cattle.
7. Prepare to have some winter-growing crop on every acre of land now in cotton or corn. Sow crimson clover or vetch after the first picking of cotton, rye later.
8. Keep the hogs that you intend to kill next fall growing with all their might. They should be in pasture now up to their eyes, but see that they have plenty of pure water and a good shade to go to. Sow rape and turnips for winter feeding.
9. Paint the farm home, paint or whitewash other buildings and make all needed repairs.
10. Go to your farmers' institutes or other farmers' meetings, and arrange to give your wife and children a short vacation.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

SENATOR HEYBURN RAVES.

Stopped Orchestra From Playing Dixie at Reception in Idaho.

Seattle, Wash.—Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho dislikes "Dixie." He created a sensation at Wallace, Idaho, stopping the orchestra while the musicians were playing the popular strains.

Colonel Hamer had just finished his address, and the orchestra had started a medley of well-known airs.

About the sixth number in the medley was "Dixie." The senator leaped to his feet, strode across to the musicians and cried out: "This is a Republican meeting; we want no such tunes here."

The amazed musicians stopped immediately. The senator strode back to his seat. After a moment of silence Mayor Hanson arose and closed the meeting.

More Revenue From Tobacco.

Washington.—It is estimated that governmental internal revenues for the present fiscal year will be increased about \$3,000,000 in consequence of the increased taxes on tobacco and cigarettes provided by the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Folk for President.

Kirksville, Mo.—The candidacy of Joseph W. Folk for the presidency in 1912 was unanimously endorsed at the meeting of the Democratic committee, First Congressional district.

UNION FARMERS CONDEMN

COTTON WAREHOUSE PLAN

Alabama Farmers' Union Oppose the Merger Scheme.

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT TALKS

President C. S. Barrett Advises Members of the Farmers' Union to Hold Their Warehouses.

Montgomery, Ala.—Strong opposition to the proposed plan of John Hays Hammond, Daniel J. Sully and other cotton men to establish a chain of cotton warehouses developed at the session of the Alabama Farmers' Progressive and Co-operative Union. National President C. S. Barrett referred to it in his address to the convention. He said: "A meeting was called, Atlanta being selected for it, to discuss the advisability of gathering under one business organization the control of the union warehouses in Georgia. There were more than 130 such establishments at the time, the number being second only to those of Texas."

"It was proposed to have a boss, a big man to run the business, to have it under the control of a few men. It was proposed to the farmer to give up his rights and turn the control over to the boss. A year later, another meeting was held and the plan failed to carry."

"I advised that we never surrender our rights; never to surrender the rights our ancestors fought and died for. Hold what you have."

"The trouble with you farmers is you want too much; you are never satisfied; rest awhile when you get something and enjoy it; never give up your warehouses. They refused to be in Georgia. Never surrender your rights."

State President W. A. Morris, in an interview, declared: "The Southern farmers, realizing along what lines their best interests lie, will never affiliate with such a movement. To block such a movement will be our strongest effort. Can any one suppose the Southern farmer will place the control of the cotton crop in the hands of other interests?"

"We are well satisfied with existing conditions as compared to what the result of the advent of such a cotton institution would be. I am convinced the farmers of Alabama and the rest of the South will meet this plan with a cold shoulder. It is not to their interests or the interests of hundreds of towns and cities with which they do their business."

Over one thousand farmers attended the convention.

RAILWAY LAW EFFECTIVE.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies Are Under the New Law.

Washington.—The new railroad law is now effective. Immediately upon the passage of the act sixty days ago, sections of the law relating to the suspension of rates went into effect. Since that time the interstate commerce commission has been operating under the law.

Hereafter, of course, as common carriers under the law, the telegraph and telephone companies will have to file reports with the commission concerning their business, just as the railroads now do. The officers were informed also that the franks for messages could legally be issued except as governed by the anti-pass provision of the Hepburn act.

Therefore, the issuance and use of telegraph and telephone franks are barred by the statute. The long and short haul provision of the recently enacted law will not be operative for six months, as that time is allowed for the carriers to adjust with respect to that provision.

Just as with respect to that provision, adjustment with the commission has been made by President Taft of appointments to the commerce court or to the commission to make investigations under the new law. It is scarcely likely that the commerce court will be in operation before some time early in the coming year.

2,000 Flee From Fire.

New York City.—Fire in the warehouse district of Jersey City wiped out one entire block of business buildings and factories, turned 2,000 terrified families into the street, killed one fireman, broke both legs of another by falling walls and caused losses variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The vicinity is fringed with old wooden tenement houses, occupied mainly by folk dock laborers and their families, and thousands poured into the streets, walling and dragging their belongings.

Another Extra Session in Texas.

Austin, Texas.—Immediately following the adjournment by limitation of the third called session of the thirty-first Texas legislature a proclamation was issued by Governor Campbell ordering the legislature to reconvene in extraordinary session. A reform of the state's penitentiary system and an enactment providing for a 2-cent passenger rate are especially urged in the call. During the session, just closed, the liquor interests were not affected to a material extent by legislative action.



SAGAMORE HILL



Solemn Statesmen, politicians, Men who've lost or won positions, Cranks and kooks and fanatics, Men with cobwebs in their attics, Tense disciples of deep breathing, Men with wild reform a-seething, Readers, writers, ranters, ravers, Stern opponents and adherers—See them climb, climbing still Up, up, up on Sagamore Hill.

Editors of rampant journals, Generals and southern colonels, Pure food faddists, poets, painters, All the troop of "talent-ersa" College president with B. A., Leaders of the S. P. C. A., Postmen, firemen, gentle Quakers, Malesactors and muck-rakers—See them climb, with earnest will Up, up, up on Sagamore Hill.

Some for breakfast, some for luncheon, Some to tell how hard need's punishment, Sport and sage and saint and sinner, Household non-peace-suicidal, Congressmen whose hopes are idle, Men with dogs and men without them, Men who ask how he can doubt them—Climbing climbing, climbing still Up, up, up on Sagamore Hill.

"You have satisfied me fully!" "Splendid!" "I'm de-lighted!" "Bully!" "Hee a haw!" "Great!" "Old fellow!" "Sure!" "He showed a streak of yellow!" These words come reverberating, Thunderously palpitating, When the callers, gladder, sadder, Meeker, milder, milder or madder, Climb again, light-tipped and still, Down, down, down on Sagamore Hill.

Opinions.

Opinions are of various sorts. Personal opinions and opinions of persons, for instance, are different things. Many people form an opinion on first impression. An impression is a touch of human nature. If an attempt at a touch falls then the opinion changes. Many people are always airing their opinions. In some cases this fresh air is carried too far. Some opinions are all the better for a little airing, but others should be quietly smothered.

Opinions on prize fights are sometimes backed with money. Money has no opinion of its own. It is said to talk. But then lots of people who think they have opinions talk entirely too much and aren't worth a cent.

Some men have fixed opinions. Occasionally the great jury becomes inquisitive and wants to know how the opinions were fixed.

It is difficult to form a decided opinion about opinions.

An Observation.

What tricks does heartless fortune play Alike on young and old? A man will give himself away And then he will feel sold.

Losing His Spirit. "I tell you," said the man with the beefy face, "that there young Biffora is so down on his luck that he has lost his ways of getting back of a fellow."

"How's that?" asked the listener.

"Oh, I took him to dinner downtown the other day, because I knew he was havin' a run of hard luck, an' while we was eatin' together I says to him: 'I reckon you don't strike many such feeds as this when you're leadin' a hand-to-mouth existence like you are?'"

"And what did he say?" "Nothin'. Just got red an' muttered somethin' about even hand-to-mouth bein' better than knife to mouth."

Self-Defense.

"You make tracks!" shouts Mr. Medderrass to the stranger who is coming up the walk to the door. "You git right out o' here. I'm on to your tricks. I know you by your looks."

"My dear sir," argues the stranger. "Certainly, you are making a mistake."

"Mistake nothin'. You can't get me to have my life insured."

"You wrong me. I am not a life insurance agent. I am merely a gold brick salesman and—"

But Mr. Medderrass apologizes and asks him in to dinner.

How Could They?

"Mattilda, all these people whose names you give as former employers say they cannot speak a word in recommendation of you?" "Well, how could you expect 'em to, mum? I didn't stay over a day an' a half with any of 'em."