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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Toledo has decided to reform without the assistance of Tom Johnson.

The Republican party continues to grow despite its defamers in both parties.

Wilmington gave President Taft a good example of Southern hospitality.

The Democratic papers will please take note that the new tariff bill did not raise the duty on dolls.

How does Greensboro expect to move the State Capitol when they can't even move Guilford's court house?

We hope the Anti-trust law did not get lost when the State authorities had it out examining it some days ago.

If there have been any recent drunks at the penitentiary they have been very careful to keep such facts from the newspapers.

Another theory is that pellagra may be caused from sleeping on feather beds. But aren't shuck mattresses even worse?

The government refuses to take any part in the Cook-Pearry controversy. And that is where the government shows wisdom.

Servia has put a ban on libraries. A Bishop in that country is being tried for high treason because he had a dream concerning the King.

There was a called meeting of the blind tigers in Rockingham Friday. The meeting took place in police court where thirteen felt the arm of the law.

A prominent railroad man of the West says that too much politics is the curse of the South. We haven't too much politics, but what we have needs purifying.

The Chatham Record notes that a wagon load of dogs has been shipped from that county to Durham. We fear this means that the Chatham rabbits are playing out.

The National Geographical Society has decided that Peary discovered the North Pole, but they have not decided that he discovered it first—and that what worries Peary.

Admiral Peary has announced that before very long he will head an expedition in search of the South Pole. Some people don't seem to realize when they have had enough.

Judging from recent utterances of Ex-Governor Glenn, if he were Governor of North Carolina to-day the sound of the pistol might be more frequent than the song of the mocking bird.

The pellagra convention at Columbia, S. C., decided that bad corn bread was the only known cause for pellagra. It is now time for them to get busy and find a remedy for the disease.

Jack Johnson, black, and James Jeffries, white, have signed an agreement for a boxing fight early next year. A pity it can't be arranged so both of them could get whipped at the same time.

A magazine has agreed to pay Admiral Peary \$1.20 a word for a story of 50,000 words about his trip to the pole. You can now see what the discovery of the North Pole is worth to Peary—even if it is worthless to others.

Zeke Bilkins will not charge us \$1.20 a word for his stories when he starts for the North Pole, but we will wager last year's hat that the Major's stories of the Arctic regions will be more interesting than Admiral Peary's.

The Democrats have already started a presidential boom for Judge Gaynor, the mayor-elect of New York. Wouldn't it be well to wait and see whether he makes good as mayor, or isn't the Democratic nominee for President expected to make good?

A Yale professor says that every human being of reasonably sound mind and body should live to the age of a hundred and fifty years. This explodes Dr. Osler's theory, who claims that a man has reached the end of his usefulness at forty, and should be chloroformed at sixty.

FARMERS' CONGRESS ENDS.

Remained in Session at Raleigh One Week—Principal Work and Addresses.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Farmers' National Congress, which began its sessions in Raleigh one week ago to-day (as indicated by the program printed in the last issue of The Caucasian) has completed its labors after a week of interesting work and many valuable instructive meetings.

Foremost among the number of "big men" of the nation who attended the Congress and spoke to the delegates was Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, of Washington (who was unfortunately called back to official work before he could make an elaborate address, however).

British ambassador Bryce was the lion of the day Thursday and his address before the Congress was preceded by a great ovation, the delegates standing while the great Englishman ascended the rostrum. Other distinguished features of the week's work included addresses by President Benehan, Cameron, John Skelton Williams, Governor Kitchin's welcome and Prof. Paul Barringer's response, former Secretary Hilary Herbert's speech, and some of those made by delegates.

While the number of delegates was not so great as had been suggested in advance (there being less than one thousand from other States than North Carolina), a large number of States were represented at this Congress than at either of its twenty-eight previous annual meetings. There were delegates present in Raleigh from thirty-seven States and some of the States like Ohio and even far-away Iowa sent forty to fifty delegates each.

The Western and Northern visitors were charmed with Raleigh and North Carolina, and most of them expressed astonishment at the wonderful progress and magnificent exhibitions of industrial growth—especially in cotton and tobacco manufacturing, after the delegates had visited the American Tobacco Company's great plants at Durham and the Cone cotton manufacturing plants at Greensboro—which included the largest smoking tobacco and cigarette factories in the world and the biggest denim mill on earth.

And they had a right to open their eyes when they saw these establishments. No doubt about that.

Ambassador Bryce accompanied the delegates on these excursions and made interesting addresses to the students of Trinity College, the State Normal and the State University. He spent Friday night at Chapel Hill and returned to Washington Saturday, "charmed with North Carolina hospitality and the State's splendid resources and industries and delightful people."

All who met the great diplomat and most of those who heard his addresses were equally charmed with that splendid specimen of the Britisher.

Governor Kitchin's Welcome.

Governor Kitchin welcomed the delegates to the Farmers' Congress in an enthusiastic and interesting address.

Among other things, he said that a National Farmers' Congress can meet in no more appropriate State than ours—for we produce in abundance and of finest quality, a greater variety of crops than any other State in the Union. We compare potatoes with Maine, berries with Florida, peaches with California, wheat with Kansas, corn with Nebraska, tobacco with Kentucky, cotton with Texas, and butter with Wisconsin—to say nothing of oats, hay, apples, peanuts, melons, grapes, etc.

The State has diversified farming in all its wealth and glory, but the individual farmers of the State have not yet sufficiently attained that desirable condition, though they are naturally as well prepared for it as any people on the globe. However, annually diversification of crops is increasing, soil conservation is growing, soil improvement is progressing, methods of cultivation are improving; in a word, intelligence and system are taking the farms, and the result is, year after year a man's labor on the farm will be more productive and more profitable. While I will not take the time to discuss it, I am convinced that the safety of our free institutions and the happiness of mankind depend in the last analysis upon profitable agriculture. I do not overlook the blessings of other industries, nor underestimate their essential importance.

The enemies of production are negligence and ignorance. To conquer them every bulletin, every agricultural paper, every lecturer, every gathering of farmers contributes. Each carries information, each inspires enthusiasm and suggests prudence—all tend to the same great end—more profitable agriculture, which means happier homes and better people. Mr. President, I welcome this Congress because it represents an industry in our country whose annual production is near eight thousand millions of dollars a year, creating a mighty balance of trade in our favor, thereby bringing the money of the world to us by hundreds of millions. I welcome it because of its long and effective service in promoting peace, prosperity

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PROTECTION SOUTH

Massachusetts Tending Towards Free Trade While the South is Leaning to Protection.

A LESSON FROM VIRGINIA

The Democrats Claimed the Republican Party in That State Was Run by a "Patronage Machine" and That the Conventions Were Packed With Postmasters and Revenue Officers—This Attack Caused the Republican Vote to Fall Off—North Carolina Can Draw a Lesson—Why the Attack on Morehead and Smith?

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The most striking feature of the elections held on last Tuesday was the great slump in the Republican vote in the State of Massachusetts. The overshadowing issue in that campaign was the new tariff bill. Governor Draper, the Republican candidate for re-election, based his appeal to the voters of the State on that issue, claiming that it was necessary to elect him to show their approval of the new tariff bill. He barely pulled through by eight thousand majority, a falling off of over sixty thousand majority of the previous election. The fact is that the South is to-day benefited more by protection than New England, and hence Massachusetts is tending toward free trade.

A Lesson From Virginia.

The Republicans of North Carolina and the whole South can draw a most important lesson from the campaign just passed in Virginia. The one campaign cry which the Democrats used against the Republican party was that the Republican party was run by a "patronage machine," that the conventions were packed with postmasters and revenue officers, that the nominees of the party from Governor down were not making the race with a view to being elected, but that every one of them were candidates for federal jobs. The result of the election shows that this attack on the Republican candidates caused their vote to diminish instead of to increase.

It is well known to observant people of all parties that no party can gain recruits or win any victories when the people believe that its candidates are not trying to be elected but are simply running for federal jobs. Indeed, had it not been for this general belief, which the Democratic politicians and newspapers were diligent to spread among the rank and file of their own party in this State, the Republicans would have gained enough recruits from the Democratic party at the last election to have carried the State.

A prominent North Carolina Republican, who has never been a candidate for a federal office, but who sincerely desires to carry the State Republican, said a few days ago that every patriotic federal office holder in North Carolina owed it to his party to refuse to go as a delegate to the next conventions of the party, but, on the other hand, he should use every effort to pick out the best and most representative men who held no federal offices and send them as delegates to all conventions. This wise politician said that he believed that that one act alone would be worth from ten to twenty thousand votes to the party.

A Fight on Morehead.

Nearly every Republican from North Carolina, who has been here recently, has commented upon the fight which the Adams patronage machine is making on Congressman Morehead. The recent action of the machine in not only ignoring but defying Morehead by getting a census supervisor appointed in his district without his consent and against his wishes and recommendations is additional proof that the machine did not want Morehead elected to Congress and that they do not want the party to grow.

In this connection, attention has also been called to the fact that Chairman Adams, in his, at last, open hostility to Mr. J. A. Smith, who is contesting for his seat in Congress, shows that the machine did not want Smith nominated and that their present hostile attitude is not only intended to hurt his contest but to try to prevent him from being re-nominated for Congress in his district.

All of this conduct on the part of the patronage machine is in keeping with its action in refusing to put up a Republican candidate for solicitor against Mr. Jones Fuller, the Democratic candidate in the last campaign. The eyes of the masses of the party are at last being opened to the real inwardness of the machine. It is not only incompetent but that it is guilty of base treachery to its party.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. W. E. Bartholomew, of Louisville, lost his stock of goods by fire Monday.

Lewis Johnson, a negro boatman, was drowned in the Pamlico River, near Washington, N. C., Sunday.

Fire destroyed eight bales of cotton and the cotton platform at Norwood, Anson County, Sunday morning.

The postoffice at Mocksville was robbed Monday morning, though the burglars did not make a very big haul.

The body of a new-born babe was found in a marsh near Vaughan, N. C., Sunday. The child was evidently murdered.

Durham was visited by a \$15,000 fire Sunday. The grocery stock of A. C. Beck was destroyed and the furniture stock of M. Shevel was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

There have been several great losses by fire in the State during the past week. Probably the greatest loss is sustained by the burning of the Norfolk and Southern Railway shops at New Bern, where over 100 workmen are thrown out of work by the fire.

A very disastrous fire occurred on the premises of Sol Greenway, near Oxford, Sunday evening. The stable, one horse and a fine mule were burned. A quantity of feedstuff and the tobacco from thirteen barns were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.

A dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, says that while lying helpless in bed, Thomas Stafford, early Friday morning, saw his tobacco barn, with all its contents, a crop valued at \$10,000, burned by night riders, in Jessamine County. Stafford had been warned to join the pool, but he defied the threats made against him.

In the Wake County corn contest the following reports have been made of yields of corn: J. F. Batts, Garner, 22 2/3 bushels an acre; W. H. Robbins, Raleigh, 157 1/2; G. M. Williams, Raleigh, 100 1/7; C. M. Allen, Jr., Auburn, 85; L. M. Knott, Wendell, 80; G. W. House, Raleigh, 76. Other reports are yet to be received.

The following invitation has been issued by the trustees of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School: "The trustees of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School request the honor of your presence at the inauguration of President Robert H. Wright, on Friday morning, November 12, 1909, at 10 o'clock, Greenville, N. C."

In United States District Court at Asheville, Robert Christian, on trial before Judge Boyd, charged with peonage, submitted and was fined \$2,500. The charge against Christian was that during the construction of a railroad in Macon County, he held certain negroes against their will to work out a certain item of transportation.

Former Governor Glenn, a special from Winston states, left this week for Columbia, where he will renew his work in the interest of the Presbyterian Home Mission Society. He will travel through South Carolina, and Georgia, but says he expects to return in time to eat his Thanksgiving turkey at home.

Among the deaths of widely-known North Carolinians since the last issue of The Caucasian, we note that of former sheriff D. R. Julian, of Rowan, at Salisbury (aged 60), and William Meroney, of Winston (aged 84). The latter died at the home of a daughter in California, and was brought to Winston for interment today (Thursday).

Governor Kitchin has called two special terms of court, the first for Anson County, beginning December 13th and continuing two weeks, for the trial of civil cases; the second for Washington County, beginning January 2nd and continuing two weeks, for the trial of civil cases only. Judge G. S. Ferguson has been assigned to preside at both terms.

At Wilmington the board of aldermen and board of audit and finance in joint session, decided to place on the market at an early date \$100,000 worth of the street improvement bonds voted some time ago. The work will be commenced within the next few weeks and will be pushed to a rapid completion. The proposition of constructing a new sewerage system will follow the extensive street improvements.

That is good news which comes from various sections of the State that the farmers are sowing an increased acreage to wheat this fall. It may not mean much, if anything, in the way of reduced cost of flour to the general consumer next year, but it does mean more surplus money to the farmer through greater supply of his home necessities, less sent out of the State that should be kept at home, and, consequently, better times all around, says the Charlotte Observer.

BILKINS IN JAPAN

The Major Visits the Mikado And Is Highly Pleased.

A GREAT RULER IS HE

The Japanese Language—The Mikado Thirsts for 'Possum and the Major Tells Him How They Are Caught—The Japanese "Fight Like Devils and Behave Like Gentlemen," Said the Mikado to Bilkins—The Mule One of the Greatest American Industries—Japan's Great Cities—Public Conveyances.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 28, 1909. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

If they ever wuz any doubt about the United States an' Japan bein' on gude terms, me an' the Mikado ov Japan hev settled that. Since my last letter ter you I got in touch with the American Ambassador here an' he soon had me goin' on a visit to the Mikado. Ov course he iz a great ruler an' he pulls the bell-cord over a great country an' a wonderful people. The Ambassador arranged the date fer the visit an' they wuz not any trouble about his. Some ov these Kings an' other big folks ar like some people I know in the United States—too busy to see anybody at times. But the Mikado ov Japan meets you jist like he had bin waitin' an' putty nigh a-dyin' ter git a site ov you. The Japanese people, like the French, air noted fer their polite ways. But the Japanese air not so fussy az the French an' they hev a way ov getting rite down to business; by the time that the average American hev started to say or do a thing the average Japanese hev said hit or hez done hit. An' that iz one reason the Japanese accomplish so much—why they air great in war, great in peace.

The Mikado does not speak perfect English, but he iz larnin'. The Japanese air bright, an' when they once git an English word placed an' know the meanin', they do not seem to forget. Ov course the tone iz different; if they were dark you could tell that a foreigner wuz doin' the talkin'. But you do not git mad every time the Japanese begins to talk, fer they kin say things so quick an' nice. I spent some time with the Mikado fer he had many questions to ask. He admitted that he had not met many ov the "plain" people ov America an' sed he wuz pleased to meet me an' talk over matters. He intimated that he an' his people felt a little sore over the fact that our immigration laws an' rules air so strict. But he seemed to understand that our laws air not made to keep the Japanese out, an' that they air intended to apply to a certain class, some ov whom may be found in any an' aw countries.

"How is Mr. Taft?" axed the Mikado after we had sipped a little tea, fer the Japanese air awild on the subject ov tea.

"Mr. Taft iz K. O.," sez I. "He iz az broad az he iz tall, an' that iz enuff. I nobs by the papers that he iz on a Western trip now—tryin' to slip over here, I expect."

"Wish he would," sed the Mikado, "I'd like to help him eat that 'possum. Rice an' 'possum is good."

I never could eat 'possum, but I had discovered one ov the Mikado's weaknesses, so I blazed erway an' talked 'possum till the Mikado's mouth watered. Every little bit he would say: "Possum good."

"I use ter hunt them," sed I. "Great sport. The little 'possum awlways climbs a big tree an' the big 'possum seldom goes erbout much, so hit iz the little ones that air generally caught. By the way, you ought to raise fine 'possums in Japan," sed I, "fer you hev the largest persimmons here that I hev found in the world, some ov them bein' az large az a large apple, an' very sweet."

"Yes, that iz a fact," sed the Mikado, "but, too many Japanese; they catchee all the 'possums before you could count a hundred. Forty-seven millions Japanese cathe forty millions 'possums in one night. No 'possums left fer seed."

I could see how hit wuz an' could sympathize with the brave little people who hev to go through life with no 'possum to cheer them up an' grease the rough places in their throats.

"No, I suppose you do not find much game ov any kind in a densely settled country like this. But you hev the happiest an' most orderly people I hev ever met with. No long faces in Japan. You hev but little crime. I am told that at the close ov the Japanese—Russian war, after peace had been declared, when your country wuz ablaze with joy, a great reception wuz held at Yakohama to welcome the naval heroes on one day an' on the next another reception wuz held at Tokio, which included both naval and military officers. Practically awl ov the people ov your country, including, ov course, the soldiers an' sailors, wuz present. I am told that the two great receptions or jollifications were pulled off an' that they wuz hardly a crime or an' accident durin' the two

days. That alone speaks volumes fer the people ov Japan. I doubt if there iz another country on earth that can hold similar jollifications under like circumstances an' finish hit awl with such a record for good order, for self-restraint, at a time like that. I do not believe that the world can report anything to equal hit."

The Mikado smiled an' he looked powerful proud. "My people are good people," sed he. "They fight like devils and behave like gentlemen when war is over."

Can the ruler of any country pay a higher tribute to the worth of his subjects? An' can the ruler ov any country say hit in fewer words, or say hit better? No wonder the Japanese air a great people, fer they hev a great ruler.

The Mikado smiled when I invited him to walk out to the barn an' see Bob. I guess he thought I wuz laborin' under the impression that he had never seen a mule. But I hastened to explain that in showin' Bob to the Kings an' Queen an' other rulers, I wuz simply showin' one ov our greatest American industries, fer the American mule iz, an' hez long bin the backbone ov our country. When we arrived at the barn the Mikado took a gude look at Bob. "Beautiful mule," sez he, tryin' to be naborly. "Yes," sez I, "you hev spoken in a complimentary manner ov the country an' her people. Before you stands a fair specimen ov the real cause ov America's greatness. Without the millions ov mules, so important in growin' the tobacco cotton ov the South an' the tobacco crop, most ov which iz also grown in the South, and the great grain crops ov the West, it could not be done. The mule does hit. Without the mule America would drop from first place to not more than fifth or sixth az a world producer."

"You are right," sed the Mikado. "America great country, mule great mule, both together make things hum. You have lots of land in America. We can't use mules in Japan—farms too small—mule eat all up an' Jap would starve."

After lookin' at Bob the Mikado allowed me to look at his ponies, erbout a dozen in number. They look like Shetland ponies, and are very pretty. "Mule pull as much as all of the ponies," sed the Mikado, an' then he laughed heartily, the first time he had laughed durin' my visit.

"Yes," sez I, "mule built fer pullin' loads, ponies built fer pullin' light buggies," tryin' to talk quick an' say a gude deal in a few words like the Mikado.

After a short talk on various subjects, I shook hands with the Mikado and left, feelin' that I had been face to face with another ov the great men ov this age an' that so long as he lives the destinies ov Japan air in safe hands. He may not be the wisest man in the world, but he iz smart, an' he hez an able council to assist him; men who are able to make haste in diplomacy and catch up with the procession, no matter when or how hit starts.

Japan hez a number ov large cities. Tokio hez a population ov one an' a half millions, nearly az large az Philadelphia or Chicago. Osaka hez a million population, while Kyoto hez nearly four hundred thousand. Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya each hev a population ov about three hundred thousand. There are other cities in Japan nearly az large az those named. But the rural communities and the villages hev a majority ov the people as must be the case in any country.

In size the Japanese air small, but they air muscular. However, they air growin' larger accordin' to measurements taken for soldiers who join the army.

The "Jinrikasha" iz the most common public conveyance found in Japan. This iz a two-wheel buggy, shaped like the American buggy, but drawn by a man, or two men, instead ov horses. This vehicle wuz invented by an American Methodist preacher, who went to Japan az a missionary a little more than thirty years ago. While the Japanese had thought ov many things they had not invented anything quite so gude an' the "Jinrikasha" at once became popular.

With this vehicle a "rikasha" man can carry the average passenger anywhere about a city. But if a mountain trip iz planned two or more men are employed to act az "horses." In the very rough mountain sections from two bamboo poles and carried by four men iz the usual method ov travel. The "Kago" iz another vehicle and consists ov a chair suspended from one pole, carried by two men. In some cases the chair is replaced by a kind ov hammock in which the passenger can lie down an' ride. The "basha" iz a sort ov omnibuss which holds from four to six people. Hit is drawn by a horse, but iz only used between large towns located near together, where many trips may be made in a day. Much ov the merchandise iz hauled by men, awiso, horses bein' but little used. Awl in awl, the horse iz not at home in Japan; hime hez iz in the United States—on the farms—and in "jockey" lots.

In Japan, az in portions ov Europe, the mountains occupy much ov the country's area. Fujiyama iz the highest peak—12,365 feet. The name iz simply "Fugi," the "yama" attached bein' the Japanese word for "mountain." The English fer hit, therefore would be "Fugi Mountain."

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A WELCOME TO TAFT

Wilmington Gives the President an Enthusiastic Reception.

POLITICS IS NOT MENTIONED

Governor Kitchin Warmly Praises the President in Presenting Him to the Crowd Assembled—President Taft Praised the Tar Heel State and Its People—The Excellent Program Carried Out in Every Detail—President Breakfasted at Mr. Sprunt's Elegant Home—Off to Richmond and

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9.—His 13,000-mile journey through 33 States and Territories all but concluded, President Taft is speeding to-night toward Richmond, where he will stop to-morrow until late afternoon, leaving then for Washington, to spend the night at home in the White House.

The President's day in Wilmington called forth a great display of enthusiasm on the part of the residents of the Old North State, who came from all sections of the commonwealth to participate in his welcome. In many ways the celebration of the President's visit here was one of the most significant of his trip. The welcome, the efforts to make his stay a pleasant memory, and the painstaking care with which the city was decorated with bunting and young trees of the longleaf pine district, bespoke the spirit of the day.

Governor W. W. Kitchin extended the formal welcome of the State in an address which bristled with the patriotism of the South, and which embodied one of the most glowing tributes the President has received at the hands of thirty-three Governors, who have vied one with the other in eloquence of compliment.

Arriving here early this morning, the President was escorted to the beautiful old colonial home of James Sprunt, one of the greatest exporters of cotton in all the South, where a Southern home breakfast was served. George Washington and Daniel Webster had known the hospitality of the same splendid old mansion. The breakfast was served in the conservatory which had been made into a grape arbor. At the end of the meal Mayor McRae, of Wilmington, voiced the welcome to the city and created Mr. Taft "an honorary Tar Heel" for life.

From the Sprunt home the President motored in review of 1,500 school children of the city arranged in a living flag. In another section of the city he reviewed the colored children, and made them a little address.

On the revenue cutter Seminole the President this morning was taken for a sail twenty-five miles down the water-way and return. Wilmington is desirous of deepening her channel to the sea from twenty-five to thirty feet, and the ride was to give the President an object lesson as to the need of the improvement.

The tramp steamer Battersea Bridge, sailing for Liverpool with \$800,000 worth of cotton on board, saluted the President, and the crew stood at the gun and gave him three cheers. A big phonograph on board the vessel could be heard across the water grinding out "Hail Columbia" in a most patriotic American manner.

The river trip ended, President Taft was taken for a carriage ride through Wilmington. It was at his own request that the route was made as long as possible. The parade ended at the city hall, where the President spoke. To-night he attended a supper at the Masonic Temple, and left the city at 8 p. m.

Governor Kitchin, in introducing the President this afternoon, declared that he wanted Mr. Taft to know that the South was "his country as the North is our country."

"A little more than a generation ago," said Governor Kitchin, "this section of the country thought it could get along without the rest of the country. But the North knew it could not get along without the South, which in the high court of might went against us. We thought the successful litigants acted bad for a time, but it is all forgotten now and we cherish it no more."

Governor Kitchin said that while the South was asking no favors but only justice and a fair chance, there was no one in the entire country more determined that this fair chance should be given than President Taft.

He told Mr. Taft: "You have never met a better, truer or braver audience than the one which greets you here to-day. And to this audience I would say that no more illustrious or able man has ever visited Wilmington than William Howard Taft."

In his address President Taft said: "I have visited North Carolina before and in doing so I have found that you were a little earlier in doing everything that had to be done in the crisis of the nation than any body else. I have found that you

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