

## FARMERS OF SOUTH URGED BY WILSON TO SHOW PATRIOTISM

MUST RESIST TEMPTATION OF COTTON'S PRICE AND FEED THE NATION.

## SUPREME TEST OF NATION HAS COME SAYS PRESIDENT

Must Supply Abundant Food Not Only For Ourselves, But Also For Large Part of Nations With Whom America Has Made Common Cause.

Washington.—In an appeal to all citizens of the country, President Wilson stressed the opportunity for the farmers of the South to "show their patriotism," which he said can be done in no better way "than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton, and helping upon a great scale to feed the Nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and our own."

The President's address follows: "My Fellow Countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of National life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them."

"We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for."

"We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is, and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves."

Things Nation Must Do. "These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting, the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the Nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting."

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our ship yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, that will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which, not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and equip our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

Industrial Patriotism. "It is evident to every thinking man that our industries on the farms, in the ship yards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great National, a great international service army."

The Supreme Test. "I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, food supply especially for the present year. Is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enter-

prise upon which we have embarked will break down and fall. The world's food reserves are low! Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in a large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty, to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter."

Appeal to South. "I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty."

The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as the crops themselves, when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it."

"This, let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories, the eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

To the Railroads. "To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant, let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service'; and to the shipbuilder, the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties."

"Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unparadise fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring."

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before. I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits."

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!"

"WOODROW WILSON."

## \$7,000,000,000 WAR LOAN PASSES HOUSE

NOT A VOTE WAS RECORDED AGAINST THE BIG REVENUE AUTHORIZATION.

## DEBATE WAS ON HIGH PLANE

Former War Opponents Demanded Record Roll Call.—Amendments Confine Loans to Nations at War With Germany.

Washington.—With a total absence of partisanship the House, by a vote of 389 to 0, passed the Seven Billion-Dollar bill to finance the prosecution of the war against Germany, including a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allies. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, who has conscientious scruples against war and appropriations for war, answered "present" when his name was called.

Owing to general pairs and absences only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon having the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries, and the issuance of Treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the House, and favorable action by an overwhelming vote is assured in the Senate, where it was taken up Monday. It probably will be signed by the President this week.

Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee took up the bill with his committee Monday, and since there is no opposition to it, expects to report it to the Senate at once. Leaders expect to keep it the unfinished business until passed. There will be no great opposition on the floor, although there may be some debate.

The bill was not materially amended in the House, except for the inclusion of language specifically directing that the loans to foreign Governments shall be made during, and not after, the war and that the securities bought by this Government with proceeds of the vast loan shall be the securities of nations fighting Germany.

Other amendments adopted would prohibit the sale of the United States bonds at less than par and permit the purchase of foreign bonds "at par."

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO ASSEMBLE IN FEW DAYS.

United States Officials Plan For Coming of Commissioners.

Washington.—With the assembly of the most momentous international conference ever held in this country only a few days distant, officials of several executive departments of the Government devoted themselves to making final preparations for greeting the distinguished men Great Britain and France are sending here to discuss war problems. State Department officials directly responsible for the details of the arrangements, conferred in an effort to have no mark of courtesy lacking.

Those familiar with official etiquette abroad say that the sending to this country of men like British Foreign Secretary Balfour, French Minister of Justice and former Premier Rene Viviani and General Joffre is almost without precedent. Not only does the trip here require much more very valuable time than the various European war conferences, but it submits the high officials to real dangers from mines and submarines, experienced in crossing to the continent. It is known that the present trip was taken only with the deepest foreboding quickened by memories of the loss of Lord Kitchener.

Committee of Welcome. The preliminary committee of welcome, consisting of Third Assistant Secretary Long, representing the State Department; Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher and Commander D. F. Sellers, representing the Navy and Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby and Capt. John G. Quekemyer, representing the Army, is ready to leave for the port of arrival at a moment's notice. The committee will welcome the commissioners. A formal reception will greet them here, in which the highest officials of the Government will participate.

## TAX SUGGESTIONS TO RAISE WAR REVENUE.

Washington.—Administration suggestions as to possible new sources of taxation through which to raise approximately one-half of the estimated cost of the first year of the war, or \$1,807,250,000, were submitted by Secretary McAdoo to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees. The other half of the cost is to be provided by \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds authorized by the war revenue bill passed by the House.

## INDORSEMENT OF COURSE TAKEN BY UNITED STATES

BY SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES GRATIFYING TO WASHINGTON.

Equador, Venezuela and Colombia, Not Yet Heard From, Expected to Define Attitude.

Washington.—Prompt endorsements from South America of the action of the United States in taking Germany's challenge to war are the source of great gratification to officials of the administration. There remained but three countries, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia, which had not defined their positions, and it was believed that before the end of this week they, too, would respond.

With the exception of Costa Rica, none of the Central American group had declared its attitude, but no concern over where their sympathy will be placed has been felt at the state department.

So far Cuba is the only war spot in Latin-America, but the positions assumed by Panama and Costa Rica place them practically in the list of warring nations, and almost no doubt remains that Brazil will be at war within a few days. The only governments that have not been frank in their endorsement of the step taken by the United States are Chile and Peru, the former confining itself to a formal declaration of neutrality and the latter to "deploring" the fact that the United States had been unable to adjust her difficulty with Germany without recourse to war.

Way They Line Up. Following is the way the other Latin-American nations, whose positions are defined, were lined up: Cuba—Declared war against Germany.

Panama—Declared her readiness to assist in any way possible in the protection of the Panama Canal.

Costa Rica—Offered her ports and other territorial waters to the United States for war needs of the American navy.

Brazil—Relations broken with Germany.

Bolivia—Relations broken with Germany.

Uruguay—Endorsed the action of the United States and characterized Germany's submarine warfare as "an insult to humanity."

Paraguay—Expressed sympathy with the government of the United States "forced into war to rehabilitate the rights of neutrals."

Argentina—Endorsed the action of the United States as just and right.

Mexico—Neutral.

State department officials believe it possible that the government of Ecuador may consider itself bound to adopt a somewhat equivocal attitude because of a suggestion made several weeks ago that a conference of neutrals to be held at Montevideo to study means for bringing the war to an end.

Guatemala's proclamation of martial law was still regarded here as a precautionary step taken by President Estrada Cabrera preliminary to a break with Germany. It was believed that the remaining uncommitted nations of Central America, are awaiting action by Guatemala and that they will announce their positions immediately after Guatemala speaks.

The United States has looked to Latin-America for moral support more than for material assistance, but there has been no disposition to undertake the very material assistance that might be rendered if it became necessary. The total peace strength of Latin-America's armies is only 334,000 men, but the potential power is several times that, and reports from the South American republics have indicated that no time will be lost in raising fighting forces to their full war strength.

## MEXICO PROMISES STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Mexico City.—General Carranza, in his address to the new Congress declared that Mexico would maintain a strict and rigorous neutrality in the world war. H. von Eckhardt, the German Minister, was seated in a box with Austrian, Spanish and other diplomats. Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, sat with the British Minister.

## Ready to Build Big Fleet.

Washington.—The Administration's program for building a vast fleet of wooden cargo ships to transport supplies to the Allies and thus defeat the German submarine campaign was put definitely under way Monday, when the Shipping Board formed a \$50,000,000 corporation to build and operate the vessels.

## STATES MAY ORGANIZE NEW GUARD UNITS

Washington.—Against the judgment of military experts as to the wise course in the present emergency, the war department was compelled to reverse a previous ruling and announce that under existing law states have the right to organize new units of the National Guard. This opens the door to expansion of the existing guard force of about 125,000 to 400,000 at peace strength or more than 600,000 on war footing.

## GOETHALS IS TO BE BUILDER OF SHIPS

WILL SUPERVISE SHIP BUILDING PROGRAM OF AMERICAN NAVY.

## MORE SHIPS MEAN VICTORY

Lloyd-Gorge's Prophecy Discussed by Cabinet.—Congress Will Be Asked To Substantially Increase Appropriation.

Washington.—Means of quickly putting additional vessels into the trans-Atlantic trade and thus fulfilling the prophecy of Premier Lloyd-Gorge, of Great Britain, that more ships meant victory for the Entente Allies, was the principal subject before the meeting of President Wilson's cabinet.

Major General Goethals who built the Panama Canal will supervise the merchant ship building program, it was announced. A bill will be introduced in both houses of Congress substantially increasing the \$50,000,000 appropriation now available for the shipping board, and giving the board additional authority that the building of wooden ships and the acquisition of other vessels may be expedited.

Legislation also probably will be proposed by the administration giving the shipping board power to formally take over the German merchantmen in American ports now in the custody of the treasury department. While it is conceded that the president would have every right to take this step it is understood that a specific act of Congress will be preferred.

First among the German ships to be put into active service will be two of the fleet of 23 lying in Philippine harbors. The insular bureau of the war department has secured permission from the treasury department to hasten repairs on the machinery of the two vessels least damaged by the crews and it is expected that within two or three weeks the ships will be loading Manila hemp to be rushed to the United States to prevent a failure of its supply of binding twine for the farmers for the crop of this season.

While the exact sum to be requested of Congress for the uses of the shipping board in building up the American merchant marine has not been disclosed, it has been estimated that \$25,000,000 will be necessary.

## COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD PRODUCING POWER.

One of the Means of Meeting the Vital Problems of the War.

Washington.—Intensive development of the food producing power of the United States on a scale never before contemplated was discussed by President Wilson and Secretary Houston as the means of meeting one of the vital problems of the war with Germany.

Secretary Houston returned from St. Louis, where he conferred with representatives of the great grain raising states. He laid before the President plans under which the Federal Government, working in co-operation with state and local agencies, will put forth its utmost endeavors to stimulate the production and economical distribution of food.

Plans to include a request for legislation by Congress giving the Government power to regulate and fix food prices if necessary and to license large distributing agencies. Secretary Houston will begin conferences with congressional leaders to agree on the terms of the needed bills.

To continue the government's agitation for increased production and economy in the use of foodstuffs President Wilson probably will issue a proclamation to the Nation soon calling attention to the situation. A suggestion to this effect, approved by Secretary Houston, was laid before him by Representative Fisher, of Tennessee, and J. R. Paine, of Memphis, representing the Tri-State Better Farming Association.

## AMERICAN REAR ADMIRAL SIMS NOW IN ENGLAND

Washington.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College at Newport, has arrived in London to act as an intermediary between British admiralty officers and the navy department in the working out of problems involved in participation by the American navy in the ranks of the Entente Powers. His mission was admitted at the navy department after news of his safe voyage had been received.

## LOADED SHELL FOUND IN OFFICE OF THE GLOBE

New York.—A loaded three-inch shell weighing 15 pounds, made in the United States, was found in the press room of The New York Globe after the last edition had gone to press. According to the police, the shell was leaning against one of the presses in such a position that it would have been exploded had the machinery been started. The discovery was made by an employe. Government agents are trying to learn who placed it there.

## ENTENTE LEADERS ARE IN WASHINGTON

ARE HERE TO CONFER ON AMERICA'S PART IN SEA WARFARE.

## TO PATROL ATLANTIC COAST

Protecting Seaboard From Northern Canada to Canal Zone to Be First Duty of American Warships.—Withdraw British and French Ships.

Washington.—With high British and French naval officers in conference here with American naval officials, definite steps have been taken toward participation of the American Navy in the war against Germany.

Patrol of the entire Atlantic seaboard, reaching southward to the Panama Canal zone and possibly northward to include Canada, will be the first duty of American warships. With that goes the necessity of guarding against the probable extension of the German submarine campaign to include approaches to major American ports.

British and French ships now on this patrol duty will be withdrawn as soon as the American forces have their lines established. The American squadrons will operate from British and French bases in the South Atlantic wherever necessary.

This was learned in connection with the announcement that Vice Admiral M. E. Browning, of the British Navy, and Rear Admiral R. A. Grasset, of the French Navy, are in Washington conferring with Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and other officers of the American Navy. The conferences have to do with the part the American fleet will play in the war either immediately or later, when its strength in light patrol craft and trained men has been increased.

Commanders of the British and French forces off the American coasts, it is known, have expected that Germany would extend her submarine operations to these waters.

It has been expected that Germany would formally announce a submarine blockade of Boston, New York, the mouth of the Delaware, and the Chesapeake, Charleston and Savannah. These are the arteries through which flow the main traffic in foodstuffs and war supplies for Europe.

## ARMY AND GUARD IS NOW OPEN FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Doors Are Opened For Enlistment For Period of War.

Washington.—All men who enlist in the regular Army or the National Guard in the present emergency were assured in an announcement by Secretary Baker that they would be kept in service only for the period of the war. The action followed a conference between the Secretary and President Wilson.

In effect, this places on a war-time volunteer basis all of the men enlisted since the state of war was declared. It makes available a total of 517,868 places in the enlisted grades of the two services to men who wish to serve for the war only.

Mr. Baker laid stress on the fact that this action was contemplated when the Administration bill was framed, and was in no way to be construed as a compromise plan. The Secretary pointed out that the net result of the application of the war enlistment plan would be to leave the Nation without an army of any sort, regular or National Guard, if the war lasted beyond the enlistment terms of new men now in those services.

"I stand firmly and unalterably in support of that bill," Secretary Baker said, "without modification of its least detail."

There is given a tabulation by the Department of the forces proposed to be organized in the bill so arranged as to show the exact number of volunteers, to serve for the duration of the war only, for which provision is made in both the regular Army and the National Guard.

Regular Army, exclusive of Philippine scouts:  
At war strength, with all increments added 293,000.  
Present strength, 131,481.  
National Guards required, 161,519.  
National Guard, including only units now organized: At war strength, 329,954; present strength, 123,605.  
Volunteers required, 206,349.  
Additional:  
To replace 150,000 officers and men withdrawn from above force as training personnel.  
Total number of volunteers for war service only 517,868.

## ADDITIONAL GUARDSMEN CALLED TO THE COLORS

Washington.—Secretary Baker ordered to the Federal service the following additional National Guard forces: First Tenn. Infantry, Second Maine Infantry, First S. C. Infantry, First Separate Battalion Florida Infantry, Second and Third Regiments and Company A of the Kentucky Infantry, Eighteenth Penn. Infantry, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, Third New York Infantry and Fifth Maryland Infantry.

## STATE NOW READY TO RAISE HER SHARE

AUTHORITIES ONLY AWAIT ORDERS FROM GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN.

## GUARDS ON SPECIAL DUTY

Majority of Troops in State Are Now Guarding Properties Which Might Be Molested.

Raleigh.—With Camp Glenn, Morehead, definitely designated by the War Department as the point of mobilization for troops in this state and practically all of the North Carolina Guard units now in service assigned to special guard duties at various points in the state to protect properties that might be molested by agents and sympathizers of the Germans, the National Guard authorities now have their definite lines to which to work in getting out this state's quota of whatever troops the Federal Government will raise in prosecuting the war.

It is not likely that Camp Glenn will be called into service until there comes from Washington the call for the raising of the 500,000 men to augment the regular army and the National Guard forces, and this is not expected to come until summer, possibly June or July. The task pressing upon the Guard authorities now is the enlistment of recruits to get the units of the Guard up to even the peace strength of 56 men each, to say nothing of the full war strength, which is 150 men. Numbers of the officers are free to say that they do not believe the enlistments can be completed through the ordinary volunteer channels and they believe there will have to be a call from the Governor and something in the way of a conscription by lot before the work will be completed.

The trouble seems to be that there is a general holding back to join entirely new units that has been expected would be called for. Men in all parts of the state are ready to join new organizations, but they seem to be balking at the idea of all entering as "green privates" in old organizations with so many trained men in line ahead of them. The Guard authorities are much encouraged over the outlook, however, and there are daily indications of increased response to the call to arms through the regular channels.

## Henry E. Seaman Dies.

Durham.—Henry E. Seaman, senior proprietor of the Seaman Pinery and a master craftsman of the trade, died at his home in Durham from an attack of apoplexy. His unexpected death was foreshadowed in an illness of twelve hours duration, sinking into a coma last night, from which he never regained consciousness. He was 56 years old.

Henry Seaman was born in London, Ontario, and when a mere youth emigrated to Greensboro, North Carolina. His early boyhood days were spent in the Gate City, where he served his apprenticeship to the craft which he so thoroughly mastered in later years. "Sticking type" on the "North State," a weekly newspaper, was the task that initiated him into the trade. The laborious methods of hand-set matter on the pioneer weekly and the modern machinery for composition of today were the contracted periods through which Henry Seaman lived and worked. He conserved the best from the old school and became identified with the ever changing labor-saving devices of recent times.

## Illiteracy Decreases in Durham.

Durham.—Only 33 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21 in Durham county are unable to read and write, according to the annual report of Superintendent of Education C. W. Massey, made public a few days ago. Seventeen of these are found in one district. Twenty-five of the 30 white districts do not report a single illiterate. Fifteen years ago, there were reported 375 illiterates in Durham county, the comparison thus showing a remarkable decrease. A strong effort is being made to blot out illiteracy in the county.

## Bryan Speaks of World War.

Asheville.—"There was, at one time, a difference of opinion as to the advisability of entering the world war, but when Congress acted, all discussion ended. The country is unitedly back of the Government in what it has done so far. There can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the struggle, in my opinion. What we may have to pass through before the end comes is mere guesswork, and I prefer not to guess." Thus spoke William Jennings Bryan, as he stood on the steps of a bank building in Asheville.

## Louisburg Has Disastrous Fire.

Louisburg.—Louisburg Cotton Oil Mill and about 500 bales of cotton were totally destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at about \$150,000. This mill was owned by J. M. W. H. F. H. Allen and G. W. Ford, and was only partially covered by insurance; about half of the cotton belonged to the Oil Mill Company and the other to J. M. and W. H. Allen. The net loss will be very great. The fire is supposed to have caught from a hot box in the seed room.