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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Now "the white man's burden" is paying taxes.

It now appears that the South did not want what it voted for.

The Democratic party might now wage a campaign against cocaine.

Yet another week has passed and the State's "trust-busters" are still mum.

The next time the South will remember to vote for what it really wants.

Didn't you think the Democratic party once stood sponsor for free trade?

At last report there were five hundred willing to accept office as oil inspector.

The Baltimore Sun has discovered still another brand, known as "mac-keral Democrats."

If they intended to fool the voters with the Denver platform they certainly misjudged public sentiment.

The Winston Sentinel wants Harmon and Glenn nominated in 1912. Just as soon beat them as anybody else.

A Democrat in Greensboro was offered a job and refused it. To say the least that was an unusual occurrence.

If Mr. Glenn was still Governor we probably would have no blind tigers, but we might have other things just as bad.

If the Democrats never advocated free trade, what party was it that advocated "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights?"

Since the Denver platform didn't fool the people, the Democratic representatives in Congress apparently don't think they are bound by it.

If the Democratic party is for "revenue only," doesn't that mean that they stand on for higher rates than the schedules in the Dingley bill?

Some of the Senators want to increase the duty on lemons, but that won't prevent their constituents from handing them a free one later on.

If Democratic platforms are simply made to "get in on," then, of course, the members wouldn't be bound by the platform repudiated by the voters at the polls.

The Wilmington Star says that the Democracy is not and never was a free trade party. If that is true a great number of Democratic papers have maligned their own party.

The Democrats claim they have hopes of electing a Democratic Congress next time. Even if they could elect one Mr. Williams couldn't control it, and they would be worse off than at present.

It is reported from Washington that the North Carolina Democrats will select Mr. Page as their member of the National Congressional Campaign Committee. Why didn't they select Mr. Kitchin? Isn't he the only member that has stuck to free trade?

Senator Daniels, of Virginia, says they may call it what they please, but that he favors protection for home industries. Are the Democrats going to read Senator Daniel out of the party; and, if not, what kind of a Democrat will they call him?

The Winston Sentinel has a presidential ticket for 1912 in Judge Harmon and ex-Governor Glenn. It sounds like the Sentinel is simply seeking notoriety. However, Glenn seems to have tumbled to the idea, as recently he has been very profuse in his praise of Judge Harmon.

Since a Maryland farmer has recently erected a monument to Adam an exchange suggests that the descendants of Eve should also erect a monument to her memory just to even up honors. If that is the object, then they will have to erect two monuments to the memory of Eve, as another monument to Adam was erected in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty-five years ago. We only write this in order to keep history straight.

PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

Many Sections Pass Senate—Nearly All Paragraphs Relating to Agriculture Are Disposed Of.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Agreements were reached in the Senate to-day upon many sections of the tariff bill, so that, as the hour for adjournment approached, the paragraphs relating to agriculture were nearly all disposed of. During the afternoon, Mr. Bacon entered upon an extended discussion of the proposed increase over the rates of the House bill in duties on bacon and hams, lard, fresh beef, etc., and Mr. Aldrich surprised the Senate by withdrawing the committee amendments, saying he believed the House rates, although below those of the Dingley law rates, were protective to those industries. This action provoked further discussion on the part of Senators, who favored the higher rates.

Senator Rayner created considerable amusement by a humorous description of what Senator Aldrich had referred to as "the citadel of protection," and Senator Smith, of South Carolina, advocated free tariff or a tariff for revenue only.

Early in the day, over two hours were consumed by a debate on the proposition to increase the duty on lemons from one cent a pound, as provided by the Dingley law, to 13 cents a pound, and after earnest opposition by Mr. Root, the increase recommended by the committee was sustained by a vote of 43 to 28.

Among other duties affected by today's action was that on dried peas, which was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel. The duties on chickory root, chocolate and cocoa were reduced as was that on salt, from 12 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bags and from 10 to 8 cents in bulk.

Stout, ale, beer and porter were given an increase of duty from 40 to 45 cents when in bottles, etc., and from 20 to 25 cents per gallon when in bulk.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE BOX?

Plymouth Citizens Unearth Mysterious Vault of Ancient Construction on the Banks of the Roanoke Near Site of Old Government House.

(Special to the Charlotte Observer.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., May 31.—Residents of Plymouth and the neighboring vicinity are puzzled over the finding of an opened vault about three feet in depth in width and about two feet in depth on the bank of the Roanoke River about one hundred and fifty yards from the Atlantic Coast Line station there. The vault was opened one night last week and by parties unknown, and the fact of the existence of such a vault was not known to the residents there, and as to what was contained therein is also unknown in that little hamlet.

The opened vault is made of old style square English brick, and the vault is nicely sealed inside and out and has every evidence of having been built a number of years ago. In the bottom of the vault it is nicely sealed by a stone slab, and its every evidence is that there was something valuable stored therein. The position of the vault is near the site of the old Custom House of the Government, that existed there before the war between the States.

That there is reason for the existence of an abundance of mystery in the case is evident, for not only was the Plymouth Sound and the river flowing therein in the hiding place of that greatest of all American pirates, Captain Kidd, or Blue Beard, but it is thought by all of the older residents there that his treasures are hidden somewhere on the banks of these waters. Plymouth was several times taken and retaken by the Federal and Confederate forces during the Civil War, and it may be that treasures were secluded there in order that they might not fall into the enemy's hands. The finding of the opened vault has caused no limited amount of talk and conjecturing.

A SPIRIT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

William T. Stead, English Editor, Opens One in London.

New York, May 27.—Word was received to-day that William T. Stead, the noted English editor, acting under the direction of the spirit of a well-known Chicago woman who died seventeen years ago, has established a spirit telegraph office in London, where mortals can communicate with the shades of departed loved ones.

That Mr. Stead has relinquished all business affairs to give himself entirely to the work and that the plans for the communication station are entirely the idea of the Chicago woman's disembodied personality are admitted by the editor himself. He declares that he is merely the servant, acting under the complete direction of the shade.

The spirit is that of Miss Julia A. Ames, formerly editor of the Union Signal, the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago. According to Mr. Stead he has been discussing means for the spirit telegraph bureau with her ghost for fourteen years.

Mr. Stead explains the whole scheme in the Fortnightly Review, declaring that the bureau would be at the disposal of anyone who wanted to talk with dead friends or relatives in the other world.

BILKINS IN ITALY

He Views Mt. Versuvius But Does it at Safe Distance.

THE MAJOR NOW AT ROME

An Important Country—The Principal Cities—Mount Vesuvius, Venice, the Waterway City—The Home of Art—Nero and His General Reputation for Meanness—Pope Pius X.—The Vatican—The Major is Not Interested in City of Cologne.

Rome, Italy, May 31, 1909. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Italy is one of the small countries of Europe and I had about overlooked it, for I didn't think that they'd be much a-doin' in that country since my old friend, Mr. A. Dugli, now of Raleigh, left there. But Italy is really a very important country and the Italian people are playin' an important part in the makin' of the world's history.

Italy is practically a peninsula runnin' out into the Mediterranean an' lies directly between France an' Austria. The principal cities, Rome an' Naples, are not far apart as we reckon distances in this country, an' so one can see the two cities an' the wonderful sites therein in a very short time. At Naples you get a fine view of Mount Vesuvius, one of, if not the greatest, active volcanoes in the world. I am told that Florence an' Milan are gude places to visit. At Venice you see a city whose streets are nothin' but water, no horses, no street cars, no walkin'. If you go anywhere you go in a boat, gondola, as they call them here. But as they use the water from the streets for bathin' an' drinkin' purposes an' do the family washin' in the same, I concluded that I'd leave that city to one side for the present. Cologne is another city that is rather important in Italy. But I've about quit usin' the stuff since I arrived at a mature age an' so will not include that city in my list.

The people of Italy are strong an' brainy an' most of them are hard workers. They have gude qualities an' bad ones, an' in some cases, not awl, the bad qualities seem ter be contestin' fer the lead.

Fruits, nuts, fish an' wine are real specialties with the Italians. They have a taste fer art, sculpture an' paintin'; not ordinary paintin', but real pictures, paintings in oil colors that sell fer thousands of dollars apiece, the finest yet produced, so the critics say, fer I don't know.

The Italians are awfully fond of music an' that country has produced the best violins yet made, an' some of the best players. So the Italian organ-grinder an' the monkey do not fairly represent the ability of the musicians in Italy, fer that country has produced some of the real famous musicians in this century, includin', of course, great singers. An' you air not in Italy long until you begin ter learn that hit is a musical country. In the cities there is a continual serenade goin' on awl the time.

If some of our egotistical Americans wuz ter land in Italy an' not git posted pretty soon they'd bust open with swellin' pride, fer they would imagine that the music is awl in their honor. An' much ov hit would be if they'd make a cash deposit with the leader of the various strollin' bands of musicians, fer the Italians air very human.

At one time Rome wuz the home of a feller by the name of Nero. He wuz a ruler, a polytishun, an' he wuz sorter like some of our American polytishuns in that he didn't care a red what he did just so hit wuz nothin' gude. Er long about that time the Christian religion wuz havin' a hard struggle ter git any sort of a show. Public sentiment wuz very strong against most any sort of rite livin' or rite doin'. The only way a man could git talked about, fer they wuz no newspapers ter praise him at 10 cents per line, wuz ter git into some sort of a political job, purty high up, if possible, an' then kill a few thousand people, or hev hit done. So Nero looked around awhile an' not seein' anything else in site, he concluded ter kill out what few Christians he could find in Rome. His soldiers not only killed a large number, but Nero had many ov them burned in front of his palace—burned alive—as a warnin' ter other people who mite hev a desire ter become Christians.

But that wuz a long time ago. Rome is now the capital of the Catholic world. The most influential churchman in all this world lives in Rome. His authority extends to every land, to the darkest corners of every land, an' hit is growin' fast. Ov course, I am speakin' ov Pope Pius X., the religious head, the official head of the Catholic Church. An' hit is rite that the city whar the devil had his main offs on earth should now be the home of a great religious movement.

A great buildin' called the Vatican is the home office of the Catholic Church. It contains 1,200 rooms, many ov them large ones, and is very (Continued on Page 3.)

PRESIDENT TAFT AND DICKINSON SPEAK

Monument Unveiling at Gettysburg Monday.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—This was the day of tardy honor to the "Regular" at Gettysburg. An imposing shaft of granite, erected by Congress to the memory of those of the regularly enlisted forces who fell in the three days' fighting about Roundtop and the Bloody Angle, was unveiled by the President's daughter, Miss Helen Taft, while President Taft himself paid tribute to officers and men of the United States Army past and present.

The President put himself squarely on record as opposed to any reduction in the present standing army. He told of the prejudice which often has arisen against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery and of the corresponding difficulty in arousing that love and pride of the army which expresses itself to-day, and was frequently expressed itself in the past, in behalf of the navy. The President asserted that the services of the regular army have never been adequately commemorated by Congress or the nations.

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one," he declared. The present army, he described as the largest in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increase in population and wealth than in the early years of the Republic.

A TEXAS TORNADO.

A Town Almost Demolished by Storm and Fire.

Brownwood, Tex., May 30.—A tornado of great fury struck the little village of Zephyr, in the eastern portion of Brown county at 1 o'clock Sunday morning and left a path of death and destruction seldom paralleled. The death list has reached a total of 32 and the number of seriously and fatally wounded will reach 50. A score are more or less injured.

The storm formed half a mile southwest of Zephyr and swept down upon the village, cutting a wide swath directly through the residence and business district. Nearly fifty houses were entirely demolished. Lightning struck a lumber yard and started a conflagration which destroyed one entire business block.

No effort was made to fight the fire as the care of the dead and wounded victims demanded all attention.

A section hand rode a hand car to Brownwood and spread the alarm. In two hours the Santa Fe railroad was speeding a special train to the scene of the storm with nine surgeons and a score of Brownwood physicians.

Hundreds Save Themselves.

Hundreds of persons directly in the storm's path saved themselves by taking refuge in storm cellars. More than a dozen bodies were horribly mutilated. County Clerk Thad Cahler, his wife and two children, who had gone to Zephyr to spend the night, were killed. The big stone school building and two churches were swept from the face of the earth. By daylight sixteen surgeons were working on the wounded.

Brownwood hurried her second relief train at noon today loaded with provisions, clothing and necessary articles, and forty nurses.

Tonight three persons are still unaccounted for. Two children were found dead late this afternoon, two miles out from the town, having been blown that distance.

The storm was three hundred yards wide and swept the earth for only a short distance, probably less than a mile. Its fury is considered the most terrific of any tornado ever experienced in this section.

A Desolate Scene.

J. I. Clingman, C. E. Kirkpatrick and nine surgeons, who formed the first party out of Brownwood, found a desolate scene awaiting them. The hillsides at Zephyr were covered with debris of all kinds and bodies of dead animals and human beings. The ruins were dimly lighted by the burning buildings and the cries of the wounded rose above the sound of the elements which threatened a second storm. A hog roaming the debris-strewn streets, was killed while attempting to devour the body of an infant. Bodies were found twisted around trees and in every conceivable shape. People walked the streets almost naked, crying for their loved ones. Residences which escaped the storm, were turned into hospitals where were carried the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Georgia Railroad Strike Is Settled.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—The strike on the Georgia Railroad was officially declared off this afternoon. By the terms of the agreement the striking firemen return to work under the same conditions until the matter is adjusted.

All negro firemen at terminals will be discharged and all discharged Brotherhood firemen will be reinstated.

The seniority of white or negro firemen or whether negroes are to be retained at all must be decided later.

THE TARIFF TANGLE

Special Session Will Hardly Adjourn Before August 1st.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY

President Taft and the Eastern Judgeship—The Aftermath as Seen by a Prominent Republican—He Blames the Republican Patronage Machine for the Party's Loss of the Judgeship—Other Interesting Notes on the Judgeship Matter.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1909. (Special to The Caucasian.)

The extra session with its much discussed and much misunderstood tariff bill drags its weary length apace. A few weeks ago the tariff leaders confidently declared that they would finish the bill and adjourn by the middle of June. A week ago the most sanguine fixed July 1st to July 15th, and now none dare to hope to finish before August 1st.

This prolonged discussion of the tariff bill has been due to the fact that the stand-patters and high protectionists who want to revise the tariff upwards instead of downwards are determined to have their way; while on the other hand there is a well-organized, well-informed and fighting force in Congress which is determined the bill shall not pass without the most thorough investigation and ventilation to the end that the pledges of the party and of the President may be kept by making a substantial revision downwards.

Thus the war will go on between those who are determined to revise upward and those who are determined to revise downwards, and it seems that in the end the high protectionists will be forced to yield unless President Taft himself shall weaken, which no one expects.

If the high protectionists would agree to-morrow to prepare a bill in harmony with the Republican pledges in the last campaign, the bill could even now be passed and Congress adjourn by June 15th, the first early date mentioned.

Democratic Inconsistency.

It is difficult for a visitor to Washington to look on from the gallery, hearing the speeches and see the votes on the various schedules, to determine which side is Democratic and which side is Republican, and indeed to determine whether or not there is any Democratic party left.

A number of Southern Democrats, including Senator Simmons of North Carolina, are out declaring in favor of high protection on certain articles. The Democratic platform declared for free lumber. The House bill put a duty of one dollar per thousand on lumber. Senator Simmons recently voted with the extreme high protectionists to raise the House rate to two dollars per thousand. This view did not surprise those who followed Senator Simmons' course in also voting for a ship subsidy in violation of his party pledges.

On how many articles Senator Simmons and other Southern Democrats will join Senator Aldrich and the high protectionists who are pressing for extreme duties remains to be seen, but it is generally understood here that Senator Aldrich is confident of a majority of the Democratic votes on almost any schedule where he may need their votes.

How much truth there is in this, we do not know; but there are indications that seem to look that way. We shall see what we shall see.

President Taft and the Judgeship.

It is reported here that when President Taft recently visited Charlotte that there was only a handful of Republicans present, and that this was very noticeable, inasmuch as his trip followed closely after his appointment of a Democrat for the Eastern Judgeship.

One thing is certain, from the information that constantly comes here from the State, and that is, that every Republican in the State, outside of the pie-bridge, openly expressed their disappointment and chagrin that the President should have been so far misled as to appoint any Democrat for Judge when there were a number of Republican law-ymen equal in ability, in character, and in every qualification, to say the least, to Judge Connor or any Democrat.

The President's high ideal, as announced in his Augusta speech, for elevating the judiciary, met the approval of every American citizen worthy of the name; but the great regret is that he should have been misled into misapplying that principle in this case. It not only was necessary for him to appoint a Democrat judge in this instance, but the result is a gross injustice to the Republicans of the State, for it advertised them to the world as not having within their ranks a man fit for this position, and every one knows that the reverse is the fact.

Another View of the Matter.

A prominent Republican here a few days since said there was one view of the matter which reconciled

him to the appointment of a Democrat, and that was that if any Republican, who had the endorsement of the Adams machine, had been appointed, that then that would have been even worse for the party than the appointment of Connor, and that this would be true even if the Republican who had such endorsement was a man of high character and qualified for the place.

When asked for an explanation for this view, he said: "In the first place, it would be unfortunate for even a man like Seawell to be appointed Judge and to have the brand of the machine collar on him. Besides, any man endorsed by the machine who should be appointed judge would out of gratitude probably be induced to let the machine name clerks of courts, receivers, commissioners, and other appointments, which would be used by the machine for purely political purposes in packing conventions and manipulating delegates."

"It was this evil," he said, "more than the character of the Republicans who had been appointed Federal Judges in the South that had served to make the Federal Judiciary odious."

Continuing, he said: "I blame the Republican patronage machine for the party's loss of the Judgeship. To begin with, they tried to force the appointment of Adams, who is notoriously unfit and who did not live in the District. And next, they let it be known that they would not consent to the appointment of any Republican but a machine man. Finally, when they had so disgusted the President that he announced that he thought he would appoint a Democrat, there is some ground to believe that the machine tried to force the appointment of Fuller of Durham."

All of which is very interesting; and there may be more developments along this line.

TWO ECLIPSES THIS MONTH.

Eclipse of the Moon June 3 and That of the Sun June 17—Two Interesting Spectacles.

The Charlotte Observer gives the following interesting notice of two eclipses that will occur this month, one of which will occur to-night:

"Two interesting spectacles in the astronomical world will occur during the present month. These events will be eclipses of the moon and sun, the former on June 3rd and the latter on June 17th. The moon will rise totally eclipsed and its totality will last about an hour, while the sun will only be in totality near the North Pole.

"Of chief interest will be the lunar eclipse, which will be visible over about half the earth. Only a few white men, namely, Commander Robert E. Peary and his crew, who are now on an Arctic expedition, and perhaps a few whalers, will have an opportunity of observing a totality of the eclipse of the sun.

"The eclipse of the sun on June 17th begins in its partial phases in Central Asia and China and extends down to the Philippine Islands. The partial phase also covers the eastern part of Asia and nearly the whole of North America, Greenland and Iceland and the northern part of Finland in the vicinity of North Cape. The eclipse will be visible fairly well in the western part of the United States near sunset and in the eastern part near sunrise. It may be observed through a smoked glass.

"The lunar eclipse is visible practically throughout Europe and Africa and South America, but in Western Asia and North America the eclipse will be visible only in part, except in the extreme northwest portion of the latter, where the eclipse will be invisible."

PLANK BLOWN THROUGH TREE.

Remarkable Testimony to the Force of the Recent Georgia Tornado.

Atlanta Georgian.] Each day brings to light some new freak of the tornado which caused death and destruction in this part of the State a few days ago.

An evidence of the freakish force of the wind a big pine tree and a large plank on the property of the Hon. S. M. Roberts, about twelve miles from here, are now joined as if done by an expert carpenter.

Although the tree was a large one the plank was picked up and driven through the centre as neatly as if shot from a gun. Not only was the plank shot through the tree, but it went through without tearing the tree.

The plank was picked up in the yard of Mr. Roberts' saw-mill and other planks in the pile were not molested by the wind. So singular does Mr. Roberts consider this action of the tornado that he has posted a notice telling how the plank was driven through the big pine and ordering that it shall not be cut down.

Farmer Killed by Lightning—Others Terribly Shocked.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 31.—William Camp, a farmer, was killed by lightning at his home on North Pacolet River, eighteen miles from this city, this afternoon. William Simmons and his family of five children in the some room were terribly shocked by a bolt that set fire to their home.

ARGUMENT BEGUN

Case in Which Ex-Judge Adams Was Suing for Alleged Libel.

JUSTICE MAKES STRONG SPEECH

He Tells How Three Lobbyist Lawyers Secured the Establishment of the Court and How the Court Awarded the \$750,000 Fee to Said Lobbyists—How the Courts Decision Destroyed the Vested Rights of 4,000 People—Mr. Long for the Prosecution—The Jury's Verdict.

(By Andrew Joyner, in Raleigh News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., April 6.—"Guilty" was the verdict returned by the jury in Guilford Superior Court this afternoon in the case of the State vs. Marion Butler and his brother, Lester F. Butler, who have been on trial since last Wednesday morning on the charge of criminal libel in publishing libelous articles in the Caucasian of 1908 and concerning former Judge Spencer B. Adams, accusing him of accepting bribes, and official corruption as chief justice of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court.

Judge Long imposed a fine of \$500 on Marion Butler and taxed him with half of the costs. He fined Lester F. Butler \$250 and taxed him with half of the costs, adding that the reason for making Lester Butler's fine less than his brother's was distinctly on the ground that he was a younger man.

Argument of counsel was concluded about 10:30 this morning and Judge Long's charge consumed an hour, the case going to the jury at 11:45. They arrived at an agreement at 1:30, when the court house bell summoned those interested into the court room. After a few minutes delay the jury was sent for and rendered their verdict. Solicitor Jones Fuller prayed for judgment and counsel for the defense moved for a new trial, but Judge Long made a statement that if there was any way by which this criminal litigation as well as the civil suit of Judge Adams vs. Marion and Lester Butler and the Caucasian Publishing Company could be stopped, it might influence him in pronouncing judgment in this case. In all there are four criminal cases and only one tried.

Judge Long added that if this litigation continued it would not only bankrupt the criminal docket but would bankrupt someone's pocket. He offered the suggestion that it might be well for the counsel on both sides to confer and see if they could not stop these suits and to give them an opportunity to do so, he announced that court would take a recess for a few minutes. Counsel did confer, but when court re-opened Mr. Justice, of counsel for the defense, stated that they had been unable to agree, so in pronouncing judgment Judge Long stated that he did not care to try any more libel suits and directed that the remaining three cases on the criminal docket be continued to some term beyond his jurisdiction, which will end in this district June 30th.

Mr. Justice, for the defense, moved for a new trial on the grounds stated in the objections and exceptions during the trial and the fact that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. From the judgment of the court the defense appealed, giving notice of appeal in open court, the appeal bond being fixed at \$75.

The bonds of \$1,000 each for the defendants were renewed pending the appeal, the defense being given 30 days in which to make up a case on appeal, the prosecution being given thirty thereafter to make up a counter case and file exceptions if desired.

Six Hours' Heavy Debate.

Following is a fair synopsis of argument of counsel for and against Marion Butler and Lester F. Butler in the case tried in Guilford Superior court at Greensboro, wherein Judge Adams and the State are prosecuting the Butlers for alleged criminal libel of Judge Adams in Greensboro.

Colonel Long argued that the prosecution had shown that both Butlers were connected with the publication of the libellous articles. The only questions for the jury, "were the charges true?" "was the citizenship court bribed?" Court decided against court claimants whose share was \$5,000 each. Lawyers interested in these fraudulent claimants are only critics of the court, farmers and business men all being for the court. (Quoting "Alfalfa" Bill's testimony.)

The game being played is to get Congress to re-open the matter. Butler was smart enough to get publication in his Caucasian in North Carolina on the eve of the Republican State Convention of 1908. This is the motive: Butler desires to de-throne Adams in the supremacy of North Carolina Republican politics.

If there was any truth in pretense of need of Joins for defense, why is not Joins here. They pretended (Continued on Page 3.)