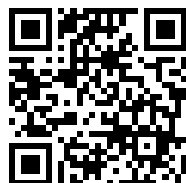


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

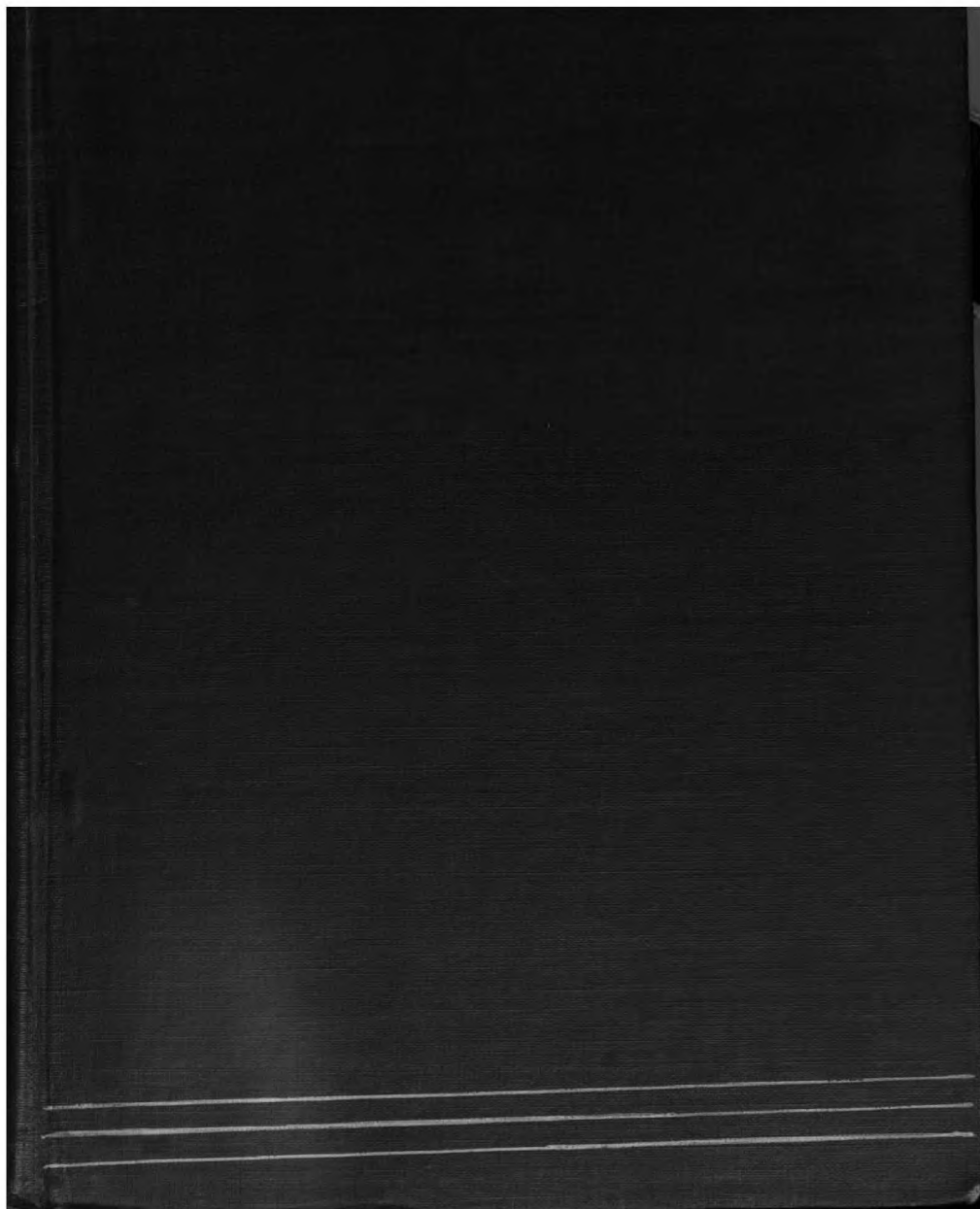
Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>

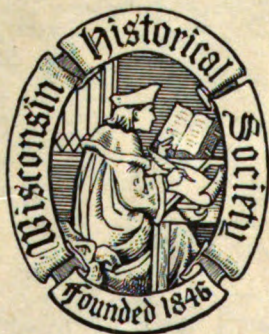












BY  
PROJECT  
41  
NATIONAL DIVISION

Digitized by Google



















# A Guide Into The South

---

James BY  
J. I. D. MILLER

---

AN OPEN GATE TO THE LABORER, LARGE RETURNS  
TO THE INVESTOR, AN INDEX FOR THE  
TRAVELER, A GREAT WELCOME  
TO THE DESERVING

VOL. I

MACON, GA., 1911

---

ATLANTA, GA.  
THE INDEX PRINTING COMPANY  
Printers and Binders  
1910



**COPYRIGHTED 1911**

**BY**

**J. I. D. MILLER**

JOHN

AUG 10 1945  
Inv. 6274

F  
215  
m64

## PREFACE

---

In this, my first effort at writing a book, my purpose shall be to deal fairly with all people and causes noticed in this passing. It will be necessary to state some things upon the information secured from others. There I shall not assume the responsibility which properly belongs elsewhere. In some reports of crop-yields the author finds himself astounded, and yet he has all needed evidence that the accounts are true.

He hopes to turn the faces of many toilers to the lands which give back rich reward for effort, and to a welcome found only in the noble South.

In this book every idle muscle, brain and dollar can find place for employment. It gives openings for people of all colors, callings and vocations.

It deals mainly with matters of interest to the traveler, home-seeker, pleasure-pursuer and investor. Some reading matter is furnished for all of these. The author offers no apology for giving so many addresses of people, and especially of property-holders. He would sing strains of praise to the names of the men and women who endeavor to attract settlers from the North and the West to these glittering fields of riches in South Georgia, Florida, Alabama and elsewhere; but his acquaintance with the conditions of many native Georgians makes him zealous in his efforts to induce the sons and daughters of her worn-out hills to buy, while they can, some place they may call "home." For this reason the author gives the names of landowners, especially when the land is for sale.

His purpose has been to open wide a way for those who have cried so often, "Oh, that I had a place I could call my own—a home." To these he can testify that his acquaintance in more than half the counties in Georgia forces the conclusion that wire-grass Georgia, Alabama and Florida is their hope.

And here we extend a Southern hand-shake to all sections north of us whether from North Georgia or higher up; and

through this book we introduce a new and rapidly developing section of the South where time alone can and will reveal the untold and un-thought-of possibilities which are open to a willing and active people.

As an evidence that the people are coming this way, it is reported that scores of families settled about Montezuma, Hazlehurst, Cordele, Moultrie, Ga.; Dothan, Ala., and Panama City, Fla., last winter. Also, that the Southern Railroad alone handled 15,000 tourists into the South in one month; and, that it sold in one day in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,200 "Home Seeker's" tickets to Jacksonville, Fla.

The congested North is learning that, in addition to our natural advantages, we are not encumbered and burdened by the many nationalities and mixed peoples who render conditions political, social, educational and even religious distrustful and seriously problematical. Also, that we are in love with the best of the whole world.

AUTHOR.

## A Guide Into the South

---

Atlanta, Ga., April, 1905.

Mr. J. I. D. Miller, Arlington, Ga.

My Dear Sir: Accept the thanks of our party for your invitation. We leave for Cuthbert, Ga., tonight and hope to join you there tomorrow morning.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Gerron.

---

"Good morning, where are the other gentlemen?"

Mr. Arthur Gerron: "They preferred to go by Albany and meet us at Arlington."

We will check your baggage to Arlington over the Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Mr. Gerron: "Very well; but where is the town? Is this one of those young and thriving business centers of which you wrote us?"

We shall see a part of the town as we leave. God, in his purpose, arranged for the locating of this town before the foundation of the world, but it was made manifest about the year 1828. The trains over the Central system reached Cuthbert June, 1860.

The study of cities in the light of their history is interesting; for that is similar to the study of the history of men, since towns, like men, have their infancy, villagehood, townhood, and existences of many changes before the developed city. As surely as the winds try the oak and educate it in its growth to fasten deeper and stronger its roots in the earth and to the immovable rocks, so surely do the feeders—men—of these inland and growing centers, for men and matters exercise and develop financial, moral and spiritual muscle for the success or ruin of the community's reputation as it shall be left upon the memories, hearts and destinies of her people.

Man is blessed with eyes to see, ears to hear, tongue to speak, mind to think and heart to love or to hate, and the village must have these members in their different capacities, since it requires foresight, forejudgment, counsel and encouragement, unity of purpose and action to launch a town for successful drifting down the ages.

But cities, like men, die. It is a sad sight to look upon the carcass or the sunken grave of some afore this powerful commercial giant whose business has languished and whose progeny has gone to greener fields where, with the winds of the morning, they sing in their rich gleanings from the fields of wiser and more charitable plantings. They sigh as they look back over the hills of the past, where the soil has gone to the gully and the gully to the sea, where business has narrowed to the few who govern from gain gotten, perhaps, by greed. The memory plays upon the days of innocent amusement, when the "funny boy," foreshadowing the man, worked his pranks upon the neighbors or the village pastor, whom he nevertheless loved and respected.

We leave now over the G., F. & A. for Arlington. On our way we pass Carnegie, a small village.

Mr. Gerron: "We are nearing another town. Oh, such lovely forests!"

Yes, this is Edison, the prefigure of a combination of beauty and commercial strength. It is sustained by saw-milling and farming. The lands are fertile and easy to cultivate. In 1868, on the Hunter place, now owned by the Shepherd brothers, forty bales of cotton were made to the one-horse farm, or one plow. Up to this time the community was known as "Nubbin Town," because of the small corn grown on the lands. The man who developed the lands got, in 1869, \$900 as foreman, whereas before this he had received \$300 a year. At this time the crop yields are wonderful. Mr. Henry Turner has gathered 345 pounds of lint cotton from one-fourth acre of land. An average crop is 10 bales, 200 bushels corn, sufficiency of potatoes, syrup, vegetables and meat per plow. There is a great abundance of hardwoods near Edison and an opening for various industries.

We are at Arlington.

Mr. Gerron: "I see Mr. Sutton getting off. What are the prospects at Albany, Mr. Sutton?"

Mr. Sutton: "I find Albany is a splendid shipping point for melons, cantaloupes and fruit. I think our people may do some business there."

Mr. Gerron: "And how did you like the appearance of things there, Mr. Rory?"

Mr. Rory: "She's a honey. I beat the preacher, too."

Mr. Gerron: "What do you mean?"

Mr. Rory: "Marooney said when I got to Albany they

would whip me, they didn't even let the preachers pass without it."

"You ought to see what I wrote home."

Mr. Gerron: "Isn't this a beautiful hill? Such a lovely site for a city. Nature has done so much for the place. It seems to have been fashioned for the gods and moulded for eternity. It is an ideal planting. The atmosphere is akin to that of Scotland hills, and reminds one of Pope's 'Vernal Air.'"

Ours is a delightful climate. The thermometer stood at six o'clock this morning at fifty-four degrees. February the ninth, when Atlanta was cut off from all mail facilities except by rail and the Western Union reported 3,000 poles down in that district because of ice and sleet, Arlington at 8:30 a. m., registered 45 and at 5:15 p. m. 56 degrees. February 14th Atlanta reported two above, Arlington stood 14 above at 8:30 a. m. and 30 above at 5 p. m. That was the coldest day in six years. In summer we have a breeze nearly always and it is quite pleasant in the shade. The thermometer rarely goes above 94.

Mr. Gerron: "What can you say for the health of the town?"

We have the best health record of any town in fifty miles of us.

I have lived here since March 16, 1900, and there has not been a case of typhoid fever to develop in the town since I came. We have several artesian wells, and these give as pure water as the springs of North Georgia. You observe ours are a healthy looking people.

The town has been unfortunate in having fires when the people had not insured. At three different times the business section of the town was burned and twice when there was comparatively no insurance. One time thirteen businesses burned and only one was insured. One new, two-story academy was burned without insurance. Another two-story building was erected at a cost of about \$3,500. Before long it was completely wrecked by a cyclone and in this seven children were killed and many wounded. I came here in 1897, when the people were building upon the ashes of a late fire in the fall, after the cyclone, March 22. The zeal, courage and enthusiasm I saw displayed by these people—men and women—have always kept burning in my heart a very strong attachment for them. With their heads up and

buoyant hearts they went about their work with iron will and determination. At that time whisky was sold in bar-rooms, but soon an election was held, and by local option the bars were closed. Just before the time to hold another election the town council planned to open a dispensary. When it was known that such a movement was on foot the members were appealed to by individuals opposed to the measure, but to no avail. Finally, when the men who were to furnish the liquor had come to town to make their sales the town council were asked to give the citizens a hearing.

The night set to hear the people found the city hall crowded with anxious men and women, young and old. Mayor G. L. Collins and Councilmen Y. W. Fudge, J. E. Toole, G. W. Riley and W. E. Bostwick were appealed to as the city fathers with all the reason, logic, argument and supplications the body could command. Judge H. C. Sheffield made a strong and forcible speech; Colonel L. L. Lyons plead with burning thoughts and tenderly; Rev. Mr. Thomas, pastor of the Methodist congregation, read the laws of his discipline and begged with tears that the council, every member of the body a member of his church, would spare the community the curse. Miss Florence Leonard, an earnest evangelist of Mr. Thomas' membership, a lady who had worked in the largest cities of the East and in London, England, along evangelical lines, pleaded earnestly for an escape from the dragon.

When all had spoken Mr. Riley said that if the people did not want the dispensary he was opposed to putting it upon them. The Mayor took the same position. A vote was taken of those present, all stood against dispensary except seven, and the scene that followed was similar to that seen in a warm country church revival. The women led the way in a hearty, warm hand-shaking with council. The stir that followed was touching, and the meeting adjourned with a people too happy to sleep.

The next night the council met and the liquor dispensers, still in town, arranged for a dispensary to open. Every effort failed, and the curse was upon us. The opponents to the measure, with their hands tied and their confidence shaken, bowed to the inevitable. Mr. Riley resigned from the council, but the evil came.

About this time it was announced that Booker Washington would speak in Arlington on the first day of January. This created considerable interest among the Negroes, and a large

crowd came to town. The morning trains over both roads passed west and south, and Booker did not come. The trains over both lines to the east and the north passed, and still no Booker. But when the four evening trains had gone it was evident the meeting had been held. Booker's appointment was kept in its purpose, for his color had come to hear, but in his failure to show up they had fallen into the snare. The dispensary had opened and many of that color were full, frolicsome and boisterous.

Arlington lies in two counties. The business portion is in Calhoun and the Albany circuit. The other is in Early County, which is in the Pataula circuit. Of the Albany circuit Hon. W. N. Spence, of Camilla, Ga., is judge, while Hon. H. C. Sheffield, of Arlington, is judge of the Pataula circuit. Counsel was employed and an attempt was made to close the dispensary. Judge Spence held it was legitimate and of right the thing was under his jurisdiction. But lawyers surprise the gods sometimes in the construction they place upon the law, and by some kind of managing Judge Sheffield was permitted to hear the plea presented by Col. H. G. Powell, of Blakely.

When the case found its way into the Supreme Court it was held by that court that the dispensary run by the City Council and managed by the mayor and Mr. J. E. Toole, one of the council, was illegal and it was ordered closed. The nuisance was closed April the first after three months' run. It claimed a profit of several hundred dollars of illegitimate money belonging to nobody. And that money is yet without a legitimate passway into any public channel. It may perhaps be given for the potters' field to bury the poor in, who die of drink.

By this time the feeling on the whisky question was rife and an election was ordered in Calhoun County. There was an abundance of liquor used by the "wets," but the majority heaped "Against the Sale" was victorious. The people were at ease until they found that the wet element had taken the matter to the Georgia Legislature in an effort to pass a bill favoring the sale of liquor in Arlington. A committee was appointed by each house, consisting in all of nineteen men, to hear the question as it might be presented by both sides. When the "law and the evidence" were in the committee stood seventeen against the bill and two for it. Whereupon one of our citizens said that the Silver Democrats were 16



to 1, but the Georgia Legislature, on the Temperance question, stood 17 to 2.

Some crop reports from a few successful planters:

Mr. G. W. Harrison, large farmer, raised from three-horse farm, 47 bales of cotton, 450 bushels of corn, 12,000 pounds of fodder. Averages per plow, 10 bales cotton, 150 bushels of corn; potatoes, syrup and meat in proportion.

Mr. L. W. Riley raises 20 bales per plow, corn, fodder and hay to run farm.

Mr. J. W. Calhoun, large farmer. Land for sale or rent. Mr. Calhoun makes the following report from one, one-plow tenant: I farmed with a negro on halves. Our farm consisted of 40 acres of land. We gathered 20 bales of cotton, 150 bushels of corn, 3,000 pounds of fodder, 2 barrels of syrup.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| We sold 14 bales for.....                     | \$700.00          |
| We sold 6 bales for.....                      | 285.00            |
| We sold cottonseed for.....                   | 280.00            |
| We sold 150 bushels of corn for.....          | 112.50            |
| We sold 2 barrels of syrup for.....           | 32.10             |
| <b>Total .....</b>                            | <b>\$1,432.00</b> |
| Our expenses were 7 tons of guano.....        | \$140.00          |
| Ginning .....                                 | 45.00             |
| Seed cane .....                               | 20.00             |
| <b>Total .....</b>                            | <b>\$ 205.00</b>  |
| My half of income—half of \$1,432.00—was..... | \$716.00          |
| My half of expense—half of \$205.00—was.....  | 102.50            |
| <b>My profit was.....</b>                     | <b>\$ 613.50</b>  |
| Negroes' half of income.....                  | \$716.00          |
| Negroes' half of expenses.....                | 102.50            |
| <b>Negroes' income .....</b>                  | <b>\$ 613.50</b>  |
| <b>Negroes account for year .....</b>         | <b>120.00</b>     |
| <b>Leaving profit to him.....</b>             | <b>\$ 493.50</b>  |
| <b>For horse and farm.....</b>                | <b>\$100.00</b>   |
| <b>My profits .....</b>                       | <b>\$ 513.50</b>  |
| <b>Total profits for both.....</b>            | <b>\$1,007.00</b> |

Mr. Gerron: "We are highly pleased with your town and the two days and nights have given us opportunity to get acquainted with your people and the splendid land around

this high hill. Doubtless much capital will soon find its way here."

Mr. Sutton: "The turpentine, saw mills, 8,000 to 10,000 bales of cotton and the rushing business assures the town a great future."

Mr. Gerron: "Rory, how did you come out?"

Mr. Rory: "All right. I jes looked on and listened. I never heerd sich stories about ketching fish and foxes and killing turkeys and birds in all my born days. We had a time Saddy night. Did you see me talking to that clean-shaved man with a broad hat on and the tall feller at the store dore Saddy evenin'? Well, we made it up then, and when we got together we shore spun the yarn. That fat feller jest lafed all the time. The one in his shirt sleeves and that one that came in on the train know how to keep the thing a-goin'."

Mr. Sutton: "How many were present?"

Mr. Rory: "About thirteen fust and last."

Mr. Sutton: "Thirteen is an unlucky number."

Mr. Rory: "So were some of the boys. The way the feller that came in from Cuthbert and put up where we did handled the business was alarming. He can't tell fish stories, but he can keep business in the swing. About two o'clock a yaller coon came and served a lunch. He knows, too, but I will wait, for I must write Maroonney about that."

Mr. Gerron: "I want to see your letter to Maroonney."

"Mr. Rory: "Of course you may. I may have time to finish it at Bainbridge."

We will be off now. I want us to reach Tallahassee before the Legislature adjourns. In the meantime I am preparing to attend the Southern Industrial Parliament at Washington, D. C., May 23-26.

Mr. Gerron: If you go to Washington I will write a friend of mine to take you in charge and make your visit a profitable one along other lines than your special mission.

I thank you. I shall go from Tallahassee over the Seaboard Air Line by way of Jacksonville, Fla.

---

Arlington, Ga., April 10, 1905.

Mr. Zack Maroonney,

Dear Pardner: I promised to write you bout my trip and I will scratch you a fu lines from this pint. Well, I got thru Albenny by stayin shy of that preacher-fighter chief. I axd

a stranger ef he wus at the station an he said: "No, I spose he is not up yit. It is only 7:40 an he stays up late of night." So I slipped around the depo an seen part of the town. Gee whiz, at de niggers! They are there in great abundance. I will write you more bout Albenny as i come back.

You orto a bin with me tother night down here. I went with a crowd to a hay loft and with another croud to a privet room fur men unly. Thar is alers a thing or too doin in these holes soon as dark and sumtimes in the day. Sakes! at the money but it takes a lucky lifter to git it. This is a good business town of clever business men and some of the best women on the earth. The women are the salvation of the place fur the ways of some of the men—some of these light wallet insurance fellers and the hunting sports are enough to culler all uv the creeds.

Say, when you pass this way stop off a night with the boys. But here, watch, watch specially the express office. It dus a lively Biz. And when you see the same fellers caryin off little packages dun up in this brown oil paper, and all to the same place the fun is on the string.

Zack, Be shore to write who went over there las Sundy and ef she seemed lonesome thout me. i shore like to a died Sunday night in Atlanter. That was the fust Sunday night i failed to see her sense we got acquainted over there on the mountains when we went chestnut huntin. Say, wus that gassy Zeke thar las Sunday? Keep me posted, old Pardner, for I am kinder doubtful when I am away fur there is little pendans in some gal's love. And Zeke is a good singer and the old folks love singing, you see?

Your chum,

Rory.

P. S.—Write me at Tallahassee, Fla. R.

### **DAMASCUS, KESTLER.**

We find here a growing town—Damascus, postoffice Kestler has good school, excellent farm lands, and openings for various enterprises; 350 inhabitants, several stores; Baptist, Freewill Baptist and Methodist houses of worship; Dr. P. H. Keaton, has realized thirty-six bales from fifty acres, thirty-five tons of hay from eleven acres; has much of his land stumped, and uses modern farm implements. He is authority on crops, and could aid home-seekers to locate. He owns considerable town property.





**M. A. McRamie's Home, Elmodel, Ga.**

Mr. Wiley has for sale or rent 555 acres three miles from town, eight-horse farm in cultivation, or ginnery and grist mill in town; capacity of gin thirty-five bales a day.

From this point we might speak of Anna, a country post-office and business place eight miles east. Mr. N. H. Sanders is proprietor, and here he also operates a model farm. He raises large quantities of corn, cotton, cane, oats, potatoes, hay, field and ground peas. Four-fifths of these farmers raise a surplus of home supplies, besides their cotton crop. Land can be bought at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per acre. There are good schools and churches in every community.

For lands, address N. H. Sanders, Anna, Ga.

Elmodel, Ga., is fifteen miles from Kestler, eighteen from Arlington, nine from Newton and ten from Leary.

M. A. McRainey, producer and manufacturer of heart pine lumber, shingles and naval stores, dealer in general merchandise, conducts a fifty-six-horse farm, and raises hogs. There are located here ten white and thirty-six negro families. The Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians have houses of worship in this community, and the village has an excellent school.

Mr. McRainey wants to supply homes for fifty families of good citizens. Here is an opportunity for those who wish to live in this new section a year before buying. Mr. McRainey offers 7,000 acres of land for sale, and many others in the community would sell large or small bodies. This is the center of Baker county. The soil is fertile clay, and the water is pure. The village is on Chickasawhatchie creek, and at this place there is considerable water power.

In 1900 Baker county produced 3,419 bales of cotton; in 1904, 7,745 bales. Nine years ago, in eight miles of Elmodel, twenty-eight bales were raised; 1904, 935 bales were raised in the same radius. Mr. McRainey raised 350 bales on comparatively fresh land. He gathered 1,500 pounds of seed-cotton from a piece of land thirty-eight yards square. He realizes as high as fifty bushels of corn per acre—average twenty bushels. He has more than 1,200 bushels now, in June, besides an abundance of oats. Lands gladly pay back what is given in the way of labor and fertilizers.

Mr. Sutton: "What is so funny to you, Rory?"

Mr. Rory: "I'm listening at those two fellows talking. Watch the one next to the window spit on the floor. He dunned the conductor when we were on the side-track for a

penny. He said the conductor failed to make the exact change Christmas when he was coming up from Bainbridge. Listen at him cuss. He's a warm number."

Mr. Sutton: "His memory serves him well."

Mr. Rory: "Yes, you know I heard a ridiculous thing about one of these tobacco mashers the other day. A man came in from work and stopped at the bucket to take a drink of water. He took his cud out of his mouth to drink the water. When he had drank he put the cud into the bucket and threwed the dipper into the yard, going away without noticing his mistake."

Yes he reminds me of my friend in Dodge County, a man who was elected to represent his county in the Georgia Legislature. He was telling a yarn and struck a match to light his pipe. As I listened, he forgot the match until it burned to his fingers. He dashed the pipe from the other hand and held to the burning match.

And my friend Fate was a clever but absent-minded fellow. Once, when he had gotten considerably behind with his crop, away up in Laurens County, his neighbors came in one day to give him a day's work and help him up. He went to the spring during the day to get some water. When the hands grew impatient and uneasy about him, they were surprised to learn that he was sitting on the bank of the little creek watching the 'hornyheads' pile rocks. Fate finished his day's work, went home, hung his coat on the gear-rack at the barn, turned his horse into the stall and took his plow-gear to the house and hung them on the hatrack in the parlor.

Eugene is postoffice, railroad station Corea. E. Byrd, postmaster and merchant.

### COLQUITT.

Colquitt is the county seat of Miller county.

This town is well equipped for good business. For lands and products, address Dr. P. E. Wilkins, C. C. Miller, W. B. Moody, E. Bush, Jeff Cowart, Wm. Bush, James Bailey, Dr. O. B. Bush, Dr. E. B. Bush, C. C. Bush and Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Gerron: "I am well pleased with the appearance of the country. The lands are level and easily cultivated. Another attraction all over this country is the abundance of fire wood. I have noticed pretty forests all the way from Edison."

Mr. Sutton: "This is the first courthouse town we have passed."

Yes, courts and courthouses indicate a lack of agreement among the people. While for some reasons they are necessary, yet, for the better class we have little need of court, and the "justice" meted out is often mockery at righteousness. Solomon says, "Happy is he that keepeth the law."

Mr. Gerron: "Indeed, but courthouses, jails, the prisoner's stripes and the felon's cell all remind me of deep grief and distress which come even to the helpless and the innocent. It is not so much the guilty, for the law must be satisfied, but the unfortunate who are wrongfully convicted and punished; and, friends and kindred, pure hearted and honorable, whose lives are burdened, characters clouded and reputations menaced by some open, dastardly, fiendish crime committed by one of their confidence, love and devotion. It is to these who suffer because of their loved one's unfortunate turn in life that my heart goes out in deep sympathy.

Of less importance, of course, are other questions of mutual concern. I hear in your State now no small amount of discussion concerning your tax laws and the advantages taken of the law by large land owners in some sections. How and when shall reforms be effected?"

We shall pass other courthouse towns which have a history. Colquitt and Miller counties are rapidly pushing to the front as a progressive section in Georgia since the railroad and many settlers from other parts of the country have become helpful factors in the betterment of the conditions.

Some of these older citizens tell interesting stories of the past. It is said there have been more fights here perhaps than anywhere else in Georgia, and a few killings. A citizen told me he saw a fight precipitated by two small boys getting into a scrap and in a few minutes there were about forty people mixed up on the public square, most of them relatives. When the flurry was over there were few scratches of any consequence.

By bed time one night that I spent at the hotel while I was pastor of the Baptist church here, there were three fights on the public square. Another Saturday afternoon I found two men, cousins, had gotten drunk the night before, had driven the marshall out of town, had practically suspended business until towards night, when they were locked up. In



a few minutes the streets were astir with a rushing business. In the disturbed state of affairs I came upon a dudish looking drummer waiting at the livery for a team to take him out of town, to whom I suggested that it was three hours until train time. He pointed to the men parading the streets with long pistols sticking out of their pockets and said, "See those things. I would not stay here for \$1,000."

About the year 1897 or '98, the Georgia Baptist Convention, under Rev. J. G. Gibson, D. D., as secretary, sent a preacher by the name of Hauser here as missionary. Mr. Hauser attended a ministers' and deacons' meeting at Dawson, Georgia while he was located at Colquitt, and Dr. Gibson was having his missionaries to speak of their respective fields when something like the following colloquy was listened to while Mr. Hauser was delivering his report: "I am from Colquitt, Miller county, the wickedest place in Georgia. There have been thirteen murders there in thirty-one years, and your Congressman Griggs sent two barrels of liquor there to the last election." (This was in Judge Griggs' district.) Immediately the Dawson pastor, Rev. J. Howard Carpenter, drawing himself to a half stoop, gathering his Jim-Swinger close about him, in a long coarse droll said: "Brother, we don't object to your making a report from your mission work, but we do object to your saying anything derogatory to Judge Griggs' character. He is a member of this church." "I can't help it, sir, Brother —— told me he hauled the liquor from Bainbridge and the Populists (these were Thos. E. Watson's converts) stole one barrel of it before he got to town with it."

In the following spring, at the Chautauqua at Albany, Ga., while at dinner one day at the New Albany, amid the rattle of dishes, the shuffle of porters' feet, the ring, roar and prattle of perhaps a hundred voices, Judge Griggs heard some one speak to "Brother Hauser." The Judge paused, listened, and again hearing the name left his table and went to the minister and said: "Is this Brother Hauser?" "Yes, sir." "My name is Judge Griggs and I want to thank you for that speech that you made for me over at Dawson; it helped no little. I am so glad to meet you, if I can ever help you call upon me." Only those who knew Judge Griggs know how to appreciate this pleasantry from him.

"Uncle" Wiley Shelfer, of Havanna, Fla., told me that during the war days he was accustomed to spending the nights at Colquitt as he passed to and from the railroad at

Cuthbert, where he went to take the train to the outside world. Colquitt has always had the reputation of being filled with some of the cleverest people on the whole earth. There is no bound to their hospitality. Uncle Wiley said there was considerable wealth in that community and that the candle stick which held the light at the supper hour was worth more than a thousand dollars. It was a negro slave holding a lightwood torch, a light common in the South in the days of the struggle between the states.

Rory: "It will be a hard facing when, on the morning of the resurrection, some of the sleepers come from their dens."

Indeed, when the killers and others stand face to face. Among the awful conditions awaiting some, I recall that while teaching at Godwinsville, about the year 1886, a Scuffletonian family, a mixed people from Robinson county, North Carolina, of which people we may have more to say later, lost a child, perhaps ten years of age. They would not bury it in the negro cemetery and the white people were not willing for them to bury it in their cemetery. One night about twelve o'clock, it is said, the father took the corpse of his child, put it into the coffin, took the coffin on his shoulder and went out at the door; and, it has never been known where he buried his child. But it, too, will rise in the resurrection morning.

Another case of interest is that of a child buried at Hazlehurst, Ga.

One night, while we were pastor at Hazlehurst, a lawyer from another town took an aged woman, who had agreed to take care of a baby without knowing its parentage, and went on the night train to Savannah. She said the lawyer left her at the hotel where she was quiet during the day. After night he called for her, carried her in a covered hack to a large, fine, magnificent residence where two women came out at a side door, handed her a basket of costly baby clothes, and a suit case also filled; and, kissing the contents of another basket passed into her hands a tidy basket containing the babe; and with subdued sobs rushed hurriedly back into the house as she and the lawyer drove rapidly away and left the city on the train to Hazlehurst. In a few weeks, one Sunday afternoon, the stranger—nameless unless we call it "Accident"—was buried. But it will rise, too.

Parents are responsible for the awful condition of our country.

Mr. Gerron: "How life-like in some circles; and do you

Know I often think of one of Paul's injunctions to the Corinthian church: 'I wrote unto you in an epistle not to keep company with fornicators,' and yet some people, and men especially, seem to have broad sway with the public leaders of society, if they be suspected of irregular living. If a man have money power, the public leave broad margin for him. He is run after; and, though his living and teaching lie along lines which tend to ruin, to some the smell of his garment is that of aloes and cassia."

Mr. Sutton: "What should be the incentive to right living?"

Mr. Gerron: "That of principle comes first. God himself is righteousness. He does nothing for any other reason than that it is right. There are, however, other good reasons and among them is that found in God's Word recorded in Exodus thirty-fourth chapter and seventh verse, where written on the tables of eternal memory the Lord declares He will visit 'the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation.'"

Mr. Sutton: "Do you believe that?"

Mr. Gerron: "Indeed I do most verily. I believe the sins of the specific kind or class committed by the father is visited upon the children just as the scriptures teach as far down as the 'fourth generation.' And that nothing but the grace of the Lord Jesus prevents each succeeding generation from being even worse than the former. And this is not beyond the observation of the passing families. Select the drunkard, the liar, the murderer and trace his posterity and what do the results show? For a fact, 'Like begets like' no more in the mathematical world than in the human family."

Mr. Sutton: "If this be a fact who is responsible for the degenerating tendency of our children?"

Mr. Gerron: "No one more responsible than the parent who begat them. And this, connected with another divine truth, makes the responsibility of the parent very great: Proverbs the twenty-second chapter and sixth verse: 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' These go to prove that the child partakes of the nature of the parent, which is natural, and is effected by the teaching and examples—the life just as well."

Mr. Rory: "I know some folks who know how to train dogs, but I shouldn't like for 'em to train my chile."

Mr. Sutton: "If your position be the true one, Mr. Gerron, I can't understand why some fathers are so bent upon ways of unrighteousness and profligacy. Should they see their sons walking after them in the black paths of debauchery and shame, Oh, should they see their daughters following them in the low ditches of pollution, or could they know of this great danger overhanging their innocent dependents how they would stop and retrace their steps!"

Mr. Gerron: "Even so, but perhaps their parents before them were of this very base nature, turned into this life and so the warfare is aggravated and more severely against them."

But in a story we read we found: "Rich rogues run free, while poor rogues swing."

Mr. Gerron: "That is even so. They are sought after, bowed down to, worshipped, and there is a class who nozzel around these lustful, licentious, treacherous libertines because they are 'rich,' and the same people turn aghast at the 'sight' of a poor but clean man as 'the unbearable stuff.'"

### BABCOCK.

We are at Babcock Station. Name of postoffice is Boykin. The station is named for a large manufacturing and industrial corporation three miles east of the town. Lands here: Dr. R. L. Z. Bridges, Brinson, Ga.

F. R. Babcock,  
President.

E. V. Babcock,  
Sec'y and Treas'r.,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

#### DIRECTORS:

E. V. Babcock,  
F. R. Babcock,  
O. H. Babcock,  
C. L. Babcock.

## Babcock Bros. Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

## YELLOW PINE

GENERAL OFFICES:

PITTSBURG, PA.

BABCOCK, GA.

The Babcock Brothers Lumber Company, Babcock, Ga., consists of one of the largest saw mill plants in the South.

It is situated fifteen miles north of Bainbridge, in Miller county on a lake covering 400 acres of land, where they have a typical Southern village of 1,600 inhabitants, artesian waterworks, electric lights, school and church house, connections by railroad, hack line and telephone, with the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad at Babcock junction, three miles west.

The mill and the town are surrounded by the company's 40,000 acres of unsurpassed South Georgia pine lands, adapted to the successful growing of sugar cane, corn, cotton, peas of all kinds, strawberries, watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches, grapes, figs, plums and truck gardening. This company manufactured 1,650 gallons of syrup from 4 acres of sugar cane in 1903, after saving enough seed cane to plant 12 acres. 1904 they planted 60 acres in cane.

They are prepared to demonstrate to those unacquainted with these lands something of the surprising results from a careful cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Rory: "That's a good chance for some of us young men anticipating matrimony, but I'm undecided where to settle."

Mr. Sutton: "You are by yourself yet, Rory."

Mr. Rory: "Don't you mind that. I got a bunch of flowers in my letter at Arlington."

Mr. Sutton: "What kind of flowers, and what do they amount to?"

Mr. Rory: "Here they are. I will read their meaning as I show them. Here is the carnation and red pink, they mean pure and deep love; aloe, remembrance; arbutus, I love thee only; daily rose, I aspire to thy smile; currant, thy frown would kill me; purple violet, you occupy my thoughts; India jessamine, I attach myself to you; thorn apple, I dreamed of thee; moss rosebud, a confession of love; myrtle, love in your absence."

Mr. Sutton: "You seem to be nearing the vinculum matrimonii."

Mr. Rory: "Nearing the what?"

Mr. Sutton: "I said the vinculum matrimonii, which means the bond of marriage."

Mr. Rory: "Where did you get that word?"

Mr. Sutton: "Oh! It's a classical quotation."

Mr. Rory: "Yes, sir; I'm nearing that and all that's good

besides. See here, can't you help me get one or two of them things in my letter when I answer this?"

Mr. Sutton: "What things?"

Mr. Rory: "Why, one of them gassy courtations."

Mr. Sutton: "Yes, I'll see if I can't get up some if you will tell me what you want to say."

Mr. Rory: "Humph! I guess I'll not tell you all I write. I'll tell you part of it."

### STRICKLAND.

Lands: E. Rich, T. E. Rich.

Mr. E. A. J. Rich gathered thirteen bales from nine acres; forty bushels of corn, sixty bushels of oats per acre, killed hogs that weighed from 400 pounds to 548 pounds.

Mr. E. A. J. Rich belonged to 59th Ga., Company A, in the War Between the States. Among other incidents of interest he remembers while camped near Drewry's Ford, on the James river, that a private collected some of the "boys" for singing and prayer service. Interest continued to grow until they sent home for some preachers, and a Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth, father of a Rev. Hollingsworth now in Georgia, and another minister came and preached for several days and nights. These two anti-missionary "Hardshell" preachers baptized one Sunday more than three hundred in the James river. Each minister would go into the water alternately, carrying about twenty men. Hundreds of men stood on the bank of the river singing from memory, or as the hymns were lined by some leader.

In Mr. Rich's home hangs a picture of his brother, Warren Rich, which was taken in full uniform. The brother was killed while on duty from Maryland to Gettysburg. After the war Mr. Rich sent the picture North to have it enlarged. The artist preserved the features, but copied the picture in Yankee uniform—blue pants and jacket with army stripes. This was a sad disappointment, but the picture is preserved on the wall. After the war a traveler secured night's lodging with Mr. Rich, and when they were preparing for their rest it was learned that they fought on opposite sides in the strife between the States. They came together, clinched hands, went over their experiences in smiles and shrouded tears, slept in the same bed, spooned like brothers, and parted the next morning, each leaving his benedictions upon the other.

**BOWER.**

Fowltown, on the Atlantic Coast Line from Climax to River Junction, is one mile away. We attended a pillao there one night and shall never forget the sweet hospitality of that excellent people.

In the fall of the year, when the farmers are making syrup—and this season lasts about three or four months—it is customary for each community to congregate at least one night a week at some one's home and have one of these "Purlieus," as they are sometimes called. Supposing the one we attended was of the usual order, we will describe it by beginning with our arrival at the cane mill, near the home, where we met about first dark, perhaps a hundred people consisting of all ages, from the infant in the baby carriage to the grand-parents, who seemed to be as happy as the lads and lassies, the young men and young ladies who were engaged in games and various kinds of innocent amusements. There were several tons of juicy cane, barrels of the ground juice and of fresh new syrup which were as free as well water or the balmy air. It was an evening of social pastime and the fires burning here and there in the woods made the scene more picturesque. The ringing voices of boys and girls in twos or more, grouped or strolling, only added to the pleasure of the older, who were at their height of joy. I had seen the mill, the cane, the cooking syrup and jolly crowd in the park when a gentleman asked me if I had seen the "kitchen." I had not, and he kindly lead me to that department, where I found some of the women had three or four, thirty of forty-gallon pots racked between large timbers and boiling with the pillao, the same mixture in each pot. The gentleman in charge said that it was customary for each family that attended one of these gatherings to carry a small package of rice, a dressed chicken or some pork or sausage, and this collection was boiled as I saw it there in these pots until the rice was done and the meat was thoroughly cooked to pieces in the rice. While this was going on those who were not engaged at the "kitchen" nor at the syrup kettles were enjoying the social feature of the occasion. At this place the woods rang with scores of merry voices, for people continued to come until perhaps nine o'clock.

When the kettles of syrup were off and work was suspended at the mill, "supper" was announced. The people

moved towards the "kitchen," where we found the women had taken up the pillao in small dishes and were serving one dish to each person. With each dish there went a spoon, a fork or a paddle, prepared for that occasion, to eat with. The pillao was good beyond our expectation, but as this was a "new one" to us, we went slowly. Before long we noticed that most of the men and boys had brought along some onions. Our friend in charge treated us to an onion and suggested that this went with the pillao. It took the second dish to satisfy us and we left the grounds wishing we might visit a "purlieu" at least once every week in the winter. In all our rounds over the earth we have never seen an entertainment more to the full of the soul than a pillao at Fowl-town, Ga.

Some crop reports from a few: Mr. J. P. Speight, per plow, tobacco, 5,000 pounds; syrup, 15 barrels. Mr. C. C. Dickenson, tobacco, 5,000 pounds; syrup, 12 barrels. Mr. A. J. Ingram, tobacco, 1,700 pounds; syrup, 12 barrels. Mr. E. W. Folsom, orchard, Stuart's paper-shell pecans; less than one quart to the pound.

### **HINSON, FLORIDA.**

D. M. Hinson, Sr., gathered 833 pounds of lint cotton from one acre. He has reared a large family without a fever in his home for thirty years.

W. E. Laing: For sale, 160 acres; eight acres pecans; good improvements; 1,500 pounds tobacco, 2,400 gallons of syrup from two-horse farm.

---

## **D. M. HINSON, SR.**

EXTENSIVE GROWER OF

## **SHADED TOBACCO**

Manufacturer of syrup; owner of and dealer in real estate; residence and business lots for sale; prospective investor in enterprises.

---

### **HAVANA, FLORIDA.**

Seventeen miles to Tallahassee, twenty miles to Bainbridge, ten miles to Quincy, five to Concord and five to Seotland. Havana is higher than Bainbridge, pure water, clay subsoil; a picnic every Fourth of July for 40 years.

The tobacco grown in Florida will be the leader in prices



and popularity among American tobaccos. The first medal for cigar wrapper at the Paris Exposition was taken by tobacco grown near here by the Owl Cigar Company.

Some model farms produce, besides corn, oats, hay, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, vegetables, etc., as a money crop, tobacco and syrup as follows:

G. W. Miller: Tobacco, 4,000 pounds; syrup, 1,680 gallons, two plows. For sale, 300 acres, 200 under fence.

E. M. Sanders: Tobacco, 4,000 pounds; syrup, 600 gallons, two plows. 420 acres for sale, 200 improved.

H. M. Womack: Tobacco, 3,800 pounds; syrup, 1,000 gallons, two plows.

C. E. Lott: Tobacco, 7,500 pounds; syrup, 680 gallons, two plows. 300 acres for sale, 200 enclosed, 100 woodland.

## FLORIDA TOBACCO & COMMERCIAL CO.

E. B. SHELFER, President and Secretary  
H. M. LOTT, Vice-President and Treasurer

Capital Stock ----- \$50,000.00

Producers of and dealers in tobacco; grow and handle more than 100 acres shaded tobacco

Here is junction of branch road of G. F. & A., from Quincy, Florida, eleven miles. Splendid business place.

W. G. Fletcher: Tobacco, 2,500 pounds; syrup, 1,400 gallons. For sale, 240 acres; 140 under fence, 100 in cultivation.

H. M. Fletcher: Tobacco, 4,000 pounds; syrup, 1,600 gallons. For sale, 240 acres, 120 in timber, 120 improved.

H. W. Wilson: Tobacco, 2,000 pounds; syrup, 1,600 gallons.

## J. P. McCOLLUM

Dealer in Naval Stores and General Merchandise

300 acres fee simple, about 30 crops boxes, several head of mules, wagons, horses; has excellent location, good still and fixtures; fifteen shacks, besides dwelling; more than a dozen crops virgins and yearlings; enough timber leased to cut 12 crops; more can be had; healthful location; plenty of labor; would sell.

CARRABELLE, FLORIDA.

## R. F. PICKETT

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, MILLINER AND GROCERIES

One thousand inhabitants, only harbor between Pensacola

and Tampa, 20 feet water in sea for dredges; still deepening harbor. Two large saw mills, both cypress and pine, steamship line from Mobile to Pensacola. Four fish packing establishments, Variety Works and twelve-ton ice factory. Charter granted to connect Carrabelle by telephone with Tallahassee, Fla., and Thomasville, Ga.

The lands are adapted to truck gardening, sugar cane, strawberries, peaches and grapes. This is an excellent fish and oyster market.

The town has pretty cypress board sidewalks and lies on beautiful hills by the gulf. It has one school for whites with four teachers, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian houses of worship. One Negro school with two teachers. Health good and splendid drinking water.

Pickett Brothers have resident and business lots located at different places in the residence and business portion of the town or off the beach.

We leave on the Crescent City for Apalachicola.

Captain Andrew L. Wing has been making, daily, the run from Apalachicola to Carrabelle and return for eighteen years. In the last eleven years he has lost only four trips, and these were omitted because of gales. On his runs there has been but one life lost, and that was a drunken Negro who broke his neck by falling into the fire-room.

Mr. Rory: "What is that black thing I see bobbing up and down? It looks like an old boiler or part of a smoke stack."

Mr. Gerron: "That is a buoy. This reminds me of home. You see I live near one of the Great Lakes, and I am occasionally upon the water. The butler has announced supper. Let's go down. Oh, these steamboat stewards know how to appease the gnawing of a traveling man. Fish, oysters, crabs, stewed turtle and fruit galore."

Mr. Rory: "I'm glad we found our captain has never lost anybody off his boat, for these waves and the splashing of the wheels made me wish I was on land before I saw the first light. They tell me that a Negro owns and runs the hotel in Apalachicola, and I can't sleep in a Negro house. What will we do?"

Mr. Gerron: "Suppose we get Mr. Sutton to secure quarters for us. Please do that, Sutton, and assign us to some white home if you have to separate us."

Mr. Sutton: "I will report soon what our plans shall be."

Gentlemen; if we leave Apalachicola tomorrow for Carra-belle we must see what we can do tonight. Suppose we visit the cypress mills, the fish packing houses and the cemetery.

Mr. Sutton: "I have learned by applying to the chief of police, who keeps a boarding house, that he can either entertain us or direct us to some good white family."

Mr. Rory: "Gewilikins! You don't think we want to be locked up, do you? I have shunned them fellers ever since I heerd about that one at Albany, Ga. If they beat the clergy, how do you suppose such scraps as we are will ever get along with them?"

Mr. Sutton: "Oh! this chief, I am told, is quite a clever gentleman and he keeps a first-class house on princely style."

### APALACHICOLA.

Mr. Rory: "This is the first depot I ever saw without a railroad or a train."

Mr. Gerron: "I suppose we separate until we meet at the boat tomorrow on our return."

Mr. Sutton: "Good morning, Mr. Gerron, what interested you most while here?"

Mr. Gerron: "I visited the packing houses, the armory, the school grounds, saw the beautiful Baptist house of worship and the monument built to the memory of Dr. John Corrie. I found on the monument this inscription: 'Born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3, 1803; died at Apalachicola June 16, 1855. Inventor of the ice machine and refrigerator, as described in his patent No. 80, Aug. 22, 1850. Erected by the Southern Ice Exchange, 1899.' I also found some remarkable epitaphs or inscriptions in the cemetery. 'Amory Rogers, native of Mass., died Oct. 13, 1843, age 38 years.' 'Joshua Grant, native of Mass., died Feb. 15, 1844, age 47 years.' 'Chas. Ross, of Eastern Shore, Md., died Aug. 23, 1840, age 34 years.' 'Benjamin Hawley, died February 18, 1853, age 38 years.' 'Hezekiah Hawley, died March 23, 1843, age 40 years.' 'Samuel Smith, of Agadaney, Derry County, Ireland, age 31 years.' 'Francis B. Wakefield, born in Winstead, Ct., Apr. 15, 1819, died at Apalachicola, Fla., Oct. 1, 1881.' 'Mary Bibbitts, wife of R. G. Porter, daughter of Benj. Salter, of New York, born May 3, 1824, died Jan. 26, 1902.' 'R. G. Porter, born Newton, Bucks County, Penna., December 26, 1809, died March

23, 1867.' 'Ronato Sargregario, born in Palermo, Sicily, March 4, 1853, died December 3, 1875.' "

Mr. Sutton: "I visited the large cypress saw mills, where I was charmed with the systematic work and the beautiful timber. The superintendent, Mr. H. S. Mohr, is a most affable gentleman."

I secured the following address of land-owners in this, Franklin County, Fla.:

Saxon Barnes, Naval Stores Company, Tallahassee, Fla.

Rev. D. B. Ray, 168 East 4th St., N. Y.

S. H. Warner, 201 Main St., Middleton, Conn.

G. W. Dixon, Ridgeway, Pa.

Beers Realty Co., New York, N. Y.

C. M. Harper, Rome, Ga.

Captain J. R. Pickett, Carrabelle, Fla.

Hays Lumber Co., Carrabelle, Fla.

John W. Clark, Newark, N. J.

Ellis, Eills & Day, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. G. Porter, Apalachicola.

E. R. Alexander, St. Vincent Island, Georgetown, S. C.

J. F. C. Griggs, Apalachicola, Fla.

J. J. Daily, Apalachicola, Fla.

Mr. Sutton: "What are your collections, Rory?"

Mr. Rory: "What I collected would make a book. In the first place, I looked over the registry at the negro hotel and I saw many names I was surprised to see there. You know them folks didn't know there were other good places in town. Then I saw the fisheries and packing houses and attended a mayor's mattynce held in the printing office, the mayor is the editor. It was the trial of Negroes for a general row and I am prepared to say that the city has specimens of all the low classes of negroes. But that is no wonder when we think of a city of 2,100 population sustaining six bar rooms. Each bar pays \$1,000 tax. A calculation made by one of the citizens shows that there are \$44,000 a year paid out for liquor in Apalachicola."

We return to Tallahassee where you gentlemen may watch the Florida Legislature, now in session, and get better acquainted with affairs in this State.

When we leave Tallahassee, June the third, I suggest that as we travel our territory each man be required to report on some special line and that we all at different times, endeavor to propound some unanswerable questions. To illustrate:

Mr. Gerron shall look after educational and religious matters, Mr. Sutton shall be specially concerned about industrial matters and Mr. Rory shall report upon moral questions and conditions.

Mr. Gerron: "I shall be pleased to take up my work at once."

Mr. Sutton: "The suggestion suits me, as I am specially interested in the possibilities and prospects of this new section."

Mr. Rory: "I'll do the best I can, but I promised Marooney to write him occasionally and the other fellow must have a line now and then."

---

Tallahassee, Fla., June 3, 1905.

Did any president of any State Senate ever receive a costlier silver service or listen to higher encomiums than came to the president of the Florida State Senate, Park M. Trammell, of Lakeland, last night?

Mr. Gerron: "Tallahassee's display of beautiful women and gentlemanly gentlemen was copious."

Mr. Sutton: "There was conventionality where philandering was noticeably absent."

Mr. Rory: "What do you mean, Sutton, by 'filin' Andrew?'"

Mr. Sutton: "I did not say 'filin' Andrew.' I used the word philandering, which means to look intently or interestingly on men."

Mr. Rory: "They shore looked on me. I got a front seat early and when they settled around me dressed like peacocks and looking slick as home-made candy, they set eyes on my seer-sucker, and when I recollected I had not been to supper nor washed my hands nor combed my hair sense I left the train I filed sand. As I went out they sorter watched me on the sly and smiled sidewise. I went into the tother end of the House, where they talked about the Speaker, the Speaker, until I node his years burned. They gave the Speaker a cup, It was a fine thing. I suppose they thought he would need it in the next campaign, for they say Fluridy is as full of health-giving springs as Tallahassee is clear of liquor. I like to jest hollered out, 'Hurrah for Mr. Albert W. Gilchrist, Speaker of the Fluridy House,' but I was not in the mountans of North Georgia, and I had jest got a letter from Zack and one from the other and they didn't agree. So I was outer

sorts and a pain near my heart, bein' thout supper all at the same time.

Mr. Gerron: "What of the Southern Industrial Parliament at Washington? And did you get the definition of those Indian names?"

I went over the Seaboard Air Line by Jacksonville, Florida. Jacksonville is visited by more people annually than any other city in the South except Atlanta, Ga.

All visitors must see the Ostrich Farm which, with its many fowls and animals is quite a menagerie. There were about three hundred ostriches. Thirty-nine baby ostriches were in one pen. Several eggs were laying over the pen where the old birds were kept. In another pen a female was setting at night, but she left her eggs exposed to the sun in the day. It takes forty-five days to hatch the eggs. An egg is worth \$25. The old birds eat vegetable matter, grain and rocks. The male and the female bird yield twenty-five white plumes to each wing. These are worth \$100 a pound. Besides these they yield many small plumes also quite valuable. The fans made from these plumes range in price from sixty-five cents to \$75 apiece. The plucking pen, where the birds are fastened to be plucked of their plumes is necessarily very strong. Oliver W., the carriage bird, has a feeding pen to himself. At four in the afternoon he was driven to his buggy. He has a track record of a half mile in seventy-two seconds.

The Industrial Parliament was organized in Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., June 23, 1905, by electing Hon. Robt. B. Glenn, governor of North Carolina, president and Walter C. Murphy, M. D., Washington, secretary. The parliament organized later by electing Governor Glenn permanent president and Hon. W. O. McGowin, Waycross, Ga., vice-president, and Hon. T. B. Thakston, South Carolina, permanent secretary.

Governor Glenn delivered a forceful speech on the object of the parliament, which was composed of representative men appointed by the governors of their respective Southern States as delegates from boards of trade, municipalities, railroads, steamship lines, manufactories and many other industries in the South, to discuss and to pass upon matters of peculiar interest to the South. I went from the state of Georgia under appointment of Governor Terrell, as a state delegate.

Governor Glenn presided the first day, but was called home at night by official duties. The balance of the time, President

McGowin held the reigns through storms sufficient to try him. His well-balanced nerve and his unflinching, keen insight to right principles, anchored in the Southern hearts saved him the peril so imminent at times.

Speeches were made by Gov. Glenn; Mr. W. A. Irwin, of Durham, North Carolina; Mr. J. E. Brown, North Carolina; Senator F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; Congressman John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of Bureau Forestry; Col. John S. Cunningham, president of the Tobacco Growers Association and the largest tobacco grower in North Carolina; Mr. W. W. Lumpkin, Columbia, South Carolina; Mr. George W. Duncan, real estate and capitalist, Macon, Georgia; Mr. M. V. Richards, of the Southern Railway; Dr. Charles Corey, of the Alabama Agricultural College; Hon. T. B. Thackston, of South Carolina; Hon. John W. White, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and Hon. F. B. Sergeant, United States Commissioner General of Immigration.

Mr. Sergeant's address on: "Immigration, Its Possibilities and Problems," was a masterful effort full of plain, pointed, practical teaching, with round after round of common-sense ideas fittingly set in a style and delivery known only to men with great experiences and with broad and deep philanthropic hearts which pulse a soul in full sympathy with its fellows of every nation and condition.

The Parliament met with much encouragement from the railroads, the steamship lines and many other corporations present in their representatives.

The politician occasionally spread his sails, but the chief concern of the men from the South were matters which affected the sections and the people they represented.

President Theodore Roosevelt sent his compliments and words of good cheer by his private secretary. He also extended an invitation to visit him at the White House, which the Parliament did in a body at Wednesday noon.

There are many Southern women in Washington, and this noble class of Washington's best people took special care of the delegates and showed them marked courtesies. The Robert E. Lee Chapter, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Relief Society escorted the delegates on a visit to the Congressional Library on Tuesday night, the twenty-third.

Upon my repeated visits to this library, I tried to secure the Indian definition for many Indian names among us. It is to be regretted that the government has not preserved more of

this traditional literature. Many names common among us cannot be found in the library. According to the books found there Tallahassee means Old Town. It is from Italua or Tallefan, both meaning town, and Hassee, old. Some other words and definitions may be of interest. Ocmulgee river is from Ok, water and mulgi boiling, meaning the turbulent stream. Oconee is from ek noni, a water course. Palatka means spilled or thrown over. Alachua is al-latch-u-ah, a jug without a bottom. Wakulla means mystery. Gooseberry is from skapens-ska-he-goo-na, a large currant. Lettuce is from oo-na-tah-kah-to, and means raw leaf. Fox is from ska-nux-ha, and means mischievous. Sheep is from Ten-tenah-kien-ton, horns on. Rabbit, from zah-hoo-tah-na-kee, means two ears together. The small kind is, kwa-ye-eh-ah. Alabama is from an Indian tribe, alba, thickets, and ayulma, a cleared place, meaning thick-et clearers. Another gives it as meaning rest. Ocklocknee is from tela. Oclowaha is muddy place. Talladega from italuaor atige, border town. Shenectady is correct name for Albany, and means beyond the pine lands. Potomac is defined by one: a place of burning; by another: they are coming by water. Penobscot is rocky river, or falls of the rocks. Chicago means wild garlic; Tuscaloosa is from tusca, warrior, and lusa, black. Apalachian and Apalachicola are from a tribe of a similar name. Strawberry, from noon-tak-tek-pah-kwa, means growing where the ground is burned.

A noticeable thing to a Southerner in Washington is that negroes are in so many prominent places. One in the Congressional Library, was asked by an official of the library, where we could hear him, concerning a muffled laughter among the Southern visitors the night the ladies took the delegates there. He said it was caused by a lady's reciting a piece of Southern poetry, which seemed to displease the inquiring officer. And I was inclined to ask myself: Will they ever quit hating us North?

On my visit to the Smithsonian building I found a man sitting here on a bench.

As we rested together on this bench, I told him I saw that Washington had quite as many idle negroes as we had in the South. He said a large per cent. of them worked as little as possible, that the cooks carried home enough in pans to feed a crowd which lay around. In answer to a remark about so many mulattoes, he said if the civil war had lasted a little longer they would all have been white in Washington. He



stated, furthermore, that there are casts among them; that the bright negroes in Washington would not mix, socially, with the black ones. He told of an incident lately when a black man went to the chaperon of a party of bright negroes to buy a ticket that he might attend the outing. The woman refused to sell him a ticket, saying it was for only bright-colored folks. He replied: "If your mammy had stayed away from the kitchen you would have been black," cursed her and left in a rage.

This man said he had lived in Washington all his life, and that he fought in the Federal army. He reported 97,000 negroes in the District of Columbia, and with the conditions he was not well pleased.

As the Industrial Parliament continues to meet from year to year, we shall watch its workings.

Mr. Gerron: "The State of Florida, I understand, has a splendid school system operating in every community, and that elegant church and school buildings are the pride of many cities and towns."

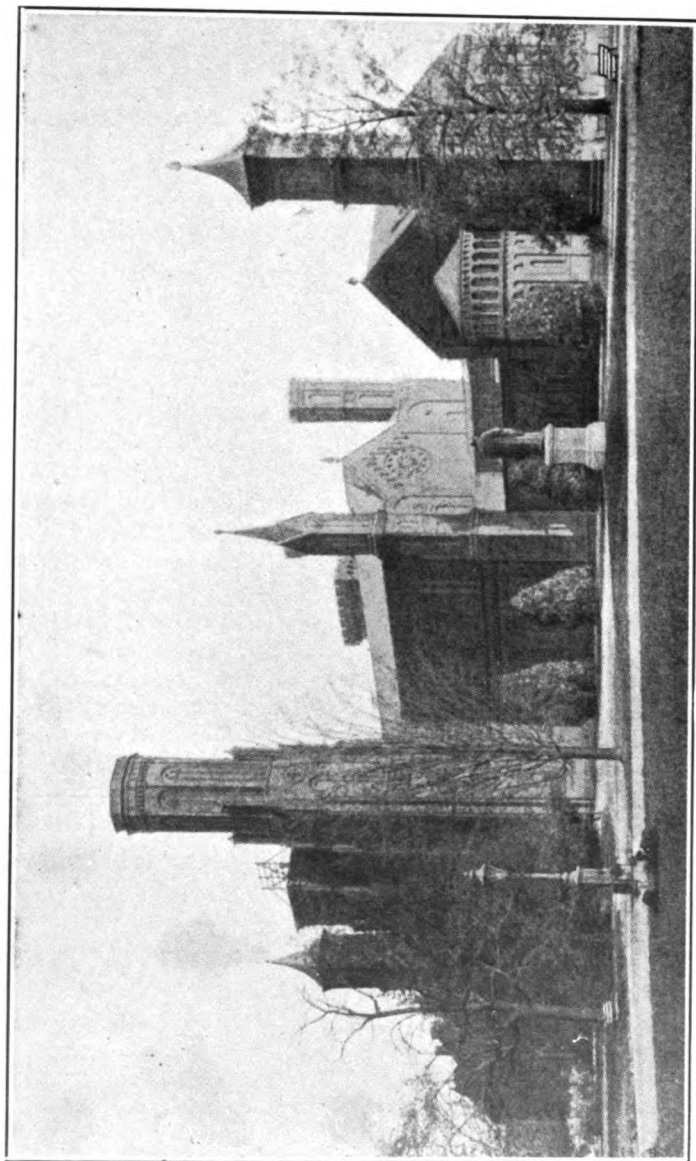
Mr. Rory: "Law and order have made progress since the days of reconstruction as new forces are at the bat."

Mr. Sutton: "There are thousands of acres of pine lands yet untouched in Florida. Saw mills are multiplying in number and capacity as the naval storesman finishes his initiatory work. Lands are cheap, but they rapidly increase in price as the railroads are built into the new localities

I secured what seems to be fabulous crops reports. These lands produce pineapples, scuppernongs, grapes, pears, peaches, Japan and other varieties of plums, Japan and other persimmons, bananas, guavas, mangoes, egg-plants, celery, tomatoes, oranges, beans, cucumbers, corn, English peas, field peas, squashes, beets, onions, pepper, cantaloupes, sugar cane, millet, sorghum, peanuts, rice, oats, rye, hay, cassava, alfalfa, water-melons, asparagus, tobacco, ruta bega, teosinte desmodium, long and short staple cotton, lettuce, cabbage, Irish and sweet potatoes, strawberries and many other vegetables. It seems to be the land of succulent esculents.

Some reports show the following results from one acre in produce or money: Celery as much as \$2,000 in one season; lettuce, \$800.00 to \$1,000; egg-plants and other vegetables range from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre. After an early crop, two or more crops are grown on the land the same year. Many of the small railroads report that thousands of cars are loaded on their lines each season. The railroads give literature for the





Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

asking, which furnish actual reports from the farmers on the lands. And all the roads will gladly and politely aid those in search of locations to find what they want for homes, employment or investment.

We leave Tallahassee to stop at Albany for our next report which we will make in 1906.

Mr. Sutton: "Now, Rory, we can write your letters, if you will read what you received."

Mr. Rory: "Let's go into the smoker. Here is the one I got from her first."

"My Dear Friend. I promised to rite to yu, but I hardly no how tu start becasse I jest can't see how to rite, my eyes fills up evry time I try to rite your name for you no I never did rite it tell you axd me bout what pa sed and then you wus so near for I node yu wus over at Cousin John's watin' tu hear. Now, Pa ses I will never see yu agin, ef I do your hed will be turnd, becasse yu will see so menney geirls down thar. But I sent yu sum flowers tide up in a string off uv that yaller dres yu lik so well and they speak my senterments. Do rite me all the nuse and ef you seed enny body yu luv bettern yoself.

I subscribe myself your broken harted, faithful, pinin,  
"Huldy."

Mr. Rory: "Now, here is what Zack said in his. You read it—some of it."

"Yes, I wuz there las Sundy and evrything seemed mity lonely like at fust. The old woman kinder hinted bout you and was anxus to hear from you. She lowed you wus so clever like. But the old man seemed kinder independant like and said you would soon take up in the wire-grass where they ete beef and slepe on sheep skins. But I winked at Huldy on the sly an sed I thort yore hart was yet in the mountains. Huldy turned red round the nose and pickt at her apron string as she looked under her bonnet and smiled. I beleve I seen a tear it mit a bin swet, but it wus under her eye and she blode her nose. But Zeke came ater dinner an we had sweet singin fur ther wus a big croud thar ater fore clock. Zeke staid til bed time. As i camed frum the Gully they wer setin on the dore steps and she peered mity jolly and versatil."

Mr. Rory: "Now you see the differns. She is one way and Zeke is tother. Versatil, I spose, means wordy an that shos the way the straws are gwine."

Mr. Sutton: "No, versatile means changeable, unsteady, unfixed."

Mr. Rory: "That's it. I am afeard Zeke has unfixed all I done. Won't you hep me fix her? You jest rite the thing fur me."

Mr. Sutton: "We will write and mail it on this train. What is your pet name when you have her alone?"

Mr. Rory: "We-l-l, Hazel Eyes."

Mr. Sutton: "I write as for myself."

"Dear Hazel Eyes:

"Your letter to me is a prognostication. I was insulstity itself until it came. Now I am the insuperable sagacity of soul-confirming crystallography. I promised to write of good things I fell heir to on my itinerary. In the Bon-Air hotel at Bainbridge we chanced to meet on the stairway a beetle-browed, blithesome, black-tressed brunette. Mr. Sutton asked her to play some for us and she must have known my feelings for she played dolente (dolefully) an erotica (a love song), singing of the whispering tentaculiferous as they stealthily and pedetentously furrow one's soul. My alveated, amygdoloidal heart had every nodule set on fire with her loud trills and her benign bellitude. She was not a flintigig, but a gracious bield for a broken heart, having, besides, an alphenic, egophonious voice. She played affetuosamente (with passionate and tender feeling) her favorite piece: 'We Two Will Part No More.' And I was again with my Hazel Eyes on the asperous mountains of Chestnut Hollow.

"The Bon-Air is the home of the drummer and the boys went wild over her singing, but I bathed myself in the fatuous hope of our meeting on my return. A black-a-moor called out, 'G., F. & A. for Tallahassee,' and we left as she flisked onto the outer porch.

"Whatever others thought was to me abracadabra for my heart was set on my Hazel Eyes.

"Yours,

"Rory.

"P. S.—If you mean the flowers, I am sure enough yours, R. G. F. & A., June 6, 1905."

---

Macon, Ga., July 30, 1906.

Dear Hazel Eyes:

I write you another letter while I wait for your monocular sentiments, for their mobility will release me from this sweat-

room. To remain here waiting to learn if you are still true is a supervacaneousness I do not deserve. Yeve your heart fully to me. I am not a tergiversator, for my sigillative love hangs to you like the aiguilet to your shawl. A letter from you would be a refocillation to one who is not a dorrer. Motte not my life longer with delays since the monocracy in my soul you keep unsettled by your diversiloquents. Let my hopes anchor in your life, the only whirlicote able to take me to ease.

I read in a paper lately that girls from a Connecticut seminary won in a game of baseball with boys from another college 12 to 0.

Think of my Dear Hazel Eyes on a baseball team! It would emacerate your 250 pounds; and, I fear it might make you crab-faced, mope-eyed, and break up your natural and catchy jactations, for you are my hazel-eyed rodomel now and that is no morology, if you don't love that hen-hussy rival of mine.

I understand he inturbidates your sylphidic hopes with his intinerating influence by inturbidating my vows to you. He may roil your mind with his collusions but I will elaqueate your dulciferous egoity when your heart dehisces to the epiphoras which house no elench.

The mendacity of a rival may nucleate your affections with his janus-faced skimble-scamble loquacity but my exiguousness of body is more than a planet to pollen when compared with my love and his for you.

I will not further ridiculize this punchinello who calls you his pudle dilling. Fancy me loitering on the foot stools of your heart and mumping the wind that your multangular mind may ingurgitate my honest soul. Solely yours, Rory.

---

Georgia, Florida and Alabama Train.

Mr. W. B.—Dear Friend:

In compliance with my promise, I will write you, for my mind has been turned lately towards the things about me, and I naturally anticipate more than ever radical changes in my conditions.

Our party of four persons has been divided into four heads: Industrial, Educational, Moral and Religious. Each head is to report from his observations—you must see our reports.

Florida is full of resorts and these places are suitable to the weary as well as to the idler, since they give occasion for rest

or frolic. Some of these become shut-ins for many, and even some church people revel to the neglect—may I not say to the hurt—of the home church and the God given bounds of chaste deportment.

There is an awakening on moral questions and both the pulpit and the press are making a war on crime.

We visited the Florida Legislature in session and we are to see the Georgia law-makers at work soon. From these we learn many new lessons and our report on the doings may interest you.

Confidentially, I am becoming aware that I need in my home a home-keeper. Why should I not have one of the best? If there be lottery, I am no twin brother that another should have gotten her who was for me.

Cunningly, I have been studying the matter and later you may hear from me. I find many new sides to this question. Heretofore I have thought little on woman except to regard her as the highest ideal for every true and lofty heart and thought.

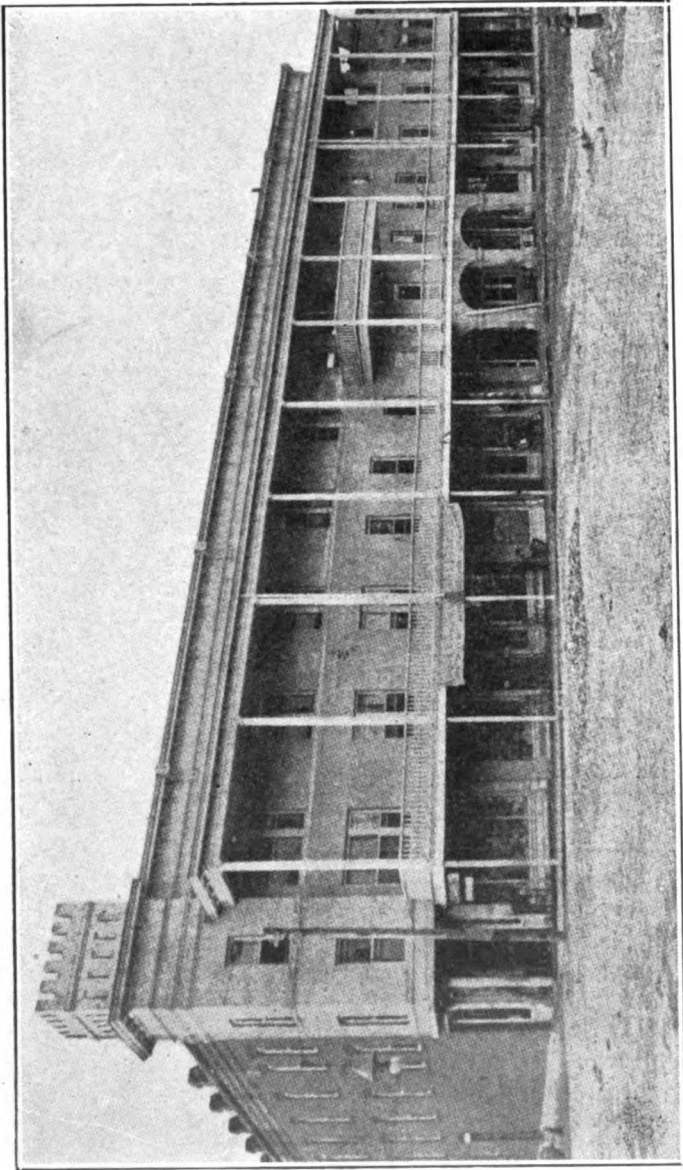
I shuddered when I saw in the papers lately that a wife, in her divorce suit, had exacted for her support more than \$50,000 a year, enumerating: dresses, \$250 and up; jewelry, \$10,000; two hats and veils a season, \$75.00 each; slippers, walking shoes, gloves, hair dressing, dentals, massage, chiropodist, theaters, operas, and many other articles not to be written, with a demand for pocket change to the amount of \$2,860.

I looked through a matrimonial paper to see if I could find a lady suitable to me in form, fancy, figure, fascination and accomplishment, for a correspondent.

Many were advertising for correspondents. Some said: "I am of quiet disposition;" some, "I am a plain or American dresser;" others, "I am a first class cook and housekeeper." Some others, "I am a lover of home and music;" still others, "I love home, music, flowers and am very fond of children;" while others were "Neat in appearance;" some "With good disposition, a true and kind heart;" some with "black eyes;" some, "blue eyes;" some "grey eyes;" some "hazel eyes;" some "brown," and one with "Eyes that my friends envy." A few "Have real estate;" other "Will inherit;" while still others "Have considerable property—will give amount on key;" one "No objection to widowers and bachelors, but fortune-hunters and flirts need not apply." All had good health; and some sizes were "25 years, weight 150 lbs., 60 in.;" "23 years,







**Bon-Air Hotel.**

w. 165, 65 in.;" "65 years, w. 200, 68 in.;" "18 years, w 102, 50 in." I find myself in this dilemma with only a woman's reason: I want to marry "because I want to." With Shakespeare's advice I

"Take no repulse whatever she doth say,  
For "Get you gone" she doth not mean away;  
Flatter and praise, command, extol their graces;  
Though ne'er so homely, say they have angel faces."  
That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man,  
If with his tongue he can not win a woman.

Florida's resorts where young people, newly wed, play hide and seek; and Tallahassee's flower gardens and beautiful women will set your heart afire on. Write me at Macon.

Sutton.

---

Macon, Ga., April, 1906.

Macon became a town by an act of the Georgia Legislature, December 8, 1823, and a city December, 1832. The first town lots were sold March 7, 1823. The city has more than 44,000 inhabitants, a property valuation of little less than \$24,000,000 and its factory outputs annually are quite \$2,000,000 while about one and a half million dollars are spent annually on buildings and improvements.

Macon became a town by an act of the Georgia Legislature Dec. 8, 1823, and a city Dec. 1852. The first town lots were sold March 27, 1823.

Macon is known as the Central City, because of its geographical position in the state, and is quite as well recognized as the Convention City by reason of its many convenient and suitable accommodations so necessary to a successful convention. It acquires this appropriate name primarily because of the very warm and generous receptions always so unanimously accorded these gatherings by Macon's citizenry, "whom all rate as kind and hospitable."

Macon is the gateway into the best parts of South Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The real estate men of Macon and the industrial agents of the many railroads going out of Macon are able to offer the best inducements to those who desire to invest along the railroads where there are openings for every business and enterprise that may be put in the South.

Macon's high rank among the cities of the country may be accredited to its commercial facilities, its rich adjacent terri-

tory, its healthfulness—said by some to be the healthiest city in the world—and to its extra educational advantages.

The annual increase of property values in the county is more than \$100,000.

The city pays more than \$100,000 a year for school expenses and it receives patronage from several States besides many counties in Georgia.

In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, Mr. J. R. Fields, of Houston County, told me, while on a visit to my home in Macon, that while on a visit to Macon some years before he dined with a man who had cat squirrels for breakfast which he killed in the river swamp around a lagoon where the Hotel Lanier now stands.

Beginning about the year 1864 and up to August, 1868, my father, Mr. W. W. Miller, was section foreman on the Central railroad. He lived, except the first few years, while located at Gordon, at Toombsboro, thirty-six miles east of Macon. He built the first railroad cotton yard Macon ever had.

During the war between the States he was required to arrest all suspicious characters passing over his railroad section. A few interesting and not a little romantic scenes occurred at and near our home.

My father lived about one mile from Toombsboro, and this made our home a convenient place for soldiers going to and from the army, and for their wives and loved ones visiting them on the field of conflict, to stop at for lodging and to meet the trains. In justice to my parents, I should state here they never made any charges for these accommodations, although in these stringent times the meal and the larder often ran low.

Mr. Gerron: "Did he ever pick up deserters?"

Yes, Yankees who jumped from the trains loaded with prisoners for Andersonville Prison.

One Saturday night he captured three by himself and kept them until the next section passed going to Andersonville. It was touching the next morning, when my mother had prepared the best breakfast the home could afford and they were invited to the table, to see them insist that they be given something on a plate, saying that they were in no condition to sit at a lady's table. Father and mother refused to do this and forced or over-persuaded them to eat with the family. The youngest one, quite a youth, stood before a glass combing his hair when he burst into tears saying it had been three years since he had combed his hair before a glass in his

mother's home and to find himself in the hands of an enemy to his cause where he received only kind words and kind treatment it was more than he could bear. The scene was pathetic as mother and father in sympathy tried to console this noble son of some noble mother; and I have often wondered if she ever saw him again.

Upon other occasions those trying to escape were brought into our home, where, I am glad to recall with a deal of pride, not one of them ever received any other than the best and kindest treatment my parents were able to give them.

Some of the neighbors' sons had been home on a furlough and father had just left them one night at the depot where they were waiting for the train, when, on the way home, he passed a man who refused to give his name. He ran after the Yankee, but the Yankee had learned to outrun a "Rebel," especially when the "Rebel" was in the rear. Before long father decided he had been dodged and following this conviction he secreted himself near the roadside. He had no weapon, but about this time he found a pine knot much in the shape of a pistol. Before long his man came up, and presenting his wooden gun father captured him and took him back to the soldiers waiting for the train that they might conduct him to the proper authorities.

This knot was kept until the capture of the three referred to above, and when father showed them the knot with which he captured the man they laughed quite heartily at the idea of a soldier's being captured with such a weapon.

In the summer of 1864 Stoneman's Raiders, as we were taught to call them, came burning railroad bridges, warehouses and other property. They forced father to pilot them to the Oconee bridge on the Central railroad. Here a detachment was made of the men to burn the bridge while the others slept upon the ground, leaving the pilot to guard their horses and watch for the approach of the enemy.

This gave splendid opportunity for the guide to slip away and to secure the liberty which he was not sure he would soon get, since this was the first sleep they had out of the saddle in eleven days and nights. But Masonic ties had made friends of those who were enemies in a cause.

Here they turned the pilot back towards home on taking their leave of him, giving him a horse and a mule to take back with him. He sold the horse to Mr. Joel Deese three miles

from Toombsboro for fourteen hundred dollars, Confederate money.

In the days of the Kuklux Klan this horse's track—because of its enormous size—was recognized sometimes near where these correctionists did their work. The owner was an avowed enemy to this class of important characters, but his horse was within easy reach of some of those who needed his services.

It was reported that Mr. Joel Deese had agreed to give to the governor of Georgia, through the courts, evidence to convict many of the best citizens of the county as members of the Kuklux Klan for a reward of \$2,000 apiece.

He received notice at his home with the picture of a coffin on it. This only enraged him and he spoke more boldly, for he was a fearless man.

One Saturday evening, not many days before court was to meet, just as the sun shut out the day, as the mellow glimmer of the bolder stars began to tremble in their stations and as Mr. Deese rounded a curve in the road about one mile from his home, he was shot from his horse. After he fell another load was emptied into his head and those who did the deed were able to successfully cover up their tracks, except the place where they had lain many days, in waiting for this opportunity.

To the close observer it was evident that many men had arranged to easily account for their whereabouts at about that time of the day. The plan and the execution of it was, no doubt, by the Klan, but as one by one citizens have died there has faded all trace of evidence pointing to even those who knew of it as well as those who did the deed.

A minister preaching at that hour did not know that there were men in his congregation who were able to prove their innocence because they were present at the service.

The idea was prevalent in the North that this Klan concerned itself about the Negroes alone, leaving others to pursue their evil course. As an illustration of their work: A white man had neglected his family to some extent and gave undue attention to a Negro woman. He and the woman were taken from their bed one night, carried to a creek near by, gagged and shot, and with weights tied to their necks were thrown into the creek, where they were dragged up the next day. Another white man, with a large family, was indolently leaving his family to be supported largely by the charities of the community. They called upon him one Saturday night, gave him

a severe thrashing and left orders for him and his people to "get to work." On the next day, the Sabbath, they were picking cotton by sunrise and kept at it all day. They developed into a self-supporting family. Many similar cases might be reported.

Mr. Gerron: "Did you ever see a Kuklux?"

Doubtless, many a one, but never with his disguise on. I was only a boy when they were in power, but I was solicited more than once by a young man living in another State to join them.

Some wonderful stories were told of them. It was said by many who gave them water at their homes at night that one could drink a whole bucket without a rest. They claimed to hail from the Battle of Manassas, and they reported a very hot climate—exceedingly destitute of water.

The wife of a prominent citizen said repeatedly that she would recognize them if they came before her. One Saturday night at a late hour, perhaps a hundred or more called at her home. Her husband built a fire and she received them in her parlor. They told her striking stories about the "Seven Pines Fight," "Seven Days Around Richmond," "The Battle of Manassas," and where they were from, begging to be recognized. She took one by the "doe-face" and told him if he would pull that off she would know him. After a pleasant reception they departed as they came—quite mysteriously—after having "nearly dried the well."

---

Mr. Zack Morooney, Dere Pardner:

I wuz glad to git your letter and I am coming home to go chestnut hunting and to remain until time for us to go out again.

This trip has been an eye opener to me, Zack. Why i wuz lyin in my bed in Albany tother night lookin outen a open winder & seed a yung feller talking to his gal when some relatives wur present. The kinsfolks and the feller had some words and they went away leavin him and the sweet little darlint alone, and she cried and cried and cried and cried. He was a tender harted boy and he caught her hand and kissed it and reasoned with her and she cried and he kissed her and she kep cryin and he kep kissin and she kep cryin and he kep kissin and when he went to leave for home she follered him to the dore and he kissed her and she played baby sweet lik a young pigen until he lik to never gon home.

Now, Zack, that jest set my hart to jumpin fur i wondered if my Hazel Eyes wud luv me that way. Sum girls are powerful tender harted and luv to be petted but it spiles them, too, I tell you.

Pardner, I went to church tother night and the people dont sing like they do in the country, cept one who sung alone and they said that un sung a So Low but it seemed mity hy to me.

They sing So Lows, Quart-ets, Dew-ets and have instrumentals of sevral kinds. They cant sing like Zeke. I wush he could hear a So Low H'd be tryin to sing um in the home church. Zeke is a great gas bag, yu no.

Zack, Albany is a bisness center, has many moneyed men, does many kinds of manufacturing and sells most everything you want to buy and somethings you dont want. Forty two bar rooms to 10,000 people, What do you think of that? I understand things are workin for a change. Yes, sure enough, the thing happened but when a man will not allow the good people's wishes to prevail the Lord will take a hand sooner or later. David said Ps. 12:8: "The wicked walk on every side when vilest men are exalted." Albany deserves and God is going to do something for this place besides give it a better depot—this one is a mess. Moren a hundred people haf to stan aroun in this thing sometimes cold or hot, wet or dry; but Albany is mostly wet now. But Albany is goin to get better when they remove the bucking, bugle-eyed, officious resister of the righteous. He will live in shame and die in disgrace for God takes care of His ministry. Sometimes He makes them able to take care of themselves. Do you recollect that cross roads blacksmith who whipped the first Methodist preacher but the second one got him and made a man of him. But some animals seem to have gone so far they can't be reclaimed. It is a pity if they must just go to hell anyway. Let them go, you can only pray for the pitiable wrecks. How is Huldy and Zeke? yours, RORY.

Mr. Gerron: "Do you know anything of Sherman's March to the Sea?"

My father learned that Sherman was burning all railroad property and he moved his family from the railroad section houses into the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Ira Deese, railroad agent at Toomsboro. He and Mr. Deese, leaving their families together, started for the swamps, where

many other citizens had gone with their horses and other movable property. They kept together until they were out of the village when father turned towards Dublin and uncle kept on towards Poplar Springs church. Here they were met by some Yankee cavalry. Uncle was taken by them and father was allowed to pass on, being warned by a brother Mason to steer clear of the Yankees. Uncle was kept about five days, much of the time in sight of his home. About the fifth day while they were preparing to remove from their camping grounds towards Savannah, early in the morning, under the dense fog and smoke, he slipped away from the guards, hid himself in the water under the bank of the river nearby, where he remained until late in the day, when he turned towards home. While he was lying under the bank, the searchers, thinking he had jumped into and was swimming the stream, shot many times into the water while some of them were near and others just above him on the bank of the Ogeechee river.

Father met another squad of Yankees later in the day, after he and uncle had separated. They surrounded him, and at close range were crying to each other, "Shoot him," "Fire," "Kill him," with their pistols pointing in his face. His relationship as a Mason was again recognized by an officer who commanded the others to move on. He remained, and when father had given him a drink of brandy from a bottle which he had taken with him, the officer requested the return of the bottle when father had taken a drink. Giving some advice as to a hasty hiding from the others behind, the officer followed his men.

Father was just recovering from a severe cold which had settled in his head. It had damaged his hearing no little, which sense continued to fail him to the day of his death.

He went into the swamp, helped to save the stock, returned, when the Yankees had gone, to his family, arranged for them to be moved to his farm ten miles in the country and went to help rebuild the Central Railroad.

These two men, like quite all the farmers, had nearly meat enough to do their families another year and those who owned slaves a sufficiency for them and their slaves.

When the Yankees came into Toombsboro it was not slowly and orderly over one road. They came on horseback, on wagons, on foot, riding steers, and three, I recollect, were driving a fat, beautiful milk cow to a buggy—the entire harness properly fitted to the cow. The man in the middle



drove the cow and the other two sat with their feet hanging out of the buggy, singing the army airs.

They came, as well as along the road, across the fields, through the woods, and in great haste from every direction. One of the first to come bolted into the house, forced Mrs. Deese to open every closet, pantry, bureau drawer, trunk and cupboard. He hurriedly went through them all, taking such things as he wanted, all jewelry and valuables and a pistol. Others came and were boistrous, rude and unmanly until my mother handed an officer who, with two others, had ridden up to the house, dismounted and were entering, a book telling him it was her husband's. He examined it and found it to be a Masonic manual. He at once ascertained the entrances to be four, two on the front and two on the back of the house. He placed a guard at each door and these were kept there as long as the army camped in Toombsboro—three days and nights.

In the meantime the soldiers were destroying what was on the outside. They soon killed every chicken, broke down the smokehouse door, took charge of the kitchen and put the Negroes to cooking. They used whatever they found, leaving not a vestige of food for man or beast, when they left, except a few remnants here and there on the camping ground. When they had gone we all made a close search for food and we returned with one hog jole. What they could neither carry away nor appropriate they killed, burned or destroyed in some way.

My grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Miller, living a few miles from Toombsboro, and on their way to Savannah, was sitting by the fire in her bed room when some soldiers went into a side bed room and fired her house. It was with great difficulty that she and her Negroes saved the house from burning. In many other places they burned everything. They stood horses on the banks of the Oconee river and shot them, letting them fall into the river, and killed many by the way rather than leave them for the people from whom they were taking and destroying what they found in the way. During the next spring many catfish were caught in the Oconee and it was a common saying, "They are fat on Sherman's horses." They robbed women of their jewelry, laughed at them for being related to rebels and confederates, and otherwise showed themselves unmindful of the best feelings of others, even of the helpless and dependent women who were at their mercy.

I have read many accounts of Sherman's March to the Sea, but I have never seen what I considered was an exaggerated statement. Many of the private soldiers showed themselves to be verily men of very high type, but they were much the superior of their leader, who took such great delight in destroying everything in his way and leaving helpless women and children in great distress—many sick—standing in the raw weather without shelter or food.

I may be permitted to relate an incident I recall: Mr. Joel Coney was a wealthy and successful farmer with a large plantation in Wilkinson and another in Laurens county. He had an abundance of corn, as his plantations lay, some of them, out of the way of the Yankees. In the bigness of his heart he offered to divide with the suffering women and children, the wives and children of men who had given themselves to the defense of their country.

One morning my mother decided to secure a team and try to get some corn from Mr. Coney. At this time my mother and her children were at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Wynn, who, having married Miss Susannah Henson in Burke county about the year 1812, had settled in Wilkinson county on the Oconee river, where, until Sherman's army visited his farm, he was in safe circumstances.

As mother was preparing to leave on the ox-cart for Mr. Coney's in an anxious search for corn to make bread for herself and children, I saw her go hastily from the front of the house and following her I found her standing alone in the back door weeping and trembling with great fear and dread as she looked the awful condition of affairs in the face.

With three small boys dependent upon her, with no provisions, no protection except that of kindred very much in her condition, and away from him who had always been near her since the day they became one for conflicts and trials as well as for the happier days, here she stood upon the very threshold of suffering and perhaps starvation as any helpless, dependent woman might have seen it.

The crops that year in many places were made with "Sherman horses"—the sore-backed, scarred, abused and refused animals left upon the fields instead of the fat, and sleek ones carried away by the enemy. Many of these found upon the fields were called "Sherman," "Jackson," "Stonewall Jackson" and various other names suggested by fresh remembrances of the recent past.

Mr. Sutton: "What of Macon as a business place?"

Macon is a great business center. There are more than one hundred and forty corporations in the county. Most of these are exceedingly strong financially. More than twenty of these have capital stock above \$100,000, and several, more than \$1,000,000, some as high as \$30,000,000, and still Macon grows steadily on a safe basis.

Macon has more than sixty-five passenger trains a day with a heavy travel. There are more than 3,000 cars of freight handled in Macon every day by the different railroads. The many large manufacturing establishments are great feeders to these enterprises.

Mr. Gerron: "Did Jefferson Davis, the president of the Southern Confederacy, spend the first night after his capture in Macon?"

No; he was captured near Irwinville, in Irwin county, just before daylight on the 10th day of May, 1865, and the party, with their prisoner and his family, camped near the home of Mr. George Feagan, Houston county, fifteen miles from Macon and two miles from where Bonair, on the Georgia Southern, is located.

The Feagan family and other settlers visited the camp. Mr. Feagan and his wife insisted that Mrs. Davis and the children leave the camp and spend the night at their home. Mrs. Davis, thinking it best not to leave the president and the guards alone, did not accept the invitation for herself, but she galdly accepted it for her children and the servant.

Mrs. Feagan, during the night, washed and ironed all the soiled clothing for the Davis family and cooked for them provisions to take with them the next day. The second night was spent at the Hotel Lanier in Macon. Some of the furniture said to have been used by President Davis is now in the rooms there. The hotel was Gen. Wilson's headquarters, also.

From Macon the prisoners were taken to Augusta, and from there to Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads.

While camping near Mr. Feagan's home a young man in the community managed to put into a sack and to carry away Mr. Davis's silver-mounted saddle. After keeping it for years he returned it to the Davis family.

We will now take a look at the educational and the business features of Macon.

Mr. Gerron: "Since Georgia is recognized as the stronghold of Southern Democracy, and The Macon Telegraph is an

orthodox mouthpiece for democratic doctrines, teaching all the principles of tradition and fellowship; and, as this State is in the majority Baptist in sentiment, might we not profitably discuss just here under the eaves of The Macon Telegraph and of Mercer University, the Georgia Baptist male school, the principles of political parties and of the various protestant religious denominations of the South?"

We may, provided we confine ourselves to that principle which, of all others ought to prevail, that of charity—love. And, provided we do it in the light of tradition and revealed Truth. But, in the outset, Baptists are not always pleased to be referred to as a denomination nor as protestants. But of that later.

I wonder if Mr. Sutton, concerned on these tours about industrial matters, has ever felt a "thus saith the Lord" favoring his position in this scheme of advertising.

Mr. Sutton: "Surely; I believe God is in all good movements, as this must be. He favors the things we have at heart for the betterment of this great section. I have no doubt but that God still has here and everywhere else, and for all time, His Abraham, His Jacob, His Joseph, His Moses, as well as His Pharaoh, His Paul and His Agrippa and His Felix.

"With your permission I will submit some scriptures which, with others, appear as oases all along my way: Gen. 1:26, 'And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.'

"This applies to Georgia, to Florida, to Alabama, to their waters, their lands, their cattle, their forests, their game, their coal, minerals, metals, possibilities and prospects on land, in the sea, and in the air as much as it did to Eden and to the first gardeners. The Psalmist sang of man to God, Ps. 8:5, 'For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet. All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beast of the field, the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth.' "

Mr. Rory: "Since Adam worked his garden we have Florida fish and oysters, Georgia minerals and Georgia cotton fields,

and Alabama coal besides the talking machine and the wireless telegraphy, the ocean cable and the flying machine.

Yes, may it not be said of these States as it was in Deuteronomy 8:9, "A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass" Again, may we not here accept the Lord's proposition as applicable? Lev. 26:3, "If ye walk in my statutes and keep my commandments and do them; then will I give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield her fruit, and your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time; and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely, and I will give peace in the land and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid." This section has never known a famine or a want except by Sherman's heartless destruction, pillagery and fires. Neither was there the fear for safety until the North heaped upon us the Fifteenth Amendment and tried to force social equality of the races. Another, Prov. 28:19, "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread; but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."

Men get rich here by farming and fair dealing while others fall in the way by gambling and drink and idleness. We suggest, therefore, to the home seeker: Read Benjamin Franklin and his like on industry, observe honesty and right living and come to the South where God is everywhere, all the time to do the right.

As we stop for a while at the home of Georgia's second pride—the girl's school occupying the first place—Mr. Gerron, our leader in educational matters, may be prepared to defend himself from a Biblical position.

Mr. Gerron: "I am at ease with a people who believe as the founders of this institution must have believed. For as I look at the grounds covered with shade trees and the magnificent buildings, I am reminded that God was before it all and is in it all—plans, products, teachings and results.

Wisdom has her foundation in God. Wisdom, speaking through Solomon, says of herself in Prov. 8:23, "I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning or ever the earth was. When there was no depths I was brought forth; when there were no foundations abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, was I brought forth: While as yet he had

not made the earth, nor the fields, nor the highest part of the dust of the world. When He prepared the heavens I was there: when He set a compass upon the face of the depth. When He established the clouds above: when He strengthened the foundations of the deep: when He gave the sea His decree, that the waters should not pass His commandment: when He appointed the foundations of the earth: Then I was by Him as one brought up with Him: and I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him in the habitable parts of the earth; and my delights were with the sons of men."

Knowledge is one of God's attributes. Man may know some things; God knows all things. Just as man may do some things God can do all things. According to Francis Bacon God displayed His power in the creation when He spake and it was done; but His wisdom was shown us in the wise disposition of the matter, His six days of work bringing forms, order and creatures out of the confused mass.

At this school are tests of the aphorism: "Give occasion to a wise man, and his wisdom will be increased." If she rejoices in the habitable parts of the earth and her "delights are with the sons of men," surely wisdom's eye never sleeps while these college doors stand ajar.

This school, I learn, is based upon a faith in the triumphant Christ, and its teachers point by precept and example to the Star in the East, who verily planned this hill for this work. This school marks the dividing line between two classes of men. Prov. 13:20, "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." Prov. 21:16, "The man that wandereth out of the way of understanding shall remain in the congregation of the dead."

Mr. Rory: "Do you suppose the Lord knew anything of this school before it was built here?"

There has never been a thing done but that He knew of it and its whole life before the foundation of the world. Acts 15:18, "Known unto God are all His works from the beginning of the world." Acts 17:26, "He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." Remember the former things of old; for I am God, and there is none else; I am God and there is none like me. Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done. Saying My counsel shall stand and I will do my pleasure," is what

He tells us in Isa. 46:9, and in Matt. 13:35, "I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world." He knows no disturbance nor confusion. His mind is always at ease. Ps. 119:89, "Forever, O Lord, Thy mind is settled in Heaven."

Mr. Rory: "If God made of one blood all nations, why did He make some sinners and savages and others good and wise?"

He made them human beings and they made themselves sinners because they preferred to be such.

Mr. Rory: "Does He not make some good? I see in the Sunday-school lesson of March the tenth, nineteen hundred and seven, published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, your people believe in election. Besides, some do not see how God could make Pharaoh wicked, as he was, and use him to do wickedness without being partial in that He saves others—the elect."

God did not make Pharaoh wicked. He was wicked of his own free will and accord. Moses and Aaron appeared before him many times, doing wonderful things. He repented in their presence, while the affliction was on, but went back into his wickedness when it was off. God foreknew his nature and used him to demonstrate His power and to teach others.

Let's see. If a city has tried as its chief executive a man, once, twice, several times and he has always proved himself a miserably helpless fellow, under the control of strong drink. If at every opportunity to fill the office he has fallen under drink and debauchery, may not every citizen know that if he be elected again he will again fall? Are they responsible for his falling? They know him from the past. But God knows all men from before the beginning, and He uses the wicked to accomplish His purposes. His foreknowing does not make Him responsible for sinners nor for a sinful condition or act.

If a man disposed to criminality desires to riot, mob, steal, gamble, murder, he knows whom to approach if he wishes an accomplice. His knowledge of certain other men forbids him even indicating his purpose to them. May not God know men? But to the question more closely. Man has no right to say what God shall do with any man. The man who owned the brick and built this college put one brick in the bottom of the sewer to help convey the slop and filth to the river while another from the same claybank, made in the same mould, burned in the same furnace, hauled by the same team, handled by the same mason is placed prominently over the front door

or conspicuously near the speaker's desk. Might the brick question the right of the owner? Rom. 9:20....." O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me thus? 21. Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor, and another unto dishonor? Neither the athlete nor the pygmy, the invalid nor the vigorous can question God's right to do as he may please with any man.

But if there were no elect there would be no church. Man left to himself would never come to God. Furthermore, whether one be elect or not, it is the incumbent and highest duty of every man to believe, honor and to serve God with all his heart, mind, soul and strength.

Mr. Gerron: "You said a while ago that Baptists do not always like to be referred to as a denomination nor as protestants."

The word denomination or denominator carries with it the idea of parts, as a denominator indicates a part of something else.

Baptists are a separate and a distinct people. They are not a part of any religious sect. They did not originate or come out from some other body. They were from the unfathomable past just what they are today in faith and practice. Their origin is a puzzle to all historians except to the inspired writers of God's Word. No history except the Bible can account for their origin.

Baptists have never protested against religious liberty. And were it not for the Baptists there would be no religious liberty on the continent of America today.

This government owes more to the Baptists than to all other agencies or means which have ever been in any way helpful in establishing in this great government and for all its people freedom for religion, for speech, and for the press.

Mr. Gerron: "We saw much of this at the Jamestown Exposition in the Baptist building."

Yes; and I understand that you are to give some expression as to your convictions from your visit to the Baptist building and to Fortress Monroe where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned.

Mr. Gerron: "I shall do that later, but for the present another question. Why is it not wise for the ministers of the different religious persuasions to hold or conduct religious services together?"

Because no minister, perhaps, who would unite with one of



another faith in a service would prove himself faithful to God's Word and the Holy Spirit and speak out plainly his doctrinal views while thus encumbered. It causes the minister to so respect the convictions of others as to deny his Master, and to quench the teachings of the Holy Spirit.

Besides, he recognizes or endorses the doctrines and practices of his associate in the work as being Scriptural and right, a thing which in his heart, he does not believe.

Mr. Gerron: "But do not some Baptist ministers occasionally unite in these so-called 'Union meetings' with the ministers of other denominations?"

They do, and they commit an error in doing it. They surrender their convictions, muzzle the mouths of the other speakers—of whatever denomination—and weaken the cause which ought to mean more to them than their own lives. They cannot bid God speed to—pray for—the doctrines which they do not believe are founded upon the Scriptures.

Suppose, to illustrate, all the religious denominations founded by men had started January, 1900. Would our brethren accept and worship with any of them? Do these few years and followers make them acceptable? Where is the Scripture to sustain the practice? It is true that the Christ prayed for unity, but He prayed for it among His people, the church that He organized. These others did not exist then and how is it possible to even infer that He wants unity between what He instituted and these man-made churches?

Furthermore, if we consider the commission: Matt. 28:1, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: 20 Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

This and every other command given in the gospels, the epistles or anywhere else in the New Testament Scriptures—all of them are directed to that church which the Christ founded while He was upon the earth and to those people, in those churches, who have kept and observed the doctrines, the ordinances, and the traditions as they were delivered to the apostolic churches—to the people who are in full fellowship. The commands are to the churches in existence then and to those descending from the apostolic churches.

Mr. Sutton: "If these things be true has a person the right

to join a church as a matter of convenience or to preserve a family tie?"

The Master's test in, Matt. 10:37, "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me. And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after Me, is not worthy of Me. He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

There are many people who claim: "One church is as good as another," or "I prefer to be with my husband," or "I can do as much good in one as in another," while they do not feel so really down in their hearts, if they know what the religion of their Lord means. For many of these could not be induced to join some of the denominations even after they had made this "charitable" declaration.

For among these there are many who could not accept the Mormon faith, or the Universal faith, or the Campbellite faith or some of the others—unless their husbands belonged to this faith or that gave them the opportunity to secure a relationship which could not be otherwise brought about.

Jesus says if they find their lives—take them into their own hands—lose sight of Him, do not take up their crosses and follow Him, they shall lose their lives. But if they lose sight of their lives—follow Him—they shall find their lives in Him.

Jesus said, when Peter answered "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," Matt. 16:17, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. 18. And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." When He was about to leave His disciples; Matt. 28:18, He said: "All power is given me in heaven and in earth. 19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world, Amen." The two men in white apparel, who no doubt were angels, said as He went up into heaven: Acts 1:11. Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.

From these and other Scriptures we learn that Christ is the

Word of God; that He is the expression of God. The Old Testament Scriptures are Christ, the Savior, in promise. The New Testament Scriptures are the Christ unfolded or revealed as the real and personal Savior—the individual's Christ and Savior made manifest to all who hear of and believe in Him. We learn, also, that in order to be saved by Him one must come into personal contact with the Savior through His word and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit—must believe in and obey Christ's word.

Furthermore, we learn that Christ was before and in the creation of the world and that all things harmonize in Him. That the creation was planned and executed that in the universe He might establish His church of which He is the head. And through it conquer sin, overcome evil in the world and subdue the devil. And, that He might finally bring all things into subjection unto himself. That when this had been done, He should present it a redeemed and acceptable kingdom—church to His Father; and that in this He might receive the glory over again which He had with the Father before the world was. Gladly He became the sacrifice and God made the offering.

Again, we learn that God, speaking through Daniel as well as through others, declared the Son's kingdom should be without an end; and, that Jesus himself emphatically declares that even the gates of hell shall not prevail against—overcome it. Also that Jesus promises to be always with his people, even unto the end of the world, besides, that the two men in white declared that Christ shall come again as He went away.

Mr. Gerron: "Should we try to prove that the church has always existed since the day He organized it?"

If we do not believe the words of the Christ we might attempt it. But as believers in Christ we know He has kept His promise. That it has never ended, and that He has always been with the church and faithful to His followers, His disciples, the Saints.

Mr. Gerron: "How can so many churches which differ so widely in their doctrines, their practices—polities—as well as the day and manner of their origin, expect to be recognized by man or God as The Church of Christ?"

They can not reasonably expect to be recognized as such since they are lacking in age, were organized by man, and have no authority from the Lord for their existence.

Mr. Gerron: "How may we settle this intricate question?"

By sufficiently acquainting ourselves with the origin and history of each. Whenever we find a body or organization whose beginning was this side of, since the day of Christ, we have the best of evidence that it is not the church of Christ for He organized His church while He was here on the earth. To illustrate, each church claims to have a founder. And each church has a history.

The Mormon church was organized at Manchester, New York, April the sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Martin Luther, who was born 1483 and died 1586, was the founder of the Lutheran church.

Two young men who lived between the years of 1700 and 1825—Charles and John Wesley—are responsible for the existence of the Methodist church.

The Presbyterian church was founded by a man named Calvin, about 1854.

The Universalists were organized 1750, by a man named James Kelly.

The Campbellites were founded by Alexander Campbell, about 1812.

The church of Jesus Christ was founded by Jesus himself while He was upon the earth and before the year of our Lord 34.

Mr. Gerron: "When and by whom was the Baptist church organized?"

There is no such organization as the Baptist church when reference is made to an organization that covers a great territory where two or more bodies exist all bearing the same name and under the same body of government. A Baptist church, wherever found, is a separate and distinct body, each having its own officers, directing its own affairs, and co-operating with or remaining distinct and separate from any and all other organizations, even of the same faith and order as it may choose to do.

Mr. Gerron: "Can we find in history any time indicated as the date of their origin, or any man designated as the founder of this faith?"

No such information can be had. Baptist churches claim a succession reaching back to the apostles; and no writer has been able to designate any time since the time of the apostles as even the possible date of their origin. Neither is it indicated in authentic history, of any age, that any man claimed to give

origin to the faith held by these separate and distinct people. In making this statement it must be understood that the Bible and those who wrote under Divine inspiration are excepted; since from these alone are we able to obtain any correct and reliable information as to the origin of their faith and the date of their beginning.

Mr. Gerron: "Do you mean by this that the Baptists are of Divine origin?"

I mean that the faith, the doctrines and the church polity; believed, taught and exercised by all orthodox Baptist churches are the same, in the letter and the spirit, as the faith, the doctrines and the church polity believed, taught and exercised by the Christ, the apostles and the apostolic churches. Furthermore, I mean to say that Baptists are the only people who claim and are entitled to be recognized as having, according to the Word of God, apostolic origin, sanction and countenance.

All others are too young by a great many years; and, they were founded by men and men who had no authority from God to found another body and call it the church of Christ.

Mr. Gerron: "Why do Baptists keep themselves separate from all others and practice what is called close communion?"

Because the Lord commands a separation from those whose churches did not have their beginning with Christ and His apostles, but which were organized by man.

Baptists refuse to commune with others for the reason that church communion is for only those who are in church fellowship, one with another; and who teach the doctrines and keep the ordinances and the traditions spoken of in the New Testament Scriptures as they were taught and kept by the apostles and the apostolic churches.

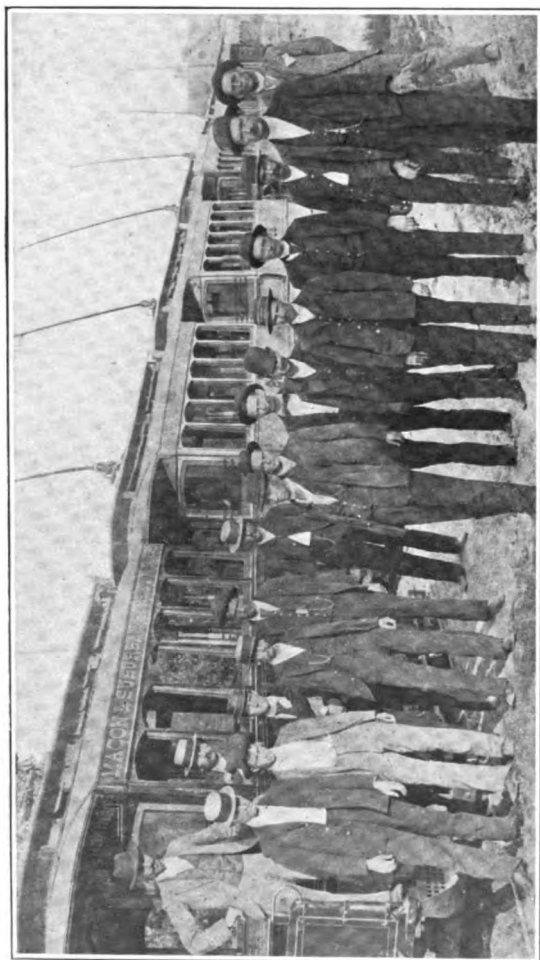
Mr. Sutton: "Where may I find some of the Scriptures which teach the proper manner to observe the ordinances?"

The church of Jesus Christ held its first meeting, after Christ left the earth, at Jerusalem. We learn in the account given of this meeting, Acts 2:41, that, "They that gladly received His word were baptized; and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

Mr. Sutton: "Whose word was referred to and what were His words?"

They are in the verses preceding, where Peter preached about the Christ, and where he replied to those who inquired for the way of salvation or how to be saved. He said, Acts 2:38, Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of





**Macon Street Railway. 1892.**

Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

Mr. Gerron: "What is meant by receiving the Holy Ghost?"

The preacher, Peter, did not say they would receive the Holy Ghost, but "the gift of the Holy Ghost." They must be under the direction of the Holy Ghost before they are able to begin to hear or believe, both of which—hearing and believing—must precede baptism. But they had the promise that after they had repented and been baptized they would receive the gifts which the Holy Ghost gives afterwards.

Mr. Gerron: "What was their manner of life at this time?"

They continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and in fellowship and in breaking of bread and in prayers.

It is noticeable that they continued steadfastly, firmly in the doctrines and in fellowship.

Mr. Geron: "What are some of the teachings of the apostolic churches and of the apostle Paul on these words and the doctrines?"

In I Cor. 11:2, Paul Says, . . . "Remember me in all things and keep the ordinances, as I delivered them to you." The word ordinances here means the same thing as the word tradition found in 2 Thess. 2:15, "Therefore, brethren, stand fast and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle." And as that in 2 Thess. 3:6, "Now, we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ,

In all of these Scriptures the saints are warned to stand steadfast in the doctrines and traditions—not to change them nor to fellowship those who do change them.

In Jude 3, the sanctified are urged to "earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints," for "certain men ordained to condemnation, ungodly men," had "crept in unawares," were "denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ." Again, in John 2:9, "Whosoever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son." 10. "If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. 11. For he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds."

In all of these Scriptures it is required that the ordinances and traditions shall be kept as received or handed down, whether by word or epistle. Does not this teach that God's people are forbidden to allow others—those who have not the



doctrines and the traditions to worship in their house? Nor can the saints in Christ bid God speed to or pray for the doctrines of others.

Mr. Gerron: "What is meant by these Bible terms, "doctrines, ordinances, traditions and fellowship?"

We will take them in their order. According to Webster, a doctrine is: "That which is taught, held, put forth as true and supported by a teacher, a school or a sect; a theological tenet, 'articles of faith and doctrine.'" Webster also quotes from Mark 4:2: "He taught them many things by parables and said unto them in His doctrine." This is where Jesus gives the Parable of the Sower, which the Bible declares is a doctrine.

The doctrines of the church which our Master founded are the things which His disciples were commanded to teach and which they did teach.

According to Webster an "ordinance is a permanent rule of action, established by authority."

A city council is authority and may enact city ordinances. Any organization acting under the law and having authority from the law may enact ordinances for that organization. One town or organization can not enforce an ordinance of another town, nor of a state.

Jesus Christ is the head of His church and He alone had the right to enact or establish the church ordinances. No other being or body of men has the right to remove an ordinance, to transfer it to another body, or to, in any way whatever, change an ordinance which Jesus himself established.

The ordinances which Jesus left in His church are baptism and the Lord's Supper; and no man has any right to change them or to convey them to any other body or organization of men.

Jesus was baptized (immersed) as an example to those who believe in Him and are willing to do righteousness. No person has ever been authorized by the Lord or by His inspired book, the Bible, to sprinkle or to pour water on a person and to call it baptism. But all believers in the Christ are commanded to be buried with Him in baptism. Rom. 6:4, "We are buried with him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection." And in Col. 2:12, "Buried with Him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him through the

faith of the operation of God, who hath raised Him from the dead."

Mr. Gerron: "Are not many efforts made by those who practice sprinkling and pouring as baptism to prove that to "bury" and "planted together" do not mean really to be buried and to be planted?"

Yes, but when they conduct a funeral service they seem to understand what "bury" means; and when they engage in any kind of farming or gardening they are well informed as to the meaning of "plant."

"Tradition," Webster says, "Is the act of delivering into the hands of another." And he quotes Blackstone, who says, "A deed takes effect only from the tradition or delivery." If a deed be written conveying the title or ownership of land or real estate from one person to another it is not effective until the deed itself is conveyed into the hands or possession of the person to whom the deed has been made, that is, in the tradition or passing over of the deed it takes effect.

The word tradition is made up of the two words, trans—across, and dare—to give; or from para—didomi, para—across, and didomi—to give, meaning to give or hand across.

Webster further says that in a Bible sense or in a theological sense, tradition means, "That body of doctrine and discipline or any article thereof supposed to have been put forth by Christ or His apostles and not committed to writing." He quotes II Thess. 2:15, "Stand fast and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle." The definition further is, "The unwritten or oral delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, customs, from one to another."

Neither did Jesus, His apostles nor Paul say how baptism should be observed or done except by using a word which always and everywhere means an immersion or a dipping of the person to be baptized into water—a burial under the water. Baptism is kept as a tradition. It has been handed down, but not transferred to another body.

For a person to profess faith in Christ and be baptised is for such a one to profess that Christ came into the world and died for sinners; but more than this—that the Christ lived the life declared by the Word to have been His; that He satisfied all the demands of the law against the sinner, who believes in the Christ and obeys His commands; and, that the Savior deserves and must have preeminent control of the believer's

heart in all matters of service. Such a one believes that in point of service the Master and His law must have first place though it separate father and mother, husband and wife, child and parent, since He has declared that for one to follow Him properly and acceptably he must hate father and mother, husband and wife, and children for Him.

Mr. Gerron: "Does the Master actually mean that we shall hate our loved ones?"

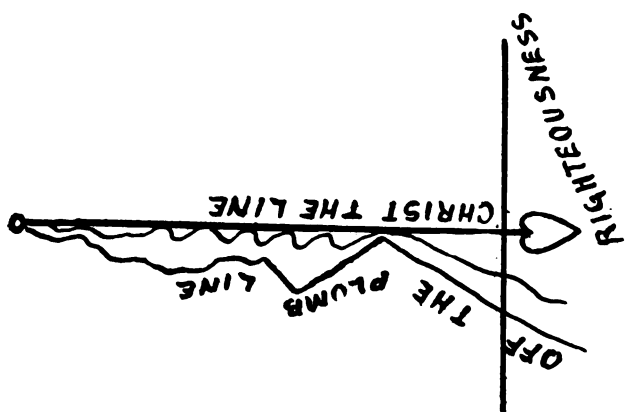
He, no doubt, intended to make a comparison that we might know how great our love for Him must be if we would love Him supremely, which alone is acceptable love. He tells us so often and in so many places in His word that He is a jealous God, and that we must love Him with the whole heart, mind, and strength. Our greatest love for these whom we love in the flesh must be as hatred when compared to the love we have for Him. In our service to the Master we must lose sight of all earthly ties, preferences, opinions, persuasions. Half hearted, divided service does not please the Lord nor is it acceptable to him.

But in reference to the baptism spoken of in the Bible, in every place we find the ordinance administered where there is water, and an abundance of water, in almost every case. Jesus, our example, was baptized in the river. Matt. 3:16. "And Jesus, when He was baptized, went up straight way out of the water, and, lo, the heavens were opened unto Him, and He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon Him." John baptized in Enon because there was much water there, John 3:23.

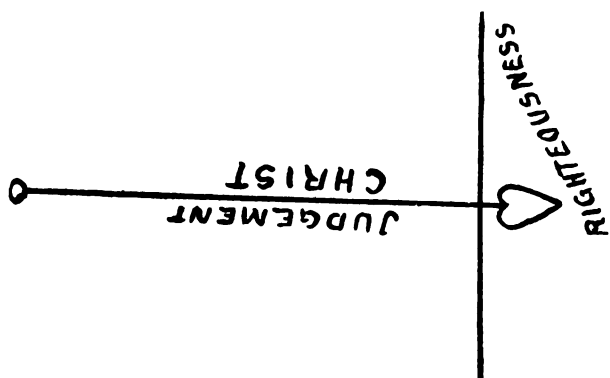
Many readers read of Lydia's baptism as if it took place in her house and far away from "much" water. The truth is, Lydia and her company had gone out beside the river for the service and while out there she was baptized in the river; for afterwards she asked Paul and those with Paul, if they found her worthy, to come into her house. It is dishonesty towards God for one to read these scriptures to an intelligent congregation and try to prove from them that Lydia was not baptized in the river since then there was nothing else known except the burial of the believer in the water. And, they were beside the river to hold a service.

The believer who submits to baptism declares that he believes in a buried and risen Christ. Baptism symbolizes the burial of the crucified Christ and the being raised up out of the water symbolizes the resurrection of the crucified Savior.





The Plumb Lines.



And, the baptized is expected to walk in a new life after the baptism, to receive the gifts of the Holy Ghost as He gives them, adding grace to grace.

Could any man transfer this God given ordinance—one given by the Great Author of His church to His church—to any other body and keep the traditions as they were delivered?

It might be further remarked that the Bible no where says just how communion is to be observed. We learn from the gospels that Jesus instituted it in an upper room when there was no one present except Himself and His disciples. From Paul's first letter to the church at Corinth we have: I Cor. 11:23. "For I have received of the Lord that which I also delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus in the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread; 24. And when He had given thanks, He brake it, and said, Take, eat, this is my body, which is broken, for you this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also He took the cup, when He had supped, saying, This cup is the New Testament in my blood, this do ye as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. 26. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

In this way, by tradition, by handing over from one to another, by actually showing how communion and baptism are to be observed and who may be baptized and who may commune—in this way alone have these ordinances been kept all these years in the church of the Christ. And no man or company of men have, or ever have had, the right to transfer these ordinances to another body or organization which has sprung up since the day of our Lord.

Mr. Gerron: "What would have seemed a wiser course for those who are not willing to observe the ordinances of the Lord as He left them?"

"By far the better, wiser, and fairer way, if some were not willing to accept what they found upon the earth would have been to have established other ordinances and to have adopted as people do fashions, their own rather than to have appropriated what did not belong to them. And this is not saying too much since the Lord who was the authority for these has commanded that they be kept as they were delivered to His church which was founded when He was upon the earth.

Fellowship is a word of very great importance, and one which we need to study closely from a Bible point of view. It is from an old English word which means "Fellow-Shape."

By dividing fellowship into its parts, we easily and readily get at its meaning. It is made up of the two words fellow and ship. Fellow means equal in rank, one of a pair, a fellow or member of an incorporated society: as a fellow-Mason, a fellow-Knight, or a fellow-Odd Fellow.

Ship is from the same original word as shape. It was in the old English, "Shape, schape, shappe, then shaped, shapen, shape, afterwards shippe, and finally ship."

It originally meant; formed, created, moulded. So, we find that for one to be in fellowship, or fellowshape, he must be united with, associated with, in good standing with, whomsoever he fellowships—or moulded like him in faith.

It would be impossible for two people, differing in their church faith, shaped differently in a doctrinal belief, to be in fellowship. And to sit together at the communion, or the Lord's table, would by no means put the two or more into fellowship, or into fellow-shape, doctrinally or practically. And yet the Bible requires fellowship to exist at the communion table.

Mr. Gerron: "Can this be illustrated?"

It can. Suppose a Free-Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight, a Woodman and a Heathen sit together in a lodge room, could any one of them teach the principles or lay bare the traditions of his order? Suppose, further, one of these to be a Master Mason, one a Chapter Mason, one a Counsel Mason and one a Shriner would the Shriner, or the Chapter Mason, or the Counsel Mason be safe in displaying the traditions peculiar to his division of the order? Are they, after all, in fellowship?

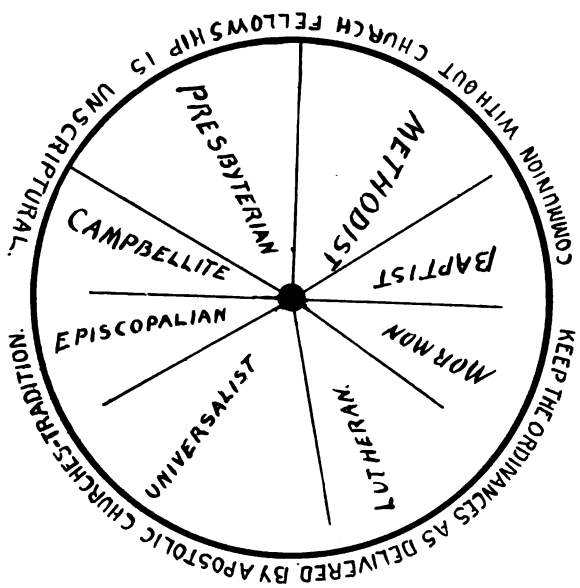
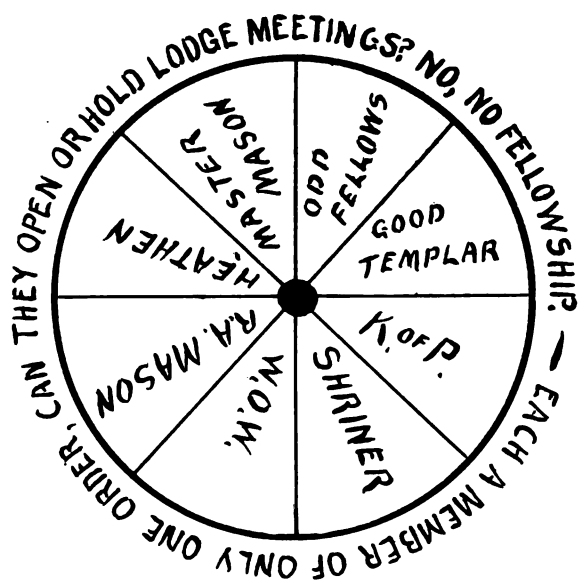
By no means. And it is as impossible for fellowship to exist among the members of the different religious persuasions, although they might sit together at the Lord's table, were such a thing possible, for to attempt such a thing would alone make the service unscriptural and for that reason, if for no other, it must be recognized as truly and wholly not the ordinance of the Christ kept as delivered, since the ordinances are to be observed only by those who are in fellowship.

Mr. Sutton: "What does the word Christian mean?"

By way of reply, What does physician mean? What does musician mean? The suffix *ian* means one who knows and practices. Music, with the suffix *ian*, one who knows and practices the science of music. So we have *physic* and the suffix *ian*—a physician—one who knows and practices the science of *physic* or medicine.







Illustrations of Fellowship.

Should the professed musician not follow the rules of his science and should he produce sounds, whether vocal or instrumental, discordant and contrary to the teachings of the science he must be thought an impostor.

Should the professed physician compound and apply the remedies for certain diseases altogether different from the teachings and practices of his profession he, we know, would be considered and called a quack. Neither would the better informed either accept his service or permit their friends to do so.

A Christian is one who knows and follows the teachings of Christ; is one who follows the Christ himself.

Mr. Gerron: "How closely must one follow Christ to be a Christian?"

The better question to ask is: What may one omit of the teachings of Christ and yet be a Christian? In reply to this, is it not true that when one fails to accept and to follow the exact teachings of the Christ, or, when any one substitutes for the teachings of the Christ the teachings of men that such a one fails to be a follower of, or a practitioner of, the Christ and His teachings? Does he not fail to exhibit the Christ in at least the points omitted or changed?

Suppose we take the Master's declaration: John 8:31. . . . "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples, indeed; 2. And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." And His words in John 15:14. "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you.

Or let us take the Father's assertion in which He speaks of the Christ as a plumb-line by which all are to be tried or tested. Isa. 28:16. "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste. 17, Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place." Let us illustrate this with the plumb-line.

"Judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Jesus is the Line since He is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Should one be judged by His life, words and His commandments and be found off the Line then would that one be, without righteousness, away from the plummet and without salvation?"

Mr. Sutton: "Who gave to the churches founded by men their ordinances? Did they receive them from the Lord?"

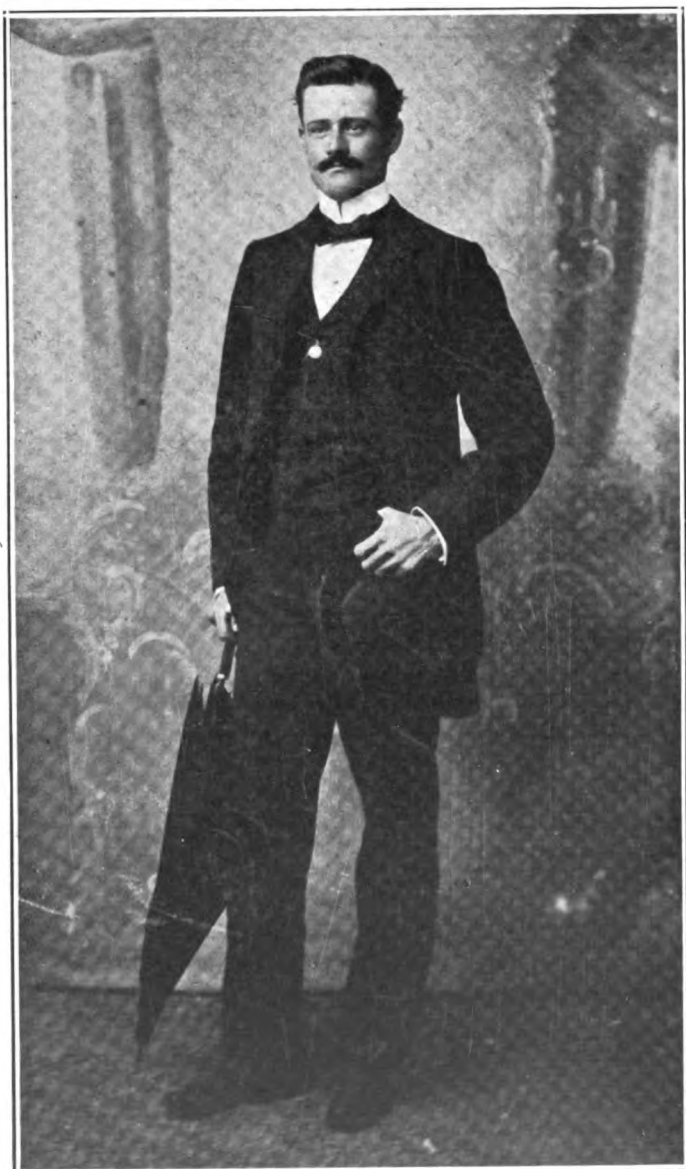
The Lord has nowhere in His word, and we are equally sure that He has not orally, commanded any man or men to institute a church and call it the "Church of Christ." And, as He has not willed that another body, organized by men, should have equal rights with and even supplant that organized by His Son, we are reasonably and even Scripturally safe in saying that He did not give them the right, or even sanction that they should adopt the ordinances established by His Son in His church.

What is more, to concede these churches to be scriptural and of God would be the same as to concede that the church of Christ had been either "prevailed against by the gates of hell," or that the church founded by Christ was not sufficient and altogether acceptable with God; that He had found a need for and had ordained another church, one whose head and founder might be a man, although it took Him many years after Christ instituted His to learn this. While God uses men in their naturally depraved conditions He, nevertheless, planned in detail, may we say, before the foundation of the world, the way of salvation and, in this His Son, Jesus, our Savior, was equally concerned and interested.;

Men do not appreciate God's patience and grace. Ec. 8:11. Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. But "the wicked," Job. 21:30, "is reserved to the day of destruction, they shall be brought forth to the day of wrath." And in this, their preferred wicked condition, for which they alone are responsible, they are used of the Lord. Prov. 16:4. "The Lord hath made all things for Himself; yea, even the wicked for the day of evil." And what shall we say? Rom. 9:22. "If God, willing to show His wrath, and to make His power known, endured with much long suffering the vessels of wrath, fitted to destruction." For many of those who oppose the doctrine of election and question God's right to reign upon earth, as well as in the Heavens, sit within easy reach of the gospel Sabbath after Sabbath, able to attend, to hear, to believe and to accept Christ. But they prefer to remain away from God and are unsaved.

While a pastor of Midway church in Clay county, this state, about the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, I discussed Baptist principles with a most exemplary young physician,





**Dr. E. L. Harris.**

who practiced his profession there. Later he moved to Bluffton and I soon afterwards became pastor there. He said to me one day in Bluffton: "Brother Miller, we have agreed, I believe, upon everything except election. I cannot understand it." This was discussed from time to time and one day while I lived in Arlington I received this letter:

---

Bluffton, Ga., May 22, 1901.

Dear Brother Miller:

Knowing what you have had to contend with in a part of your life, begets confidence in your true sympathy and efficacy of your prayer. To state my case I've never been satisfied with the kind of service I'm giving the world. This is the second great effort of the Holy Spirit to show me the intention of my life. To fail to know and to follow the Spirit this time I fear results to the welfare of my soul. I want you to make my condition and what I'm to be for life a special object of your prayer. See if you can't point out through inspiration to yourself or point to me what my future shall be. I have a sort of an impression as to a certain class of work, but can't believe it correct. If you can, through prayer, point out this work upon which I'm a little impressed, my confidence in the coincidents of impressions will be much strengthened.

Hoping to be much benefited by your prayers,

E. L. HARRIS.

I made an effort or two to reply to it, but I could not satisfactorily to myself, so I deferred an answer until I could see him. Upon my next visit to Bluffton, I took dinner on Sunday at his father's, the home of Captain Harris (who was a member of the Baptist church in Bluffton), the home also of the Doctor.

After dinner, when I got into my buggy to drive back to the church, about four hundred yards, to study my subject for the night service, the Doctor went out, and taking a seat with me, rode down to the church. We tied my horse and started to the spring when he spoke about as follows: "Well, I will soon be with you in your church, but I want to talk with you about another matter in this connection."

I began to wonder if he was not going to confess that he felt called of God to preach the gospel, for I knew he was a most exemplary young man, worthy and devout. But he began to relate an experience which reached back to the time when he was a student in the Sunday School at Enon Baptist church

in Quitman county, when he was about nine years of age. By this time we were seated at the spring and were under the sacred presence of the Holy Spirit, for he spoke freely and heartily of his Lord's gentle leading all of these years. He recalled many convictions which came over him in the Enon Sunday School, and the fast hold which the mission literature would get on him then. He eventually came to the place where, looking me in the face, with an expression of complete surrender to his Lord, he said that he had a good home, was happy, living with his parents, as one could be out of the duty his Lord was continually demanding, was making money at his profession, but that he had felt for years the Master wanted him to go to China or some foreign field and be a medical missionary; and, that he had made up his mind to surrender and to go for life. I said, "Doctor, what do you think of election, now?" Smiling and weeping, face all aglow, he said, "I see it now." And that, Rory, was election fully demonstrated. He purposed, he said, to talk the matter over with his Methodist pastor, as he felt it his duty to do, and then he would join the church, be baptized and get ready for his life work.

On my visit to Bluffton soon afterwards, I found him dangerously ill with pneumonia. About the middle of the next week I received a request from his parents to conduct his funeral services. What a shock! What a disappointment! But all of God's ordaining.

His pastor was present at the funeral and spoke referring to a talk the doctor had had with him concerning the doctor's change in his life-work. Everybody, it seemed, in that section was present to bear testimony to the noble life ended. The minister left without being able to understand why He who maketh no mistakes had interfered with a determined sacrifice, as some might call it.

After days of thinking and bewilderment the minister laid the whole condition before Rev. R. J. Willingham, D. D., the Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and asked for some solution of the matter when he said: "Dr. E. L. Harris, in the providence of God, is not lost to the heathen, but like Stephen, the martyr, he will yet serve in the life of some young man touched by his life.

Doubtless Stephen's death has been the key to make way for many a man to enter the mission field; and such a life as this will touch some other oscillating life.

Election, Rory, is with God. You nor I can never cast a vote to elect God's servant—not even to church membership until God has written repentance and faith in that servant's heart.

Mr. Rory: "If election be of God, and He wants the heathen saved why don't He work faster?"

A man better acquainted with the Lord than we are said, 2 Pet. 3:8, One day is with the Lord as a thousands years, and a thousand years as one day.

Your one day is God's thousand years, But what is equal, your thousand years is the lord's one day. So, speaking fairly, it is not quite two days since Jesus began His work in person on this earth. Since our one thousand years make His one day. In God's thousand years what may we expect? Again, Ps. 90:4. A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." Jesus has not had two yesterdays, or two thousand years, and Oh! the magnificent showing he makes to His Father. He is unchanging in His purposes, plans, means, aims and ends. Heb. 13:8. "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever." He works through human beings and they are as changeable as the winds or the waves. But His purposes in the end shall be accomplished and then will he present His kingdom, the church and himself to God. 1 Cor. 15:24. Then cometh the end, when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule, and all authority, and power. 25. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under His feet. 28. And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under Him, that God may be all in all!

Mr. Rory: "Can God be in more than one place and can He know more than one thing at the time?"

God is everywhere, and knows all things at all times. Ps. 139:7. "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? Or whither shall I flee from thy presence? 8. If I ascend up into Heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. 9. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; 10. Even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me." Job. 26:6. "Hell is naked before Him, and destruction hath no covering." Prov. 15:3. "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." Job. 31:4. "Doth not He see my ways, and count all my steps?" Ps. 139:4. "For there is not a word in my tongue, but Lo! O



Lord, thou knowest it altogether." Did ever a sinner with conscience, a guilty man, a convicted man, a murderer, hide from God? Where can one hide?

There never has been, is not now, nor can there ever be the smallest, real or imaginary limitation of space, within or without the earth, the sun, the moon, a planet, a star, a nebula, or any matter, liquid or gas, in the air or the sea, in anybody found in any of these; or of things lifeless or living, movable or stationary, mortal or immortal, natural or spiritual, known or unknown, visible or invisible, human or inhuman, related or unrelated, infinitesimal or enormous, microscopic or immeasurable, distant or near, hidden or manifest, but that God always has been, is now, and ever shall be, present with and in that real or imaginary limitation throughout its existence in all His knowledge, His might, His goodness and His justice.

Mr. Rory: Am I to understand that you believe God elected Dr. E. L. Harris a medical missionary when he was a Sunday School boy at Enon church?

No, I believe God elected him before the foundation of the world, and elected or preordained that the child should be born just when he was; and that he should receive all the teaching, reading matter and impressions concerning God and His great work just as they came to him. That the Dr. should experience as he did God's leadings, should surrender, and then go to his reward without visiting a single mission field. And, furthermore, that it was impossible for any sickness, agent of death, or means of destruction to have taken him out of this world until the Dr. had made a complete surrender of his life, had experienced in his heart God's approval, and had been made acceptable to God and fit for Heaven.

There never has been, there is not now, nor can there ever be, a being human or inhuman, to live or exist, the smallest fragment of a second of time or for centuries but that God has always known, from before the foundation of the world, such and every being throughout the entire history of its existence as to its inception, conception, growth, change, advancement, retreat, progress, characteristic, condition, mark, qualification, relationship, environment, consequence, deviation, variableness, component, success, failure, discord, law, uniformity, harmony, adaptation, aim, purpose, desire, result, pain, grief, sorrow, joy, benevolence, antagonism, righteousness, unrighteousness, wickedness, salvation, or damnation, throughout all eternity.

He has never known, does not know now, nor can he ever

know a thing of even one soul blessed in his presence or damned in hell, but that he always did know it, knows it now, and always will know it in an eternal present. He knows no past, nor any future, He is the eternal I AM THAT I AM.

Mr. Sutton: "If that be true, how are we to know when He is pleased at the direction of His worship when there are so many ways among men?"

God recognizes but one way and that was agreed upon by the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, before the world was and all their will shall be kept on the earth and in the Heavens to every jot and tittle. Their way is the way of Truth, righteousness and judgment on their part, and on the part of man it must be submission, obedience, service, and perfection in Christ Jesus—man's only representative—and solely under the direction of God's word and the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Geron: "Why did God create the world?"

The world and the whole universe, that is, the heavens and the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, all bodies, beings and creatures in all space, for all time, conditions and relations to each other or irrelations to some other person or thing, as well as their harmony or discord, suitableness or unsuitableness, were made, created, ordained, or permitted by the Omnipotent God because of and for Jesus Christ who was before and in the creation. For in Him all things have their existence. John 1:1. In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. 2. The same was in the beginning with God. 3. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. 4. In Him was life and the life was the light of men. 5. And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not. 9. That was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by Him and the world knew him not. 11. He came unto his own and his own received him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name. . . .14. The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us. Jesus says of himself: John 8:12, "I am the Light of the World." Paul said of Christ, as being concerned about the creation and the preservation of all things: Col. 1:14. "In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. 15. Who is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature. 16. For by Him were all things created, that are in heaven and that are

in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by Him, and for Him. 17. And He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. 18. And He is the head of the body, the church; who is the beginning, the first-born from the dead; that in all things He might have the preeminence. 19. For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fullness dwell."

Christ taught his disciples, learners, His followers, his children to pray for the coming of the kingdom, and that God's will may be done on this earth as it is done in heaven. He himself prayed, John 17:5. "O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." And again in the 24. "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world."

According to the prophecy of Daniel the Father promised the Son a lasting kingdom. Dan. 7:14. "And there was given Him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages, should serve Him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed."

Mr. Sutton: "Is the position taken that only the members of the church founded by Christ can be saved?"

It is not in the province of any man to say who shall be saved any more than it is left with men to say who the elect are.

God reserves the sacred right of electing and saving whom He will. But He does say where His people ought to be found: viz. in His church working for the spread of His kingdom—its doctrines, ordinances and its teachings and traditions.

Mr. Gerron: "What seems to be the will of God concerning those who know or might know the will of God and the Truth but who refuse to obey His word?"

It is naturally very offensive to God for any one to refuse to believe His word—the Word of God—and to follow to the letter the teachings of His son whom He has given to be the Savior of the lost, and the depraved—the unsaved creatures of His universe.

He offers the truth to all and when they will not believe and accept Christ and His word then God has a remedy, for His penalty is against those who do not love the Truth of God: 2. Thess. 2:10. "Because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send

them strong delusions, that they should believe a lie: That they all might be damned who believe not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness."

It must be an awful disappointment for one to refuse to believe God's Word and to frame for himself a manner of living which he trusts will save him, and a living which is encouraged by the delusions sent him by the offended God—awful it must be for such a one to die in the hope of salvation and find himself damned in hell by the God-sent delusions, and all of it because he did not believe in and love God's Truth.

The teachings of the Word show that the Good One committed the responsibility of teaching the gospel—God's word, the Bible, and the preservation of the doctrines of the church, the ordinances of the church, the traditions of the church, to the church which He founded, to be kept in their purity, and to be handed down within this body, and by this same body or church, by tradition, to only those of the same faith and order.

That men have organized bodies long since the Christ left the earth, and have called them "The Church of Christ," is a prominent part of the history of the world. That these men and their successors in office have taken up, upon their own responsibility, and have fastened onto or placed within these man-made churches the ordinances of the church of Christ, and that they and their successors have changed, rechanged and modified these wrested and appropriated ordinances, is also a very prominent part of the history of the ages.

And, in answer to your question, when one is saved who is not a member of the church which the Christ founded it is the same as any other one or more who are saved out of the church, for they are not members of Christ's church in reality and in fact. We hope not to offend. But isn't it true?

The church is not to save, but it is the place for the saved, And only those who are saved and who submit to the ordinances of the church as they were delivered to the church have a right to recognition as church members and to full fellowship.

A fitting question to ask just here is: If a large or a small representation from each of the religious bodies here referred to were to sit around the same table and to claim to be observing the Lord's Supper would it be really the Lord's Supper where there was such a lack of fellowship as there must be there? There can not possibly be fellowship and there can be no communion without a full fellowship, and to this, no doubt, all religious bodies claiming the name of Christ will agree.

Therefore, it is inconsistent to ask for and to claim a condition which—not only does not—but one which positively cannot possibly exist.

Gerron: "If the Lord foreknows all thing and if no one dies without His permissoin—infant, saint nor sinner, How may we know the infants are saved? and, How may we know any of them are the elect? Also, Shall we know each other after death? Again, Can any be saved except those who belong to a church you claim is by age, faith, practice and polity of Apostolic origin and sanction, and has Christ as its Head?"

Let us reason up to an answer to each question. I ask a question which I do not expect to hear answered but that I may make a clear statement.

What is the soul? If I should ask What is the body? With little effort many answers might be given. The body is a composition or combination of many elements. Our bodies have in their make-up, we are told, at least seventy different elements, among these, hydrogen, oxygen, soda, phosphorus, potash, nitrogen, lime, iron, sulphur, carbon and magnesium. In short, the body is flesh and blood and we want to remember that "flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 1:50.

Flesh and blood must be fed and nourished and exercised. When the body ceases to eat and drink it soon dies. Even should the body live until we call it "old" it will and must die, nevertheless. What is more, when it dies it begins at once to decay—to go back to the dust, no doubt surrendering the various elements back to their kind. Besides, the same human body assumes various sizes and appearances; it, indeed, changes its features very much in just an ordinary lifetime, and soon after death it is unrecognizable.

One thing sure, the soul and the body are not much alike in many respects. The body is spoken of as the house or the tabernacle for the soul. The soul lives in the body for a while, in some for a longer and in others for a shorter time. In fact, while the soul looks out of the body—through the eyes; and speaks out of the body—through the mouth; and breathes out of the body—through the lungs the body is said to be alive. As soon as the soul ceases to do these things and the soul goes out of the body the body is said to be dead. Not so with the soul. We learn that the soul never dies. True the soul is fed, exercised, and it grows; but it has no component that it may be wasted or lost to the extent that there is

no soul. The soul passes sentence of death upon the body by going out of the body. But the soul lives and strengthens on spiritual food.

The human body has been for centuries a great field for research; and although men are spending fortunes every day in the study of the body, they have only begun to understand it for "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," Ps. 139:14. "Fearfully and wonderfully made." Isn't that true? God shows great wisdom in filling His whole earth with human beings and no two of them in every respect just alike. When we stood amid the thousands on the Jamestown Exposition grounds on Georgia Day and on Tide Water Day we never saw any two just alike. As we stood on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., at 4 p. m., and saw the thousands pour out of the Postoffice Department, the War and Navy Department, the Treasury Department and the matinees closing at the same time we never saw any two just alike. In Cleveland, Ohio, where there are said to be 78 nationalities and where 73 languages are spoken there are not any two people of exactly the same resemblance. And it is just as safe to assert that on the whole face of the globe there are not two people—two men nor two women—in every respect of just the same features and in every way alike.

All sculptors, painters and artists in all creation and of all ages could not so vary the physical appearances of any small number of objects, and yet God seems to do it without an effort. "Fearfully and wonderfully made" and still we are made, every whit of us, of the dust to which we must return.

We are so fearfully and wonderfully made that we have been curiosities to the scholars of all ages and of all nations. In the far away past, we are told, when the Druids taught the people as priests and physicians they charged human bodies for their services, which they sacrificed themselves and dissected to gain anatomical knowledge.

Aristotle, about 384 B. C., first gave to the great artery the name Aorta. Herophilus, about 300 B. C., is said to have dissected living subjects. Diocles was, perhaps, the first demonstrator of anatomy, 380 B. C., and Galen dissected apes, 131 A.D., because they were nearest like human subjects. He obtained the bodies of persons who had been murdered and of infants that had been left on the field and dissected them privately.

Was it not Berenger who was exiled to Ferrara because he

was accused of dissecting living Spaniards? Less than a century ago two men were tried in Edinburgh for selling as many as sixteen subjects whom they entrapped and killed, for the price paid by anatomists. And only a few years ago a young man, broken hearted over the death of his affianced, visited a medical college and attended, with a physician friend, the lectures, one night, on anatomy. Imagine his feelings when he saw before the class, as the subject to be dissected and used in the demonstration room, the body of the young woman for whom he was dying. The body was dead but where was the soul?

More particularly to the question. Is the body, or the soul, saved, primarily? Which is saved by the atoning blood of the Christ? Which is baptized? Has either the right and power to command the other to be baptized? In order that we may get closer to the point in view, Which is conscious of being convicted of sin and of having received forgiveness of sin?

If we can not otherwise arrive at an answer, let us suppose the soul and body separated. In this condition the body alone is before us, the soul has gone we know not where. Has this soul-less body any consciousness of sin, of the need of a Christ, of a disposition to be baptized? The thought of such a thing is so unreasonable it seems folly to think of it. Then we can settle the matter only with the soul in the body. Now then, with the soul in the body, we easily and readily understand that the soul has the consciousness of sin, the soul it is that suffers the burning guilt and experiences pardon, exercises faith, demands baptism, and directs to service.

But there is another thought that we can not afford to ignore. The body is the home of the soul and for that reason the body is subject and submissive to the soul. The soul directs the baptism of the body not because the body has, by itself, any consciousness of the need of the baptism but from the simple fact that the soul has exercised faith in an unseen but real Christ to the soul—a Christ real to the soul. The soul asks for, feels the need of baptism, because the soul realizes that the crucified, buried, risen and triumphant Lord has become unto it salvation. In reality, to the soul, the Christ has died and is alive again. Baptism is the answer of a good conscience; and the soul, as an evidence of its faith, directs, as an outward profession of the Christ or of faith in the Christ,

the baptism of the body—not to save the body—but as an evidence that the soul is already saved.

Now, is this evident, clear and altogether true? It must be since the gospel of the Son of God is directed to the soul, the heart, the spiritual man. "Give me thine heart," is not directed to the flesh, only in a figurative sense. The soul is besought of the Lord. The soul believes on the Lord and it is the soul that is saved. The body is baptized as an evidence of salvation already had.

Now, then, the soul has salvation and it comes before baptism.

Salvation and baptism come before church membership.

But salvation comes before baptism and therefore salvation is not dependent upon baptism.

Salvation comes before baptism and baptism comes before church membership, consequently salvation is not dependent upon church membership. Therefore, it is evident that a person is saved outside of the church and that one should join the church to show, or as an evidence, that he is saved, as exercise of faith, to obey a command.

In answer to the question as to whether one can be saved out of the church of which the Christ is the Head.

If saved at all one ought to be saved before he joins the church, for the church has no saving power or efficacy.

And when one is saved it is possible for him to join the wrong organization; but that does not unsave the joiner of the wrong body, since salvation knows but one kind and that is an everlasting salvation, eternal salvation, "everlasting life."

In reference to the elect, God elects from before the foundation of the world and the destinies of all men are known to Him from before the beginning. Therefore, we naturally conclude all those who die in infancy are as safe as if they lived under all of the benefits, privileges, opportunities and blessings of the gospel since in the mind of God, He does His pleasure on earth and in the heavens. But, in the providences of God all infants are saved and we might conclude that all who die in infancy, whether in Christian or in heathen lands, they are the elect of God.

As to whether we are to know each other in the life beyond the grave is altogether immaterial. We are taught that in the world of the redeemed all earthly things have passed away.

When we consider the things which we love, and which are



peculiar to us here, the ties that bind us to one another and the causes of these preferences, it is not a wonder that they are not to exist up yonder; since, were the same causes to exist there for these loves and preferences, there would be no heaven for heaven would only be earth over again.

Carnally minded is fleshly minded; and, since flesh can not enter heaven fleshly thoughts can not be there. Here we have preferences for the things of this world. Many a man might say: "I love my child, my wife, my mother, my father." And, when we think of it, he has fleshly reasons for preferring each of these in their peculiar relationships to him.

But up yonder it will all be Christ; and Christ will be all and in all. No earthly tie can sever the redeemed soul from its Savior who has bought it and made it one with Him in the presence of the Father where the great family of the redeemed will be happy with only the one purpose—that of ascribing to Him everlasting praise.

If we contend for recognition as in the flesh, how could you harmonize these conditions:

The family consisted of a father of 31, a mother of 28 and a son of 10 years. The son died at 10, the father lived to 73, though he was considerably bent, gray and emaciated. The mother died at 85, much crippled, bent and furrowed by age. At what age, and appearance of what year in life will the father recognize the wife? And, will the son recognize either as he saw them at 28 and 31 years?

Gerron: Then if a person be convicted of sin, repents, believes, professes faith in the Christ, is even immersed, although he should get with another organization, why may he not commune with all other church people—even the Baptists?

Because he is not in fellowship and is not keeping the ordinances as they were delivered. Two requirements made emphatic by the Apostolic churches and by the Word of our Lord and Head.

---

Arlington, Ga., June 3, 1908.

On Train, 1909.

Dear Mr. Gerron:

In reply to yours concerning the heated campaign for Governor of Georgia, the situation has been and is about as follows:

Hoke Smith ran for governor in the last campaign, beginning several months before the election, and was elected. He waged war on state officials, corporations, other candidates, railroads

and the Georgia Railroad Commission. He made a great many pledges to the people, which he was not able to keep, it is said.

Plato taught, you know, "there could be no greater evil than discord and distraction and plurality where unity ought to reign." And, taking music to illustrate what he meant by harmony, Plato shows that discord or the lack of harmony in the State is most hurtful to state and people; and that harmony must be acquired by the rulers. But Hoke Smith stirred Georgia to more wild, passionate discussion and general dissatisfaction than the state has known since the reformation of the early years. He was inaugurated in great splendor.

His railroad commission thought and acted for themselves, and when Joseph M. Brown, one of the commission, wrote him a letter he returned it without opening it and discharged Brown from the commission.

Brown rested a few months and then declared himself a candidate for governor for the next term.

It is customary in Georgia for the governor to succeed himself one time. But Smith became uneasy, took the field when Brown declared, laughed at the idea of his being elected, called it a "joke," although he had spoken for sixteen months in the first race, he waged a heated campaign. He abused Brown, criticised his physical appearance, charged him with being aligned with the "whiskey ring" and the railroads.

Brown had no newspaper, Smith was supported in both campaigns by the Atlanta Journal. Brown wrote a card occasionally which he got into some of the papers. Brown had no money to spare and less disposition to spend it in a political campaign; Smith was worth hundreds of thousands which he used freely. Only occasionally would Brown accept a friend to go out and address the public in his behalf; Smith was able to engage numbers for himself and even State officials, appointed by Smith, were busy filling engagements in behalf of Smith.

It is a common saying that a "Negro porter keeps the capitol and that visitors calling upon the Governor are met by the porter with the declaration: "The Guvner hasn't been here sens Little Joe announced!"

Thousands and thousands of dollars are bet all over the state on the election; most of the advantage being given to the Smith supporters, they often betting two to one.

Tomorrow is the day for the primary and I feel sure the Lord will redeem His servant from the odium and opprobrious

attacks unjustly heaped upon him by his opponent. I quote you these scriptures as my conviction today: Zech. 10:6: And I will strengthen the house of Judah and I will save the house of Joseph. Isa. 48:20: Go ye forth of Babylon, flee ye from the Chaldeans, with a voice of singing declare ye, tell this, utter it even to the end of the earth; say ye, The Lord hath redeemed His servant, Jacob. Prov. 20:22: Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord and He shall save thee. Jer. 15:20: And I will make thee unto this people a fenced brasen wall; and they shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee to save thee and to deliver thee, saith the Lord. 21: And I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked, and I will redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible. Jer. 42:11: Be not afraid of the king of Babylon, of whom ye are afraid; be not afraid of him, saith the Lord; for I am with you to save you, and to deliver you from his hand.

Fraternally yours,  
M.

---

## COMMUNION, OR THE LORD'S SUPPER.

### I. What Is It?

It is the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of Christ by the use of bread and wine as the appointed emblems, and is called an ordinance.

An ordinance is a rule established by authority. God had the power and the perfect right to send some angel, angels or man to represent the claims of Jehovah on man and thereby to have saved Jesus His life of suffering and sacrifice. But Christ chose to come in person; and, that no mistake might be made, He did while here, in setting up His kingdom, what he required men to do as His representatives when He had gone back to glory. He, with full authority, established communion in His church, as an ordinance, by instituting it and leaving a command for his followers to observe it. "This do in remembrance of me." Luke 22:19.

### II. With Whom Was the Ordinance Left?

Christ instituted it with and in the presence of His disciples only. Notwithstanding there were hundreds of His followers then on the earth. Matt. 26:20-30. Now when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve. 21. And as they did eat

He said, Verily I say unto you, one of you shall betray me. 22. And they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto him, Lord, is it I? 23. And he answered and said, He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me. 24. The Son of Man goeth as it is written of him: but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had not been born. 25. Then Judas, which betrayed Him, answered and said, Master, is it I? He said unto him, Thou hast said. 26. And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and break it, and gave it to his disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. 27. And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it. 28. For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. 29. But I say unto you I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom. 30. And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives. Mark 14:17. And in the evening he cometh with the twelve. 18. And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, one of you which eateth with me shall betray me. 19. And they began to be sorrowful, and to say unto him one by one, Is it I? and another said, Is it I? 20. And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that dippeth with me in the dish. 21. The Son of Man indeed goeth as it is written of him: but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born. 22. And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and break it, and gave to them, and said, Take, eat: this is my body. 23. And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them: and they all drank of it. 24. And he said unto them, This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many. 25. Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God. 26. And when they had sung an hymn they went out into the Mount of Olives. Luke 22:14. And when the hour was come, he sat down, and the twelve apostles with him. 15. And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer. 16. For I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God. 17. And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and said, Take this, and divide it among yourselves. 18. For I say unto you,

I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God shall come. 19. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave it unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: This do in remembrance of me. 20. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you.

We find them observing the supper for the first time as a church ordinance in the absence of the Christ on the day of Pentecost.

It was ever kept in the church and observed by the orderly ones of that body during the Apostolic ages, as it was delivered to them.

### III. How Should It Be Observed?

As it was by the Apostolic churches. The Scriptures teach that no one communed except converted, baptized, orderly members of that body. Acts 2:41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. 41. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and in fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers. Acts 20:7. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread." . . . 1 Cor. 10:16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 17. For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread. I Cor. 11:23. For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread. 24. And when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, eat, this is my body which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me. 25. After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.

### IV. Its Design.

Its design is to show forth Christ's death till He comes. It is to keep the church together and at work, separate from the world till Christ's return. I Cor. 11:26. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.

## V. Why Baptists Can Not Commune With Other Professed Christians.

A. Because the Scriptures teach that to commune one must be in fellowship on the doctrines of the Apostles. Acts 2:41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. 42. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. I Cor. 1:10. Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment. I Cor. 10:20. But I say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils. 21. Ye can not drink of the cup of the Lord, and of the cup of devils: Ye can not be partakers of the Lord's table, and of the table of devils. 2 Cor. 6:14. Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? Eph. 5:11. And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. I John 1:3. That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son, Jesus Christ. 4. And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full. 5. This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 6. If we say that we have fellowship with Him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth. 7. But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.

Fellowship comes from an old word—fellowshap—and means to be shaped alike in belief. A man who believes in immersion only, for baptism, is not in fellowship with one who accepts sprinkling, pouring, or immersion as baptism. One who believes in sprinkling infants is not in fellowship with one who does not because their opinions are differently shaped. A man who believes in the power of the Pope is not in fellowship with one who does not. So one who believes immersion is essential to salvation is not in fellowship with him who does not so believe.

The Word says one body. These are as different bodies as are Masons and Odd Fellows and Good Templars and Knights of Pythias. No, fellows in their shapes would never make a wheel. There is no harmony or unity.

B. We are commanded to keep the ordinance as delivered to us. 1 Cor. 11. Now I praise ye, brethren, that ye remember me in all things, and keep the ordinances as I delivered them to you. Rom. 16:17. Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrines which ye have learned, and avoid them. 1 Tim. 1:3. As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine. Tit. 2:7. In all things show thyself a pattern of good works; in doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity. 8. Sound speech, that can not be condemned; that he that is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you. 2 John 2:9. Whosoever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son. 10. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him Godspeed. II. For he that biddeth him Godspeed is partaker of his evil deeds.

C. We are taught to hold the tradition which we have been taught whether by word or epistle. 2 Thess. 2:15. Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle.

And we are taught to withdraw ourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly and not after the traditions we received of the Apostles. 2 Thess. 3:6. Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the traditions which he received of us. And, as we saw above, not even to pray for a faith differing from ours, as taught by the Lord.

Tradition means "that body of doctrine and discipline or any article thereof known to have been put forth by Christ and His Apostles and not committed to writing."—Webster. Blackstone says that a deed takes effect only in its tradition or in the handing or transferring over from the maker to the one to whom it was made.

If the Scriptures did not teach that none but believers shall

be baptized; and immersion is the only scriptural mode of baptism; that none but converted, baptized, orderly members shall commune as plainly as they do. We know that Christ came and was immersed as an example for man. He preached repentance and belief before baptism, and allowed no one at the supper except converted, baptized, orderly members of His body. His Apostles followed His example to the letter. They baptized by immersion only; received none except upon a profession of faith and allowed none to commune except those in full fellowship. All of this practice, too, before the organization of any of these man-organized bodies which have sprung up since the day of the Apostles.

Now, we know that Christ nor His Apostles did not deliver these traditions to religious societies coming up after their time. He and they did deliver them to the body with which we stand identified and we must ever keep them sacred to our trust—"as they were delivered."

Rory. Do you take the position that all Baptist pastors observe the Lord's Supper as the Christ instituted it?

By no means. I have seen some pastors conduct this service altogether out of the Scriptural setting. I saw a pastor, in a town church, make an announcement and dismiss the congregation with a benediction or prayer, after the supper had been observed. Neither of these should have followed the supper. "They sang a hymn and went out." We are taught by the Scriptures quoted above: the Master blessed the bread and gave it to the disciples; and, that He then blessed the wine and gave it to the disciples, and they sang a hymn and went out. This is the only scriptural manner.

I fancy the disciples went away thinking of their Master and His service. I am sure we are required to do this service with our minds upon the crucified Christ. All of these other proceedings or any of them tend to take our minds off of the Christ and immediately the communion service is lost sight of, notwithstanding it is the most sacred and most important service in all church work.

But, I saw another brother, pastor of a Baptist church, break the bread then pray, which was unscriptural. Christ blessed and then brake it. But I saw still another vary farther than this: He made a prayer and gave the bread in two plates to deacons and started them around among the membership; im-



mediately, without a prayer, and directly behind these two deacons he started out two other deacons with the wine. Just behind us sat an old and well informed saint who whispered, declaring he ran the whole thing together. This pastor also took "a collection for the poor" and dismissed the congregation with a benediction. But the saint referred to above took his hat and started out as he had read he was to do. All of these exercises referred to were in town and city churches where people are expected to know better and to keep the letter of the Law.

If Christ and His immediate followers are to be our guide, and, if we are to contend so "earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," let's not alter or vary the most sacred service vouchsafed to us by the good Lord himself. We are scriptural on baptism and are criticized, ridiculed and abused as being close on communion. Let us be scriptural and Christ-like in this also, that the communion service may be every point safe with the people who alone are able to keep it in its Bible and Apostolic sense, spirit and manner.

### **THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.**

Who is he? He is the widest awake citizen and the best posted man on all classes and conditions of men. He is the happiest, cheeriest and sweetest tempered product of Adam's race. He sees more, hears more, suffers more and experiences more on the cold side of the earth than any one else and yet he carries more sunshine and drives away more gloom than any institution of charity or any member of the merry-makers club. He travels late and rises early. He eats what is set before him through the week and seeks a feast and rest on Sundays. He is imposed upon by the begging public, the liveryman, the hotel and inn keeper, the barber and bootblack. Whenever it becomes necessary for him to spend a "nickel" as a citizen those who unstrap his purse as a drummer exact a double price for what they do and an extra "tip." He holds the butt end of luck whether he meets the proprietor of a fashionable resort or the older citizens of the hotel roost. One extracts money with an increased greed while the other prefers his to any other blood. He sleeps late if he can, but if necessary he can live without sleep. When others and busier people are preparing for a trip he has made it; driven a trade and is on his way back. When the news dispenser goes to distrib-

ute his wares, he finds the drummer caught the news at the other end. He is the best judge of human nature and the hardest man to turn away this side of the flaming sword at the gate of the city. He is a necessity in every community and frequently he goes ahead of the road builder and pioneer. No business can run or wheel turn without his visits, and generally he knows better what goods a community needs than the oldest settler or the best posted dealer.

Without him civilization would lag, and often he is worth as much to the church where he stops as the deacon. His life is an index to the ways of progress and his deportment a warning to the young or a benediction to the community he visits. His coming is like the dew of the morning and his departure as the flitting of a bird. He carries no long face and leaves nothing but a balmy atmosphere behind him. He sympathizes with the suffering and distressed while his own troubles are kept in the heart truest to the loved ones behind him and the confidence reposed by his employer and the public.

There may chance to be occasionally one of these Knights a little reckless, profane and obscene, but his samples are few and his responsibilities are light for the larger firms prefer cleaner men to represent a clean business among a clean people.

The writer has learned to love the drummer and to charge no little motive or petty principle to his way of life.

Caesar's Mercator was not more helpful to all Gaul than is the traveling man to our country. He often precedes the gospel and much that he teaches ought to be written in the bosoms and lives of the church men. His idea of honesty and fair dealing would purify the church roll and establish better and stronger fortifications against the fraud, failure, fanaticism and flunkery sometimes found among the "Amen" in the pew and the choir.

The drummer ought to be met at the door and given a front seat in the home, in the business and in the church. Better treatment and less distrust will reveal the fact that he is the prop of business and the safeguard of our best interests.

May their smiles grow broader, their salaries larger, their lives longer; and may they all at the end of the last trip find Elysian shades of eternal rest and happiness.

## On Train,

Dear Mr. M.:

I have been ruminating many things lately. I saw reports of the election and all of the prophecies you quoted were fulfilled. The whole country took notes as they have done in similar cases in different States and in the nation. It takes a man's both eyes to see all sides of some questions.

Campaign speeches are dangerous; for when a man gets warmed up and to saying exaggerated things, and the people get to whooping and to throwing up their hats and to beating the air, nine times to one the speaker will say too much; for "political man sows even his thoughts" and sometimes without weighing them.

It is strange, the kind of harangue it takes to catch many people. Isn't it remarkable? A man, no matter who he is, speaking in public assemblies, may abuse the ugly or deformed, berate the corporation, criticise the "preacher in politics" (unless that preacher be for that politician, then all is well), and the temperate, and even condemn to the islands of the lost his opponents, there will be among his hearers somebody to yell and squall and chuckle when right then, perhaps, the fellow that does it has a deformed or afflicted kinsman or is himself ugly as Madame Maintenon's first husband who describes his own shape as resembling the letter Z, and the removing of his hat with his own hands as the action of the engine and the pulley.

Wasn't it Steel, who, not being well pleased with the shape of his face, wore a periwig with a high fore-top and allowed his beard to grow? To be sure, "we are not of our own making." A great writer says, "it is barbarous to rally one for his natural defects." Here we are reminded of Bacon's sophism: "Virtue is internal beauty, and beauty external virtue." But "no virtue is so delinquent as clemency." Again: "As good dress to a deformed person so is beauty to a vicious man."

Another thing I observe: A man may abuse the monopoly, the corporation and especially the railroads, and among the many to "hurrah" and ejaculate are those who practice extortion in trade, sell provisions to their hirelings at unjust and shameful percentages, those who crush their own consciences when they give in their taxes, those who hide behind their wives and their kin from their creditors and close their doors to the suffering and the deserving.

Be patient and I will suggest there is quite as much righteousness in a railroad's making money out of the living as there is in the living's making money off the accidental death of the dead.

The year 1907 was a phenomenal year for gifts. There were little less than \$254 given away every minute in the year to charitable causes. The sum total was \$121,356,973. How was this money made? Variously. But what is the difference in the principle of the man who might make \$1,000,000 in a day by raising his oil from 11 to 15 cents, making four cents on one family, and the man suing the company for accidentally killing a man—that the widow and the orphans may be protected—and taking from that family—the widow and the orphans—one-fourth even of the \$12,000 judgment given by the court as the value of the husband and father all in a day?

Where is the consistency in forcing laborers to pay extortionate prices for the necessities of life and fighting a railroad because, after paying for claim and damage suits its thousands in a year, it tries to make a dividend for its wards and stockholders?

Consistency is a jewel. But many people have quit wearing jewelry. It is a ridiculous scene when the man, dizzy on blind-tiger liquor, whose memory always fails him in the court room, shouts "hurrah!" for the abuse of corporations by the politician and demagogue.

Where is the fitness of the office to the man elected by padded votes and who solicits and receives corporation contributions for his campaign, even though he wages war on the corporation to let it slip from his grasp unpunished. Or, how might the Democratic party expect to escape a round campaign slugging had it received as much railroad service and mail route accommodation as was accorded to President Roosevelt during his last term, even, and as was granted to the Republican literature just previous to the last national campaign?

I have learned people can go crazy over Teddy Bears and cry themselves hoarse when Teddy is present, and yet they know how to jilt his pedantic ideas.

And while I am discussing the politician, would it be amiss to suggest that money cuts no small figure in our government? If money is instrumental in electing a man, and the moneyed man seems to have the sway, what is coming to the moneyless citizen?

It is suggestive when we remember that there are 32 members in the United States Senate who are worth more than \$1,000,000 apiece; eleven are worth more than \$1,000,000; five more than \$2,000,000; five more than \$3,000,000; two more than \$5,000,000; two more than \$6,000,000; one more than \$7,000,000; one more than \$8,000,000; one more than \$10,000,000; one more than \$12,000,000; one more than \$25,000,000; one more than \$30,000,000; one more than \$60,000,000; total more than \$210,000,000, 32 votes.

In the House there are 14 who are worth more than \$1,000,000; six are worth more than \$1,000,000; two more than \$2,000,000; two more than \$3,000,000; two more than \$5,000,000; two more than \$6,000,000; one more than \$7,000,000; one more than \$8,000,000; one more than \$10,000,000; one more than \$15,000,000; one more than \$35,000,000; total more than \$83,000,000, 14 votes, or more than \$293,000,000 with 46 votes.

In addition to the above, doubtless, many others in congress are financially very strong. Is not this enough to make the poor people tremble since money is might?

We need to study and to teach politics. But we need to teach politics which will minimize, harmonize and equalize, for the politician with his money preaches a compromise. It is as much a part of righteousness to sustain schools with dispensary money as it is to buy school books for the poor with bar room money. Or, is it not as religious to receive gifts from the oil king or the corporation as it is to receive an office which cost more to get it than the office will pay? Does not such a deal suggest the idea of trickery and is not such a politician to be dreaded, and his motives to be questioned?

We need unity and equality in grants and privileges, but we need more than that sane thought, courageous action backed by political righteousness, and righteousness like that of our common Lord. Arristotle gave us a great truth when he said: "Revolutions in democracies are generally caused by the intemperance of demagogues." But enough. The whole nation has been lined by "Men of new thought."

Yours,

Gerron.

---

Macon real estate and real estate along the roads out of Macon is handled by the following people: Tharpe & Hertz Realty Co., Hickey-Holmes Co., The Georgia Loan & Trust Co.,

J. R. Odom & Co., J. LaFayette Davis & Co., Duncan Real Estate Exchange, Security Loan & Abstract Co., O. H. Cabaniss, H. Whitehead, E. W. Howard, The Cone Realty & Trust Co., Lawton & Vincent, Murphy & Taylor, The Southern Loan & Trust Co., Willingham Loan & Trust Co., Jones-Hodges Co., Jordan Realty Co., Geo. B. Turpin Sons, The Cone Realty & Trust Co., Frank B. West, A. T. Holt Co., W. G. Solomon & Co., Howard M. Smith & Co., Horne Realty Co., Chichester & Rushing and Leon S. Dure.

---

The Macon Street Railway has grown in a few years from the mule cars which were almost a nuisance with their irregular schedules and continual breakages, to the present electric system of fifty miles of road and well equipped rolling stock, sufficiently manned to handle systematically and on regular schedule the largest Convention and State Fair gatherings that ever come to the city.

Its roads cover the entire city and reach well into the country in many directions, giving the people opportunity to live in the country and do regular and punctual business in town.

---

The Macon Daily Telegraph, every morning and Sunday, fixed in its purpose to become the greatest of Southern newspapers, representing all that is clean and commendable in journalism, the Telegraph has made headway and advancement that is not equalled anywhere.

Its news columns are entertaining and reliable, every article appearing there is being prepared with the view always that this newspaper goes into the homes of Georgians and is read by the entire family.

Subscription: City delivery, 60 cents per month—\$7.00 per year. Mail delivery, 50 cents per month,—\$5.00 per year.

---

Macon, Ga., Jan. 28, 1911.

Dear Gerron:

Yours received and in reply: you may note as a matter for future reference Smith and Brown had another campaign in which Smith this time defeated Brown by 4,255 votes. Smith spent \$17,596.10; Brown \$3,950.75. Smith paid personally \$10,489.63, friends the balance; Brown paid personally \$3,300.75, friends the balance.

They will quit cartooning "Little Joe," for after June he

retires to his farm at Marietta. He leaves a clean record. Not many know that he is a graduate of Oglethorpe University, studied law at Harvard and that he is the author of three books: "History of the Atlantic Campaign," "Kennesaw's Bombardment," and the other, showing studious research, "Astyanax." He has, all of his active life, been identified with the strictest temperate and the most sanguine prohibition citizens of his State. It was charged by his opponent that he was united with the "whiskey ring," but the coming legislature—Hoke Smith legislature—will, no doubt, put up the fight of the State to bring barrooms back to Georgia.

Politics never down or die. There is an aeroplane in this state which stays in the air ever. And that gyrator will be present, no doubt, at the next session of the Georgia Legislature with testimonials, experts on hand-writing, pictures of former Georgians and their off-springs, former service claimers, reports as to deportment and historical data galore. Then we shall see again what the acceptance and the installation foretell. Also, mysteries of the past shall be cleared up, so it is hinted.

Some things are as unfair as when it was charged that a political party in a county in this state proposed to another political party, at an election, that they should leave their ballot box in the court-house officer's office, while they went to dinner, and that at the same time the party to whom the proposition was made should keep the keys to the office. After the polls were counted and the key holders were defeated, they never dreamed to this day that there was a man in the office who at dinner time destroyed their candidate's votes from that box.

Some campaigns remind me of the Negro funeral on Mr. J. Mack Keaton's plantation in Mitchell county. Now, as all Southern people know, nothing so interests a Negro as a funeral unless it be a "settin' up" with the corpse before the funeral. Great crowds go for miles to a "settin' up" and the funeral, which is conducted, usually many days after the burial, is attended by the Negroes of the whole section and lavish preparations are made to entertain. At this particular funeral of the wife of a leading Negro, many mourners were about the front benches in the church. The minister dilated on the better qualities of the "deceaseded," while the bereaved husband and a rather young lass, dressed in black and crepe, sat in

front. At a given signal or indication the aforesaid young woman quietly left the church while the minister prolonged his remarks. She went to a house nearby, changed her apparel to that of a suit of deep blue with trimmings fully in keeping with the idea of a Negro of modern taste, came back, took a seat beside the mourning husband, listened patiently and devoutly to the balance of the discourse until it was completed; when, with the husband, she went to the altar and was married to him and afterwards received the usual compliments and congratulations.

We meet at Jacksonville, Florida, to arrange plan for Volume II.

Yours,  
M.

### **POLICE COURT.**

#### **The Favorite Boarder.**

The recorder at Macon, Ga., has some experience with the negro. From the Telegraph of November 10, 1908:

Willie Jefferson Johnson is the star boarder at Millie Franklin's boarding house, so it was said in evidence. Millie keeps a fashionable hostelry in Yamacraw, with a house full of brickyard hands and railroaders, and she prides herself on keeping an up-to-date establishment, even though her charges vary, according to how many in a room. A single room, without bath, is two dollars a week; with two or more in it the rate is lowered to one dollar and a quarter per week, but the roomers must furnish their own soap.

There was a row late Saturday night, and it was all on account of Willie Jefferson Johnson.

One of the witnesses, a brickyard hand, said:

"Jedge, dishyer Willie he de faverite bo'der in Millie's house. He de one dat git all de aigs an' de ham an' de sossidge, an' dem t'ings wot yer feed on w'en yer got plenty scads. Dishyer Willie er mighty uppity nigger, an' he w'ar yaller socks an' stripit shuts, anner high collar, an' er fancy weskit. He say deppo w'en he wanster say deepo, an' he put on er sighter style wot we po' brickyaad niggers doan know nuffin 'bout. He er"—

"Tell me about this fuss on Saturday night," said the court.

"Jedge, hit wuz dis way. Dar aint but one tub in de house, Jedge, an' all de bo'ders dey wash dare feetses in hit w'en dey gitser chance. Saddy night I fn's de tub in the backyaad



anner tek hit up ter mer room whar I sleeps widder 'bout six mo' uv de brickyaad han's, anner totes de water f'om de well anner fills de tub fuller water ter tekker baff. Dun wuk all de week at de brickyaad anner feels lakker baff'rd mek me feel better'n I ben doin'. Didn't know Willie wuz any whar 'roun', effer I had I wouldn'ter boddered 'bout tekkin' no baff kase I knowed Millie wuz ergin anybody tekkin er baff till Willie tek his'n. Any how, all de boys gone down town, an' dar I wuz ber merse'f, anner didn't know Willie wuz dar. I shucks mer rags anner gits inter de tub, anner wuzzer splosh-in' erroun w'en somebody kim ter de do', an' try ter buss in. I holler out, who dat fixin' ter buss dat do' op'n? Hit war Millie, an' she say, who dat in dar? I holler back, hits John, dat who hit am. She say, op'n dat do' so I kin get dat tub. I say, yer kaint git dat tub now. Iser usin' uvvit. She say, effer doan op'n dis do' so I kin git dat tub Iser gwine ter buss dis do' an' tekkit. I say, go long, Miz Franklin, Iser tekkin er baff. She say, wot bizniss yer got tekkin er baff w'en Willie izzer waitin' fer de tub? I say—an', Jedge, I jiss couldn't he'p hit, dat ooman mek me so mad—I say, dam Willie. Wid dat she hit de do' ker-bloom! an' she grab de tub an' me er sotton' in hit, an' fo I could git out'n de way she dun had de tub an' wuzzer gwine down de steps er callyhootin'. W'en she grab de tub she spill de water on de flo' an' de water run thoo de cracks an' fall right on Willie, who wuzzer down sta'rs in de bests' room er de hous er waitin' fur ter tek his baff. Fo I could scram'e in mer clo'ses hyere comes Willie wid he fine stripit shut all wet up whar de water fall on hit thoo de cracks er de flo'! He wuz sho mad, an' he say—Jedge, yer doan wants me ter tell yer wot all dat man sayed. He sho did cuss an' rippit an' snortit, but dat all he dun, Jedge. We common brickyaad niggers ben layin' fur de fave-rite bo'der, an' he knewed wot wuzzer kimmin' ter him ef he mekker break. Ber dis time ol' Big-Fistes Jake kim in. Jake ben down town an' he gits some er dis blin' tiger lickar an' he in good fix ter have er fuss widde wil' cat. He seed Willie in our room, an' he seed dat stripit shut all wet, an' he knowed dat sump'n wuz de matter. Seem lak de minnit he seed Willie he didn't want anyt'ing better'n dat. He grab Willie ber de th'oot an' he hit Willie one twix de eye; den he hol' him off lakker he wanter hit 'im in de udder eye an' he wanter be sho uv de spot. Time he hit Willie de two times Willie he sho hollered fur Millie. No sooner dan Millie hyeer

de fave-rite bo'der holler dan she knowed hit wuz Willie, an' hyere she kim up de steps er waddlin' kase yer see how she am, an' she th'ow her aams erroun' Willie ter tek 'im out'n de room. Jake he let loose ernudder lick, ker-blam! an' dar went Willie and Millie down on de wet flo'. An' soon's Millie could git up f'om de flo' she'n Willie went down de steps erbout fo steps atter time, an' den de poleeces kim. Dat's all I know erbout de fuss, Jedge."

The court looked at Willie's face and saw the marks of Jake's punishment, and he thought that enough. The case against the favorite boarder for disorderly conduct was dismissed.

---

The Southern Guide Realty Company.—We have seen all grades of the lands represented in this book. We have visited in person the various sections of quite every spot mentioned, the place or surrounding country. We have met personally many of the business men; we are prepared to serve you.

If you want lands for any purpose, if you want to locate any kind of business, if you wish to make investments for development purposes, write us. We can tell you where you can find what you want.

The Southern Guide Realty Co., Macon, Ga.

---

### PUTNEY, GA.

Putney is the home of Mr. F. F. Putney. The railroad station is Hardaway. Mr. Putney owns these station surroundings—2,000 acres of land—well improved with farm buildings, ginnery with a daily capacity of forty bales of cotton; guano factory, cotton warehouse, artesian well three hundred feet deep, gristmill, sawmill and twenty acres in pecans.

He has realized from 35 acres 50 bushels of oats per acre, 42 bushels of corn. Mr. Putney owns 8,000 acres in Worth and Mitchell counties, 5,000 acres of timber lands near Acree.

Putney lands lie along the Flint river, twenty miles from Camilla, and eight miles from Albany. They have clay subsoil, and the location is healthy.

---

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Muscatine, Iowa.

After months of absence in the East, I find on my return home, yours of June the 3rd, and I am almost frightened at so sudden a turn in your nature.

I have been studying of the pearl divers of late and it is so suggestive that your letter should come just when it did.

You know on the Taumotu Islands, thousands of miles away in the Pacific, there are over 4,000 people who live by diving for pearls. Last year and in 1903 they were left in great destitution by the storms. Many were drowned. Of those who survived, all their property and even their cisterns were destroyed by the gales. They had to replace their cisterns at once, and to spread cloths to catch the rain that they might relieve their famishing thirst.

While those are the richest pearl fields, I beg that you remember pearls may be had at other places, and you are not forced to go so far away. It is not necessary that you go to the Philippines, Burma or the Asu Islands, to the Sulu Archipelago, to Ceylon, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, to Australia, New Zealand nor even to the Bay of Panama, all of which offer you rich fishing fields for these treasures. You recall that in 1901 one firm paid to fishers in the Mississippi river \$100,000 for pearls besides what went for mussel shells. Be reminded that in 1857 the "Queen Pearl" found in New Jersey was sold to Empress Eugenie for \$2,500. It is said to be worth \$10,000 today. Pearls increase in value.

I am writing you to say that Muscatine is a great pearl centre; and, if you desire, we might interest you in our fishing pools. But you should be practicing, for divers have varied experiences and often great trials. Matrimonial papers are dangerous since, as you know, one man who advertised lately had to fix dates thick that he might marry all who replied to his want ad and begged "to be remembered," there being more than 150 in all. His tender sympathy and charitable nature got him into prison after he had accepted and registered in his own name about so many of the ready and unsuspecting ones who replied.

Many of them felt, no doubt, when it was over with, about like the New York woman did lately when she furnished a white coffin and a decent burial for her fox-terrier; that, after all, they had lost only one dog.

Be not deceived, all counterfeit moulds do not make money. Eyes or size, wealth or splendor, get her right, you may not mend her.

The marriage age, I observe, is in Austria 14 years, for both sexes; the man 18, the woman 14 in Germany; the man 18, and

15 for the woman in France; for Catholics in Hungary, man 14, woman 12; Protestants, man at 18, woman at 15; Portugal, man 14, woman 12; Russia, man 18, woman 15; Switzerland, man 14, woman 12; Mexico, with parental agreement, man 18, woman 16; otherwise both 21; Spain, 14 and 12; Belgium, 18 for man, woman 15; in this country and in your case, whenever you can get her.

It is not so much a game of chance to get as to keep her. According to authentic reports, one in twelve marriages means a divorce suit—an evil without a parallel.

Should you select a companion, according to age and acquirements, your congruity, your marriage need not be a precocious one. By accomplishments I do not mean the things learned in books. Good wives are the greatest treasures, and the best of them come, not unfrequently, from the busier walks of life. Really, it is risky to select from the paths of the unemployed and the aristocracy. And what is equally true, the semi-educated college girls are as dependent and as helpless as the principles of righteousness are without a subject to propagate them.

Come to Muscatine and fish for pearls, bait with love and catch a girl.

Your friend,

W. B.

P. S.—Address me at Richmond, Va.—W. B.

---

### THE PECAN—ITS FUTURE. A FEW WORDS ABOUT PECANS.

Pecan culture, which is now becoming one of the leading horticultural industries was, practically unknown in the South a comparatively few years ago. These years have demonstrated beyond a doubt that a pecan grove, or tree properly taken care of, is a constant source of both profit and pleasure. The wisest men in our Southern country are planting pecan trees. Experience here and elsewhere, almost regardless of soil conditions (by no means the most important factor) has commercially determined that the improved pecan, and by that we mean the large, thin-shelled, full-meated nut, the product for the most part of carefully selected varieties of budded and grafted trees, is rapidly growing in public estimation, and is receiving the enthusiastic endorsement of

the greatest hygienists and medical men of the day as forming an ideal and sufficient food, in conjunction with fruit, for all the normal needs of brain and manual workers. All competent authorities authoritatively give nuts, and the pecan in particular, a higher nutritive value per edible pound than wheat flour, without the excess of starch and waste materials found in the latter.

The walnut, with its thicker shell and so often dry, shrunken kernel, comes next in food value, followed by the filbert, cocoonut (a tropical nut), the almond, the pistachio and the peanut, in order named, varying from 3,444 calories in the pecan to 2,640 in the raw peanut. (The Maine Experiment Station is the authority for these analyses.)

The pecan tree once planted is a perpetuity, well-selected varieties of good three-year-old trees yielding from 5 to 10 pounds the fifth year from transplantation to as high as 150 pounds and over the tenth year, at which time they are virtually 13 years old. The ordinary farmer can today plant the pecan without detriment to farming operations and get these results with reasonable certainty. All stumbling-blocks have been removed by the patient work and experimentation of pioneers in the efforts to put the pecan in the forefront of successful horticultural industries, and had the knowledge, now free to all, been available twenty years ago, many fortunes would be accruing today from the products of pecan trees. Groves of budded and grafted trees of the large paper shell varieties would be paying interest on several thousand dollars an acre, such is the demand for choice nuts for table, seed and confectionery purposes at remunerative prices. Crops of the finer varieties are engaged many months ahead of the ripening season. The crops from many single trees realize annually sums varying from \$25 to \$100 and over per tree. On account of the difficulty of propagating the pecan by budding and grafting, many impostors have flooded the country with spurious trees, and the assurance of certain success of those starting right by procuring trees from reliable growers is the more emphasized when it is estimated by competent investigators that 70 per cent. of the trees being planted today are seedlings, for the most part of obscure and uncertain origin, and which will in many cases prove to be the commonest of wild seedlings, notwithstanding the simulation of the budding process criminally practiced by some arch rogues in the nursery business.

Georgia is fortunate in having the largest pecan nursery in the South, also the largest cultivated grove of 700 acres of the best varieties of pecan trees, a large number being in bearing. We allude to the large specialized pecan enterprise at DeWitt, twelve miles south of Albany on the Albany and Thomasville division of the Atlantic Coast Line, by name The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia, and which now owns the nursery business formerly conducted by Mr. G. M. Bacon, and which company, by the object lessons on its property, its handsome groves, and by the dissemination of truthful literature, also by the planting and sending out of trees true to name, is adding immensely to the material welfare of Georgia, but whose trees are growing in over 23 States, including every Southern State, whilst nuts and trees are shipped to customers in Europe and Canada. The horticultural work of the company is in charge of Mr. Herbert C. White, 2d vice-president and horticulturist, who has devoted very thorough study to the pecan, its culture and propagation, both from a scientific and practical standpoint. In addition to the large pecan acreage owned by this company (to which they are continually adding) a total cultivated area of some 3,000 acres of pecans lies within a radius of a few miles of DeWitt. The White Hill Plantation Co., owned by New Bedford, Mass., capitalists, is engaged in pecan culture in conjunction with the production of peaches, grapes, cotton, corn, watermelons, cantaloupes, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, rice, hay, small fruits, truck, etc., etc., all such crops being profitably raised between the pecan trees, the working of these small crops being all sufficient and ideal for the pecans during their early years. The Beverly-White Plantation Company, largely backed by Southern capital, is also arranging for the planting of 1,000 acres of budded and grafted trees.

A few words as to the cost of starting and the subsequent expense of caring for a pecan grove. Cleared land both suited for pecans and general farming (the two going hand in hand) can be bought at prices ranging from \$3 to \$20 per acre, depending almost entirely upon area required and its proximity to transportation. The preparation of the land, the cost of trees and planting same, is inconsiderable. If good, thrifty three-year-old budded and grafted trees are set out, they can be made to yield from 5 to 10 pounds of nuts

per tree in 5 years, increasing to 50 to 150 pounds and over in 10 years, at which time the trees will be 13 years old. The commonest pecan nuts now net from 7 to 10 cents a pound, while the range in price according to size is as high as \$3 per pound for seed purposes and the supply of the finest nuts at fancy prices is far below the demand. If we plant 32 trees to the acres (which is exactly 40 feet apart) it would be possible for the yield the tenth year from transplantation to run as high as 4,800 pounds per acre with some known varieties of great annual prolificness; but reducing this 75 per cent., we still have 1,200 pounds, which, if of the standard varieties, would at present net as high as 40 cents per pound, or \$480 wholesale in bulk, and from among which many pounds of extra large nuts could be selected which would command \$1 to \$3. These figures will stand a further cut of 50 per cent. Thus reducing the yield to 600 pounds, which at 40 cents represents at least \$240 per acre, and if only 300 pounds were gathered \$120 would be realized, and should an acre of pecans yield only \$50, but few acres would be necessary to yield a comfortable income.

All facts tend to convince the observant ones among us that fine opportunities are slipping by and that by a few years of waiting a competence may be gained with but small effort and expenditure. Generations yet unborn will bless the far-seeing wisdom and forethought of those who have planted choice pecan trees, lasting monuments of beauty, shade and profit.

Pecan trees and nuts; 770 acres in pecans. Gold and silver medals for nuts and trees, St. Louis, 1904. High grade budded and grafted of all best varieties, also seedlings of all ages.

Send for illustrated 32 page catalog with which is incorporated a valuable treatise upon Pecan Culture.

These people have their products in Austria, London, England, Canada, besides in the States including California and New York. They have had inquiries from Cuba, Mexico and Porto Rico.

### Flint, Georgia.

Flint is six miles from Camilla, on the A. C. L. Railroad. It is surrounded by one of the best farming sections in the State. Mr. G. C. Cochran has made as much as thirty bales of cotton here with one mule, and corn enough to run the farm. Mr. Cochran owns 3500 acres of land here, where he can supply





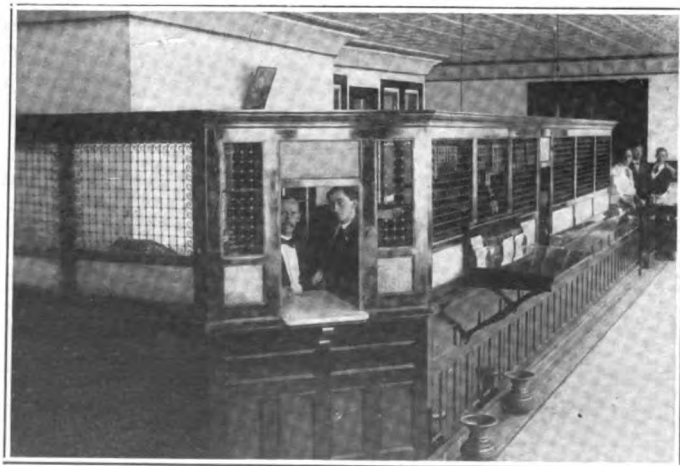


**Baptist Church, Camilla, B. W. Davis, Pastor.**





**The McCree Home, Camilla, Ga.**



**F. S. Perry Company's Office.**

good tenants with homes. G. C. Cochran & Son raise, deal in buy and sell beef and stock cattle and hogs. Other leading farmers are: G. W. Faircloth, G. D. Collins, G. B. Cochran, S. Boynton, J. L. Stripling, W. L. Stripling, Geo. Stripling, F. S. Collins, D. B. Collins, Wm. Collins, A. G. Shireh, and L. H. Adams.

### Camilla, Ga.

Citizens Bank of Camilla, Georgia.

George C. Cochran, President. R. B. Wingate, Vice-President.

Crawford C. Baggs, Cashier.

Special attention given to collections.

Mitchell county, of which Camilla is the county seat, is one of the most successful farming counties in the State.

Many North Georgia farmers have settled in this county within the last few years and their mode of farming, as well as their solution of the labor question—by doing their own work—has greatly inspired their neighbors.

Many car loads of hogs and beef cattle are shipped out of the county every year. R. F. & G. B. Cochran sell many cars of mules and horses every year.

Camilla is a most successful business place, being the chief business center for the farmers; and because of the large Negro day-labor quarters. Some of these have rather suggestive names. "Chile" gets its name from an industrious old Negro who for a long time after the War Between the States kept an exceedingly long gun, helped to preserve order in his community and gave as his reason for keeping such a gun his intention to help in a war against the republic by that name. "Hell-to-Play" is the name of another quarter where nothing approaching good order could be secured and from which section there was continually emanating, years ago, more or less annoyance akin to the things suggested by the name, it is said.

In the days of Reconstruction, two or three Northerners, white men, led quite a crowd of Negroes into the town one day to hold a mass-meeting in the court house.

As it was known that the meeting was to be of such a nature as to be quite objectionable to all good citizens, they were met outside of the town and warned not to attempt to hold a political meeting of that nature.

In a rather surly and offensive manner they entered. A few whites opened fire upon them—several hundred in number—and the Negroes took to the woods. The white men were chased and caught. But the presence of Masonic ties saved them. Several Negroes were killed and order has prevailed ever since.

This is another illustration of Carpet Bagger attempted rule in the South, and was the cause of much unnecessary mischief and suffering which would have been obviated if the intruders had left the country in the hands of those who alone knew what was best for all of its citizens.

Another incident of the kind not far away was when two Yankees went to capture a man who had had some trouble with a Negro, all of which had been settled well enough for the time being. Rather than be humiliated by his enemies and the enemies to the best interests of the South, he killed them. He was afterwards imprisoned, but his sister, who was allowed to visit him carried a rope around her body, under her clothing, with which he let himself down from the jail; when he had escaped, slipping down between the fodder and the fodder stack pole in the field, he secreted himself until he could make his way to safety.

---

#### **OFFICES OF F. S. PERRY COMPANY AND CAMILLA OIL AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.**

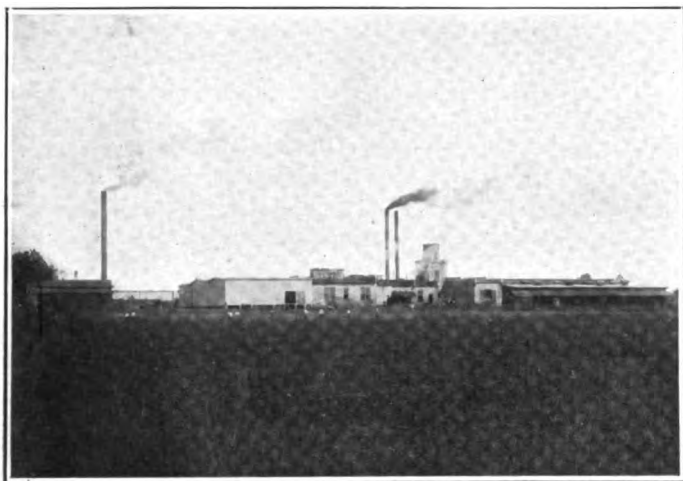
Camilla Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company's Mill Plant.

Cotton Ginning Plant of Camilla Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company.

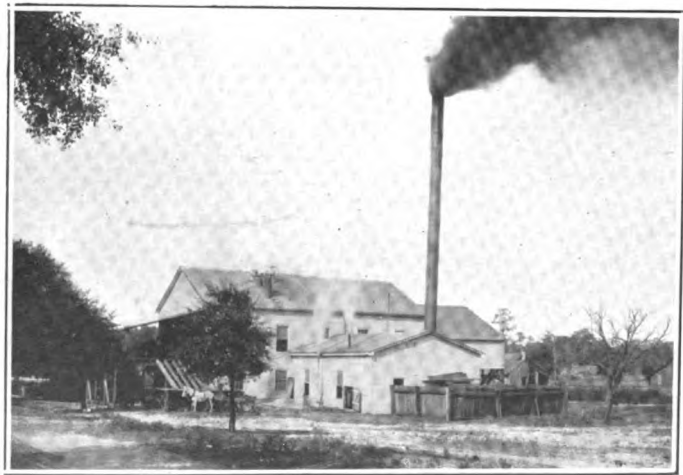
The F. S. Perry Company was organized in 1906 has a paid-in capital of \$30,900. They do a large general supply business, and have a floor space of 25,000 feet, divided as follows: Dry-goods, shoes and clothing, 30x200 feet; hardware, 25x100 feet; grocers, 30x100 feet; furniture, 60x60; buggies, wagons, farm implements, 60x150 feet; offices, 30x60. This company also manufactures fertilizers, selling several thousand tons annually. The officers are: F. S. Perry, president, W. N. Spence, vice-president, and J. T. Perry, cashier; Geo. C. Cochran, director.

The Camilla Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company was organized in 1907; has a paid-up capital of \$60,000. They do a large oil mill business, crushing about five thousand tons of cotton seed annually. Their buildings are 70x400 feet. They





**Camilla Oil Mill.**



**Camilla Ginnery.**

also operate upland cotton ginneries, their plant at Camilla having a capacity of 125 bales per day. The officers are: F. S. Perry, president; Geo. C. Cochran, vice-president, and O. O. Worley, manager, secretary and treasurer.

#### **F. S. Perry's Farm Lands.**

Mr. F. S. Perry owns about six thousand acres of land in Mitchell county. This land is near Camilla, Ga. Mr. Perry works most of his land on halves, and finds farming to be a very profitable business, principal crop being cotton. The majority of his lands are in cultivation, and is well adapted for growing cotton.

Realty, Rents and Loans. Farm Lands, Town Property bought or sold in different sections of the state.

C. C. Boggs.

Lands at Camilla, and other places in Mitchell County, Ga.: McRee & McNeil; Judge W. N. Spence; G. B. Cochran; R. T. Cochran; G. C. Cochran; John Martin; Elias Faircloth; Walter Acree. Stripling and Ledbetter, Livery. G. M. Cochran; C. E. Watt; B. H. Davis; J. L. Palmer; J. L. Stripling; J. B. Lewis; W. M. Faircloth; J. M. Keaton; Clay Davis; L. H. Adam; Byron Baggs. Lands at Pelham: J. L. Hand; I. A. Bush; Joe Thomas; J. M. Smith; D. C. Barrow; T. A. Barrow; D. L. Turner, also D. L. Turner handles real estate. Lands at Sale City: H. H. Jones; A. G. DeWitt; W. A. West; Thos. Clark; L. T. Brown, real estate. Lands at Baconton: R. P. Jackson; Walter Jackson; Cowan Brothers; Thos. Jackson. Lands at Cotton: J. R. Pullen; J. W. Curles; S. O. Thomas. Lands at Hinsonton: J. D. Hinson; Thos Maxwell; G. P. Harrell.

#### **Baker County, Georgia.**

Maj. R. E. L. Spence, real estate, Camilla, Newton and Albany, Ga.

Everything, has a beginning and so must our discussion of Baker county, Georgia, have a starting place.

It matters little with what division we commence our account of Baker's history and prospects, its possibilities for becoming a great county are hardly surpassed by any other which has no large city in it.

Baker, we learn from authentic records, originally had as a part of its territory all of what is now Lee, Dougherty, Mitchell and Calhoun counties and a part of Miller. It was laid off in 1825 and was named for Colonel John Baker, of Revolution-



ary fame. The population in 1853 was about 10,000 inhabitants, in original Baker.

Tift and Brisbane had a mill on Kinchefoona creek, two miles above where Albany is and Hampton and Harris had a saw mill several miles northwest of the same place. These were perhaps the only enterprises of the kind in the large county.

Some of the first settlers were named: Tinsley, Howard, Hobbs, Wheeler, Jernigan, Hall and Odom.

The following extract is from a copy of the Grand Jury presentments, January Term of Court, 1827: "The Honorable Superior Court met according to law; present, the Honorable Moses Fort."

The sworn jury present were: "1, John S. Porter; 2, John Kell; 3, Stephen Johnson; 4, Curtis Nellums; 5, John Kelly; 6, Wm. Kemp; 7, John Dennard; 8, Benajah Joiner; 9, Robert Kelly; 10, Benjamin Keaton; 11, Henry Smith; 12, Nathan Griffin; 13, John L. W. Spears; 14, Asa Fosque; 15, Thomas Howard; 16, Hilliary Hooks; 17, John Gillon; 18, Patrick Sessum; 19, Charles H. Miller; 20, James J. Goodwin; 21, Joseph Holloway."

This grand jury made the following report: "The Grand Jury for Baker county, having had nothing laid before them for consideration and from the peaceable and orderly condition of their county, know of no grievances of sufficient magnitude for presentments, court adjourned."

Many of the family names found in these records are still preserved by some of the citizens of Baker, while some not so common in Baker may be found in the counties cut off from the original Baker.

While Baker county has no railroad, we find the State Legislature in 1841 granted a charter for Albany which was then only a pine forest; and that in 1847 a representative of Baker county obtained a charter from the Legislature for the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company; that August 27, 1853, a company organized in Savannah to build a railroad from Savannah to Mobile, Alabama, through Albany, and that Savannah subscribed \$1,000,000.

Now, that Albany is such a railroad center, she may credit largely her success to Baker's support.

It is regretted that our towns and counties have not kept a registry of their citizens and a record of the marriages in the

different localities, including the family connection of both sides.

The similarity of given, christian names help largely now to trace relationship, kinship and connection between the families of the pioneer days and those of today. Doubtless a great many people, closely related, have inter-married, reared families, and died without knowing the former family connection. This condition prevails throughout the States.

We suggest in the counties referred to in the clippings a comparison of the names of today with those of years ago.

Bibb county, 1822, Female College, 160x60 feet. Georgia Academy for the Blind. 1850 Macon had 1234 dwellings, 7009 inhabitants, white and colored. Findley's Foundry, 320 by 50 feet, two stories, \$30,000 invested, seventy hands employed. Nesbit and Levy, Ocmulgee Foundry and Machine shop, manufacturers steam engines, boilers, rice thrashers, bark and sugar mills, gearings, water wheels, castings, etc. Macon Cotton Factory, on road from Macon to Columbus, \$125,000

Early county, laid out 1818. Original settlers: Isham Sheffield, West Sheffield, Arthur Sheffield, James Bush, John Hays, Joseph Grimsley, Richard Grimsley, Richard Spann, D. Roberts, B. Collier.

Telfair county, named 1812. Early settlers: Joseph Williams, A. Graham, D. Graham, John Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Griffin Mezelle; A. McLeod, Wright Ryals, A. Ashley, John Coffee, A. Brewer, J. McRae, D. McRae, Locklain Laslie.

Montgomery county, laid out 1793. Named for General Nicholas Montgomery, an early martyr to American liberty. 1854 raised between 500 and 600 bales of cotton. Lands sold from twenty-five cents to three dollars an acre. Among the first settlers were the following family names: Connors, Alstons, McWilliams, McRanie, McLeod, McIntyre, Adams, Wall.

Baker county's large ponds and swampy lands, with a naturally loose soil, well adapt it to the raising of cattle, hogs and poultry.

Within the memory of many citizens the surface-water supply has been greatly reduced, and wells are being bored throughout the county. In some places there are fields in cultivation where less than fifty years ago there were ponds covering more than 100 acres, that would swim a horse. Wells then averaged from twenty-five to forty feet with ample supply of water the year round, whereas now many wells sixty feet

deep will not hold water in the summer time. The water supply from the bored well is ample and these conditions are more satisfactory to the farmer, since he has more water, and it is as healthy as the springs of North Georgia.

The custom of boring wells is becoming common, even where there is a sufficiency on the farm because of the healthful properties found in the water of the bored well. Many times the analysis of the water from the bored well is equal to that found in the waters of the springs visited by the health seekers in other sections of the country. It is said that the earthquake of August the thirty-first, 1886, affected considerably the surface and the subterranean water supply in almost all sections of Georgia.

On that very day a citizen of Baker had a Negro digging in a well where he had been at work for more than two weeks. Some distance under the earth he had dug through a rock several feet thick, had gone through a deep strata of earth, and, that day, had gotten through the second thick rock. After supper the farmer had taken his cool bath, was sitting on the veranda in the large country home, training for the sweet sleep which was to come to him in his broad room on downy bed, where he slept, with all of the windows flung wide, like a babe in a hammock. When, Bum! Whoo-oo-oo-oo! Wh-sh! sh-sh-sh! Rhoo-oo-oo!. And the farmer saw, by the light of the starry heavens, the deadened trees in the fields swaying to and fro. Then he noticed that the walls of the building were careening back and forth. A cow's horn, hanging by a string on the wall, a horn used to call the plantation to meals, to call the hogs to food, and to announce a coon hunt to the hounds—that horn began to strike back and forth against the wall.

Mr. Middleton, the other bachelor, was lying in bed. The farmer called him and notified him that they were rapidly gliding into the deep cavity John had opened up and would soon be lost. Alarmed, they hurried to the Negro quarter, and examining other places about the premises, keeping far from the well, they anxiously and impatiently waited for daylight.

This farmer went to Bainbridge the next morning and on the way stopped at a timber camp to tell of the Negroe's cutting through the rock and the result. The lumber people suggested that it was an earthquake or a landslide. But the suggestion could not be accepted until he got to Bainbridge where he found all of the church people, and those who did not belong

to the church, congregated in the house of worship, agitated, excited and praying over the seismic disturbances of the night before.

The service and the announcement by the minister of the gospel that in all probability such another slide might not come in centuries was the only thing that exploded the well theory and brought relief to the young farmer's mind.

It is said: "Those who do not run in earthquakes are winners." And the same writer: "Earthquakes make corns, toothaches and that tired feeling matters of the dim and distant past." But that writer had reference to financial earthquakes, social earthquakes, and domestic earthquakes.

In Culloden, Georgia, a town in Monroe county, out in the middle of the street, is a well of very fine water. It is said by the oldest and the most reliable citizens that the water has never been so cool since the earthquake of 1886 as it was before; and, that it stands some inches lower in the well.

In Newton, the county seat of Baker county, there is an artesian well more than 700 feet deep. The man who bored it found, when about 135 feet from the top of the earth, that his drill and pipes dropped very rapidly, and seemingly without being much obstructed, almost as if going through a cave, for about sixty feet.

The analysis of this water is unusually fine and the people haul it in bottles, jugs and barrels for miles.

Baker county has furnished two United States Senators. The former home of Senator Benj. H. Hill and the old home of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt are both within a few miles of Newton.

It is a county in which there were many large slave-holders and many interesting stories are told of the slavery times.

A prominent citizen, then a young man, played officer of the court, claimed he had a marriage license and married a young couple of Negroes who lived together twelve years before they found out the marriage was not legal. Immediately they separated. This was since freedom.

In slavery days it was customary for the slave-holders to select or to help to select husbands and wives for their slaves; and to encourage them to keep their own homes.

When the Negroes were freed, Mr. John Hall, near Newton, gave a costly supper on his plantation to his Negroes who had

been living as husband and wife, procured licenses for each couple and had them married according to the law.

In the cemetery in Albany there is this epitaph on a tombstone: "Seth C. Stevens, planter of Baker County, Georgia, born in Lyman, N. H., Dec. 22, 1812, died in Albany, Ga., May 31, 1859. For fourteen years he was clerk of the Superior Court and Inferior Courts of Baker County, for nearly the same time was clerk of the Court of Ordinary, and was a faithful friend."

This man came from the North and never married. But he raised a family of mulattoes, it is said, whom he sent North and educated. One of his daughters married a shoe merchant in Boston, and others settled there and doubtless had the like fortunes to come to them—that of marrying white men. How essential that we keep our pedigrees. There is no doubt but that this strain was widely distributed throughout the North and the fore-parents on the mothers' side were unknown there, as these mulattoes were very bright colored.

Baker county is especially blessed with the possibility of great water power in that it has several never failing creeks running through it, any of which might be easily bridled and put to use.

About ten miles from Newton is an old landmark known as Barnett's Mill where perhaps, without unreasonable cost, at least a 10,000 horse power might be put to ready and remunerative service.

With this tract there are about 480 acres of tillable and average pine lands, some of which are already in a state of cultivation. The locality is said to be healthy and the surrounding section is settled with farmers where it is easy to raise stock, cattle and almost any of the crops grown on the pine lands of South Georgia.

Baker county sells annually \$40,000 worth of beef, \$70,000 to \$80,000 worth of pork, one-fourth of what the county consumes. Newton alone raises \$3,000 worth for sale. The county raises 8,000 bales of cotton, 4,000 are marketed in Newton. Newton alone pays \$45,000 for cotton seed. It handles 1700 tons of guano. Freights have increased in ten years thirty percent.

Lands produce 10 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and a bale of cotton from one to three acres of land. There is an inexhaustable supply of first class brick clay in the edge of the

town. The increase of travel to this place in ten years has been more than fifty percent.

A railroad would increase the sales of farm products 500 percent and would supply 10,000 people.

Col. Benton R. Odom, real estate, loans, farms, town property and manufacturing locations, a specialty, Baker and adjoining counties, B. R. Odom, Newton, Ga.

R. L. and W. H. Hall, largest land owners in the county, largest merchants, do a supply business, buy practically all of the cotton marketed in Newton.

### **Pelham.**

Pelham is one of the safest and most alive business places in the State. Its residences, business houses, churches and school buildings all indicate a prosperous, independent people.

The town of Pelham has erected a \$20,000 press brick school building which has ten large class rooms and a spacious auditorium.

### **The Hand Trading Company.**

In 1876 Mr. J. L. Hand began operating a sawmill and naval stores. The railroad company built for his accommodation a shed platform to receive the turpentine and rosin. Out of these industries the following businesses are some of the growths:

In 1893 the Hand Trading Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$110,000. January, 1904, the business paid its stockholders fifty per cent., after having paid eight per cent. dividend annually for the ten years preceding. The stock was then increased to \$200,000.

The building has 24,500 square feet of floor-space besides counters, shelves and rack fixtures. The firm handles in large quantities general merchandise, furniture, buggies, wagons, farm implements, mill fixtures, flour, grain, and hay. It buys three-fourths of the cotton sold in Pelham. J. L. Hand, president; W. C. Twitty, vice-president; B. U. Curry, cashier.

### **Pelham Manufacturing Company.**

In 1900 the Pelham Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000. They manufacture duck, osnaburgs and denims. The mills consume about 3,000 bales of cotton annually, and employs about 150 operatives. The capacity of the plant is to be doubled

within the next two years. The products of these two mills command a quarter of a cent more in the market than the duck produced by other mills. J. L. Hand, president; W. C. Twitty, vice-president; B. U. Curry, secretary and treasurer.

### **Farmers Bank of Pelham.**

September, 1902, the Farmers Bank of Pelham was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. Shows 1904, deposits, \$75,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$8,000, after paying annual dividend of six per cent. J. L. Hand, president; J. W. Everett, vice-president; B. U. Curry, cashier.

The Pelham State Bank was organized January, 1905, David C. Barrow, president; capital \$32,000.

### **The Pelham Oil and Fertilizer Company.**

This company was organized in 1893, with a capital stock of \$71,200. The building was burned in March, 1904, and the company rebuilt of brick.

The building is 73 feet by 433 feet, not including the seed storage room. It is divided into engine-room, press-room, linter-room, meal-grinding room, and warehouse. These are separated by thick brick walls and double fire-proof doors. The water tank on the building has a capacity of 15,000 gallons, and the tank near by a capacity of 65,000 gallons. Inside are automatic sprinklers and outside are hydrants, besides ample supply of hose and fire fixtures.

The mill is equipped with the most modern oil machinery. It can crush fifty tons daily. The firm handles annually about 6,000 tons of fertilizers. J. L. Hand, president, W. C. Twitty, vice-president; B. U. Curry, secretary and treasurer.

### **Reports From Farmers.**

J. L. Hand 450 bales Sea Island cotton on 500 acres, sufficiency of corn and oats and considerable meat on same farms.

W. C. Twitty, produced 54 bales on 60 acres, also raised 800 bushels corn, 4,000 pounds meat and 15 barrels of syrup.

W. E. Hurst raised with one horse 425 gallons syrup, 300 bales of hay, oats to feed five horses three months. One of his croppers 4,300 pounds of lint cotton on 15 acres, also raised 150 bushels corn.

T. A. Maxwell, Hinsonton (near Pelham) in Colquitt county, from two plows 9 bales of long and 3 bales of short cotton,

450 bushels of corn, 180 bushels of oats, 2 tons hay, 1,000 pounds meat, 5 bales long cotton on 7 acres.

W. F. Vick (Liberty, Colquitt county, Ga.), 8½ bales Sea Island, 10 acres, 150 bushels corn, 3,200 pounds meat, 8 barrels syrup.

D. C. Pickron, 18 bales, 20 acres, 5 bales on 3½ acres, 1,500 pounds of meat, 300 bushels, 10 acres, \$40 worth oats on 1¼ acres, more than that amount in popcorn and peas after the oats, same year.

See any of the above gentlemen about lands.

Pelham High School, 275 students, 7 teachers, 10 grades, tuition \$1 per term.

The Baptists have a large brick house of worship of modern design. Seating capacity 600.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago Rev. W. H. Hoggard organized twelve consecrated men and women into a church under a bush arbor near where the present church building stands. Soon afterward Mr. J. L. Hand erected school building near the hickory tree close by and here the church worshipped for some time. The present house of worship was built in 1883 when there were 40 names on the church roll. In 1898 the pastorium was built; membership then 176; 1904 the church determined to complete its rise from the bush arbor to a magnificent brick edifice. The pastors in their order have been W. H. Hoggard, R. L. Rachels, T. A. Barrow, B. W. Davis, W. A. Nelson, R. D. Deweese, T. A. White, W. E. Zediker, J. A. J. Dumas.

Among other large land owners are: J. C. McCaskill, Bainbridge, Ga., more than 100,000 acres in various size bodies; U. V. McKown, Doerun, Ga.; G. F. Taylor, Bridgeboro, Ga.; W. M. Taylor, Doerun, Ga.; Mike Horn, Doerun, Ga.; H. D. Wells, Doerun, Ga.; E. H. Wells, Doerun, Ga.; J. P. Wells, Doerun, Ga.

Lands on the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway: W. H. Lynn, New York, N. Y.; B. P. Jones, Valdosta, Ga.; Enterprise Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Saunders, Pensacola, Fla.

---

### MEIGS, GA.

Meigs, on the A. C. L., between Thomasville and Albany, has progressed wonderfully, along with its surrounding territory, in recent years. The citizenry is of an unusually high order, public spirited and progressive. Since the census of 1900, the town has increased almost a hundred per cent. Taxable values



in the town alone are nearing a half million dollars. New settlers are satisfied and write back to their friends and others to locate. Rapidly we grow.

Climatic conditions are excellent, notwithstanding the opinions of the "up-country folk." It is said there has never been a malarial case in the town. The records show the death rate to be less than one-half of one per cent. Winters are mild and in summer the breeze from the Gulf of Mexico temper the atmosphere.

The staple money crops are cotton and sugar cane, both of which grow to a surprising enormity here. In the main, the farmers are ahead with money to their credit.

The South Land and Investment Company, has been formed for the purpose of locating homeseekers, investors of foreign capital, and prospective settlers in this new section. Investors will do well to communicate with the Investment Company who are glad to answer any questions asked concerning this section.

### Cairo.

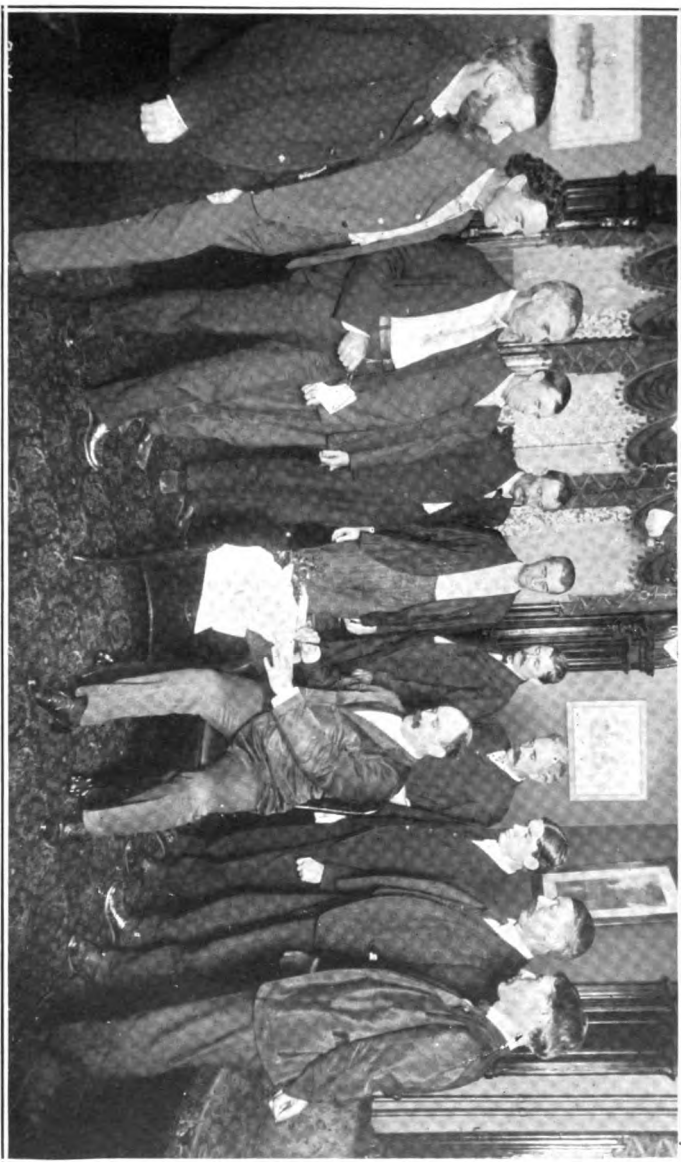
Cairo is a most beautiful village of 1,500 inhabitants with excellent business facilities and surrounded by much of South Georgia's best farming lands.

The above cut is the trade mark used by W. B. Roddenbery, of Cairo, Ga., on his Pure Georgia Cane Syrup in cans.

Mr. Roddenbery has built up a very satisfactory demand for this syrup, and has packed the season just closed (1904) about 30,000 gallons of this fine syrup in cans—gallons, halves and quarts—nearly all of which was sold before being manufactured.

Mr. Roddenbery also handles syrup in barrels at Cairo, having shipped the past season about seven thousand barrels from Cairo and adjoining towns. He is also a large grower and dealer in watermelons, shipping each season about two hundred and fifty cars of the Famous Georgia Watermelons.

Owing to the increase demand for his "Nigger In De Cane Patch" Syrup, he has organized a stock company with a capital stock of \$60,000, of which \$40,000 has been paid in, and has acquired a fine tract of sugar cane land in West Florida which is being rapidly developed. This company, "The Cohasset Sugar Plantation," Grand Ridge, Fla., of which W. B. Roddenbery is president, planted in 1904 about one hundred



**Governor J. M. Terrell Signing the Bill That Made Grady County, Ga.**



acres of cane at Grand Ridge, and have erected a first-class modern syrup-mill at that point with a capacity of forty barrels syrup per day.

This company is now offering for sale to thrifty settlers about seven thousand acres of this fine land in lots to suit purchasers, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and will extend aid to settlers in developing and making a success of the sugar cane industry at Grand Ridge.

Write for information, either to W. B. Roddenberry, Cairo, Ga., or to W. J. Singletary, secretary and treasurer, Grand Ridge, Fla.

W. B. Roddenberry, Grower of Georgia Watermelons, Capitalist, Manufacturer of Georgia Cane Syrup, and Promoter of Public Enterprises.

Cairo, Grady County, Ga. :

The area of Grady county is 453 square miles. The population is about 17,000. Tax valuation \$2,500,000. Population consists of small white farmers who are self-sustaining and own their own farms, to a large extent, planting diversified crops.

Cairo is the county seat with a population of more than 1,000. It handles annually about 17,000 bales of cotton, 150,000 barrels of syrup, has two banks, many brick stores, all occupied, some manufacturing plants and is a progressive city with splendid church and school facilities.

The price of lands range from \$10 to \$20 per acre. The soil is stiff pebbly pine land. Topography of county is rolling with plenty of spring branches and creeks.

The section offers rare inducements to the deserving home seeker.

Whigham, Ga. :

Whigham is in the midst of the Georgia prosperity and offers unsurpassed openings to that class of people who prefer to live in communities where the majority of them are a thriving white citizenry.

For investment in these localities address

B. A. Parker, R. R. Terrell, G. B. Truluck, L. D. Mills, E. P. & N. M. Truluck, S. Harrell, A. Harrell.

Lands at Quitman, Ga. : J. W. Spain, H. W. Stubbs, Malloy Bros., F. M. Renfro, Oglesby Bros., T. B. Wakker, Burney, Ga. Real Estate: Huguenot Land and Abstract Company, Quitman, Ga.

**Bainbridge, Decatur County, Ga.**

Bainbridge, on both banks of the Flint river, county seat of Decatur county, has been on its march to greatness since about 1828.

Its eastern border of pine, oak and forest growth is extremely beautiful. The drives and picturesque turns in the lanes and streets where the eye is caught by the hanging moss, and the warbles of singing birds fill the ear, here where the warm kiss of nature comes down to gladden the heart and to cheer the weary limb and muscle, right here is where the youth's age is lengthened and those older in years are inspired with new strength and buoyant hope.

The Flint, useful for the promotion of timber-drifting, commerce and sporting, gives upon its banks typical southern shaded parks, where the stories the sleepy cedars have listened to would tickle the curious, excite the romantic, and open the way for the more timid to breathe bravely their heart-throbs.

Two railroads, the Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and the Atlantic Coast Line, give each four daily passenger trains. The large shipment of naval stores, brick, cotton, lumber, and the products of the various factories, together with cattle-raising, truck-gardening, farming and other enterprises make Bainbridge a busy city.

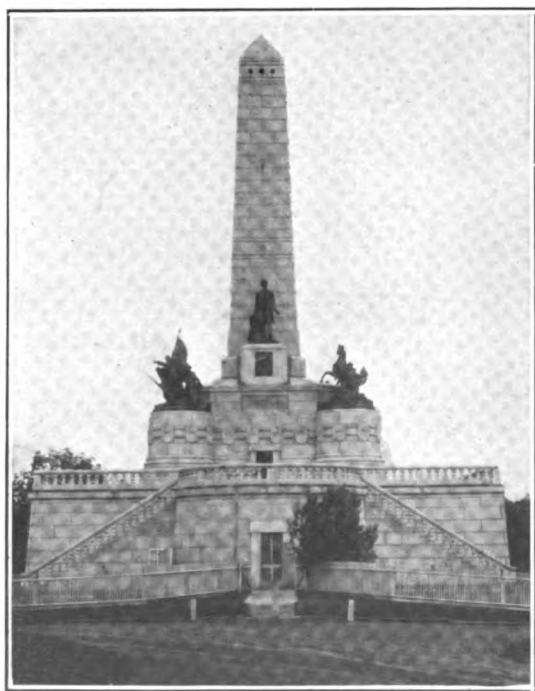
The county's affairs are in excellent financial condition; as an evidence of this a \$60,000 courthouse was built without levying a tax upon the county, and was paid for in cash without borrowing any money. It is all it looks to be for convenience, comfort and finish. It has separate offices below for the ordinary, the clerk of the superior court and vault, the sheriff, the county school commissioner, the county commissioners, the city court, the tax collector. Above are the offices of the superior court judge, of the solicitor, witness rooms, petit jury rooms, the grand jury room, prisoners' rooms, and the ladies' parlor on the same floor as the superior court room, with a gallery on the third story. The building is furnished with all necessary conveniences and the interior compares well with the outside appearance. The furnishings are very costly and of the best available material.

The records are kept in a fire-proof vault 19 feet by 26 feet with fire-proof doors and windows. It is furnished with art metal tables and 224 art metal book-shelves. The building has





**Burnt District, Springfield, Ill.**



**Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Ill.**

fifty feet of marble stairway and one hundred feet of wooden stairway. The clock alone cost \$1,400.

The county commissioners are: R. A. Lytle, chairman; Arial Cook, P. H. Herring, C. S. Hodges, E. J. Wallis and J. H. Gilpin, clerk.

#### **Decatur County School Statistics.**

The school census taken in 1903 giving the number of white children in Decatur county, including Bainbridge, between the ages of six and eighteen years report 4,781. During that year there were enrolled in public schools 3,708; the average attendance for the year was 2,346; number of teachers employed, 24 males, 56 females, total 80; number of schools, 68; amount appropriated by the State for year 1904, \$22,929.12; number above ten years of age who can neither read nor write, 143. These schools increase annually.

The foregoing figures refer only to the whites, and they show how much the public-school system of the county is accomplishing towards wiping out white illiteracy. Basing our estimate on what has been done during the past decade, it is reasonable to expect that even the above small number of white illiterates will be eliminated from the census of five years hence.

At Bainbridge is the Georgia Southern Military College. Faculty: Mr. J. P. Mausy, Mr. L. E. Folds, Miss E. B. Singleton, Miss H. E. Bower, Miss Lila Watt, Mrs. Hattie Dickenson, Miss Lula Terrell, Miss Van Mitchell, Miss Eula Harrison, Miss Jackson.

County school commissioner, J. S. Bradwell.

#### **Bainbridge, Georgia.**

Mr. John E. Donaldson offers for sale at reasonable figures his river-bottom hay and stock farm on the Chattahoochee river in Decatur county, amounting to 2,000 acres, where he raises annually 400 or 500 tons of hay made from Johnson, Bermuda and native grasses, and where he raises Aberdeen, Angus, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, also Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey hogs. This plantation is divided by wire fencing into seven divisions, has an artesian well with iron tank and wind-mill. All of the houses and barns are new and everything in first-class condition.

Also, 15,000 acres of unimproved lands in Decatur county, fertile and well adapted to farming purposes.

Also, two cotton plantations adjoining each other in the oak



and hickory regions of Dougherty county, that contain 5,700 acres. They are in good condition, and are crowded with good tenants, and there are no better cotton plantations in Georgia.

Also, a plantation of 1,200 acres in Tennessee Valley in Jackson county, near Limrock, Ala. It is proverbial for the fertility of its soil.

Also, 2,800 acres, near Good Water, in Clay county, Alabama, known as Mountain Meadow Plantation. It is noted for the variety of its soil, and would make an ideal location for a white colony.

Both of these plantations will be sold for one-half of their value.

Correspond with the owner, who will be glad to furnish all information.

### **Bainbridge Cemetery.**

This part of the city makes its suggestions to the visitor. The larger part of the grounds are taken by the Gentiles. The Hebrews have fenced theirs according to their custom, separately. The Jewish cemetery was instituted under a chart and order, the record of which hangs in the office of Mr. I. Kwilecki. The late Charles Weslosky, of Albany, Ga., was the chief officer at the institution, by Libnah Lodge B 234, F. O. B. B. This is a Jewish secret society.

In the cemetery there are noticeable inscriptions for a town of its size and one so far South. Among the Hebrews left here to rest we found "Hehle Nussbaum, born in Germany January 22, 1841; died May 19, 1896." "Joseph Edrechi born in Hamburg, Germany, September 4, 1826; died in Mariana, Florida, October 12, 1886. May his soul rest in peace." "Henry Leon born at Kurnik, Prussia; died at Jacksonville, Florida, December 9, 1889; God rest his soul in peace." "Rachel, wife of Henry Leon, born in Gnessen, Prussia; died in Quincy, Florida, November 11, 1889, aged 61 years." "Henry Brash, July 8, 1833; September 8, 1903." "Sacred to our beloved brother, Max Kwilecki, born in Newstadt Pinne, Germany, March 3, 1851; died at Tallahassee, Florida, November 5, 1884."

The oldest grave, it is said, is that of a Gentile. "Wm. Peabody departed this life May 10, 1852, aged 45 years." Another is "Wm. Beall, Jr., born Braintree, Massachusetts, 1813; died in Bainbridge, Georgia, 1856," and "Wm. Dickenson, born March 10, 1819; died April 23, 1887."

County and court officers: T. B. Maxwell, ordinary; C. W. Wimberly, clerk superior court; A. W. Fordham, sheriff; Mark Bates, tax collector; A. P. Long, tax assessor; G. S. McNair, county treasurer; C. T. Mimms, county surveyor; W. J. Frederick, coroner; B. B. Bower, judge city court; Albert D. Russell, solicitor city court.

The owners of this building are Powell Bros. and Dr. J. D. Chason. It has fifty-seven bedrooms, besides parlors, bathrooms, a broad veranda, is properly ventilated, and is lighted by electricity. It has ample and easy escapes in case of fire. The hotel opens on the public square and is in easy touch with the postoffice, the court house, the banks, and forms a part of the business center. It is an ideal resting place for commercial travelers, who are accommodated with capacious sample-rooms.

Dr. J. D. Chason, graduate from Baltimore College Physicians and Surgeons, post-graduate from New York School of Clinical Medicine, is a large landowner. He has for sale or rent 4,000 acres of fertile and well-watered lands on the railroad and near Bainbridge; 500 acres of this tract has hard wood, oak, hickory, gum cypress and poplar.

Also 1,000 acres of Decatur county tobacco lands near Bower on the G. F. and A. Railroad. The A. C. L. Railroad crosses this body two miles from Fowltown. These lands are improved and in fine state of cultivation.

Also 750 acres three miles south of Bainbridge, good situation, adapted to farming and cattle-raising, 200 acres improved.

Also 1,000 acres north of Bainbridge bounded on west by Flint river.

Dr. Chason owns considerable town property consisting of vacant lots, brick stores, dwellings and offices for rent or sale. Also large turpentine and land interests at Harriet and at Fenton, Mississippi. As he is largely engaged in cattle-raising and farming he can properly represent the lands and their crop yields.

### **Hodges & Powell.**

Planters, pure cane syrup, and all farm produce, manufacturers of naval stores; 17,000 acres of land in a body, 10,000 acres pine timbered lands, 4,000 acres improved and 3,000 unimproved with heavy hardwood forest. Water supply good, adapted to the growing of all crops grown in South Georgia,

and to the raising of hogs and cattle. Produces 1 bale cotton, 40 bushels of corn or oats or 200 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre when properly cared for. For truck-gardening, melons, cantaloupes, there is no better. Health conditions good, church and school facilities ample.

The large crops grown and the happy results from hog-raising speak well for this grade of lands.

This firm ships large amounts of turpentine, rosin, syrup and meat.

### **Crops.**

E. A. J. Rich, 13 bales 9 acres; 40 bushels corn, 60 bushels oats per acre.

### **Cattle.**

E. A. J. Rich, E. Rich.

### **Brinson, Decatur County, Ga.**

The town is named for Mr. S. Brinson, a prominent citizen of the town. After noticeable service to his country in the sixties he returned home and by close attention to business succeeded in accumulating quite a sufficiency. Besides his town property here he owns valuable property in Bainbridge and large tracts of wild lands in the county. Mr. Brinson is well posted on the affairs of the county, and is good authority on the lands, titles and health conditions of different localities as well as the adaptability of the soil to the various crops grown in this section. He has held different positions of trust among his fellows, and keeps in touch with the business changes and conditions of his county.

Among the noticeable coming men of the town is Dr. R. L. Z. Bridges, graduated from Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, 1894, third man in his class of one hundred and fifteen students. He located here April 6, 1894. His practice has grown until he is busy almost beyond endurance of physical strength. He operates 30 plows, owns large bodies of land and is rapidly coming to the front as a practitioner and financier. His lands at both Brinson and at Eldorado on the G. F. and A. Railway are well adapted to melons, cantaloupes and early truck gardening.

Much of this land is under fence and any one desiring to engage in cattle-raising can be supplied with large pastures already under fence and well watered.

Here also is the Stuart Lumber Company's large system of mills. Their shipments per month are about one and one-half million feet of lumber, from 80,000 to 1,000,000 shingles and a half million laths. They are well equipped with heavy and well-arranged machinery, all of the best make, dry-kilns and planing-mills sufficient to accommodate the large daily cut and stocksheds with several million feet capacity.

The Weinhurst Railway owned and operated by the company and connected with the A. C. L. at this place has a flattering future which becomes more apparent as it borders the creek and the Flint river hard woods, and opens a gateway into the rich lands lying between the Flint and the Chattahoochee rivers and nears the day of its connection with the L. & N. Railroad in Florida. Its roadbed on the main line is first class and schedules timely.

This company offers 40,000 acres of land in a body or small lots for sale. These lands are bounded on one side by Flint river. Spring creek bounds them part of the way and then passes across the body, giving excellent openings for hog and cattle pasturage. These are average pine lands with abundant water and easy to cultivate. Here is one of the best openings in Georgia for the investor.

#### **Iron City, Decatur County, Ga.**

Is a village of 400 inhabitants; and is surrounded by level, fertile lands.

E. S. Perry, farmer, 7 bales cotton on 6 acres. J. Walter Drake, 28 bales, 26 acres.

I. Strickland, farmer, 4 plows, 28 bales cotton, 40 barrels syrup, 1,000 bushels corn, 7,000 pounds pork, hay and fodder to supply farm.

B. B. Lane, 40 bushels corn or bale of cotton per acre. His is a model large farm.

#### **Iron City Academy, Iron City, Ga.**

This is a model school building with four large recitation-rooms. With the slightest effort the whole can be thrown into an auditorium.

Lands: P. S. Spooner, J. J. Spooner, G. W. Hagan.

One of the most helpful enterprises in this community is the Sharp-Hagan Company. They have holdings of large bodies of very fertile lands about Iron City and Lela where they conduct a naval stores business and farms. In addition, Mr. G.

W. Hagan, the junior member of the firm, takes no little interest in fine stock, cows and hogs.

A turpentine business means no small outlay of money in the community that secures it. It begins with the purchase of the lands or the lease of the timber, followed by the cutting of the boxes in the trees to catch the turpentine, the building of tenant houses, barns, stockades, homes for the operators, commissaries, stills, and furnishings, supplies, axes, pullers, scrapes, hoes, hacks, barrels, food and clothing, etc., for the hands and the buying of wagons, buggies, harness, horses and mules and supplies for the stock, to be used in the business, besides the employment of labor. In addition to the other laborers, there must be woodsmen, commissary and book-keepers, who are paid high salaries, besides what the proprietors spend personally.

As the years go by the support that is given to the manufacturers of the many and various things a turpentine business needs increases. And the settlers of the community are enabled to sell for the cash all they can spare from the farm, the garden, the dairy and the poultry yard.

Turpentine people make money and pay high prices for labor. Consequently their hired people are able, and are usually about as willing to pay high cash prices for what they want.

Such enterprises make easier way for the saw mill people, increase the need of mail, freight and passenger transportation, elevate the prices of land and timber, add citizens to the community and are greatly helpful to the schools and the churches throughout the section touched by them.

---

### **ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY.**

#### **Donalsonville, Decatur County, Ga.**

Donalsonville is a strong town financially and is supported by a rich farming section. It has a bright future encouraged by men of means, energy and congeniality.

Large, well-equipped school, Methodist, Presbyterian and Holiness Methodist and Baptist houses of worship, many business houses and a lively trade give the town activity along all lines of improvement.

**Benton, Shingler Company.**

A. R. Benton, president; T. J. Shingler, vice-president; J. F. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

Directors: A. R. Benton, J. S. Shingler, T. J. Shingler, J. F. Brown, W. L. Powell.

Reuben Chason would sell 675 acres of land, 100 in cultivation, 75 acres in fishing lakes, 7-room residence and outhouses.

**Model Drug Company.**

Prescription druggist, complete line of drugs, sundries, paints. W. P. Adams, graduate Atlanta Pharmaceutical College, 1902, manager; Thomas Chason, M. D., practitioner.

**The Bank of Donalsonville, Donalsonville, Ga.—Directors:**

J. S. Shingler, president, of Decatur County Bank, Bainbridge, Ga., president of First National Bank, Bainbridge, Ga.; A. R. Benton, president, of Benton-Shingler Co., G. P. Shingler, Naval stores manufacturer; E. C. Mosely, planter; John R. Caldwell, Jr., manufacturer of yellow pine lumber; J. F. Brown, secretary and treasurer of Benton-Shingler Co.; J. J. Spooner, planter; T. J. Shingler, Naval store manufacturer; Donalsonville Oil Mill & Guano Factory, T. G. Harvey, planter; Thomas Chason, physician, proprietor Southland Stock and Poultry Farm; S. D. Cherry, planter, proprietor of Auto-Livery Company.

Officers: J. S. Shingler, president; A. R. Benton, vice-president; W. H. Vanlandingham, cashier. Capitol, \$50,000.

**T. J. Shingler and Brother, Manufacturers of Naval Stores and Dealers in General Merchandise, Iron**

These gentlemen offer for sale in large or small bodies 27,000 acres of fine lands, average as good as the best in this section of the State, much of it cleared but large tracts in virgin state, lying in Decatur, Early and Miller counties. It can be had in such conditions and bodies as to suit those desiring to farm, raise cattle and hogs, and engage in any other business adapted to this section.

This company owns also the large and commodious office building in Bainbridge, where they have fitted up stores and offices with every modern convenience for their patrons.

**Mr. S. D. Cherry.**

Model farmer, raises one bale of cotton, 25 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of oats per acre on land which in 1860 to 1865 yielded one-fourth bale cotton, 10 bushels of corn.

**LELA, GA.**

is the home of the Chattahoochee Lumber Company, situated about three miles from Iron City.

These people own large tracts of lands which are of the clay subsoil, red pimple grade, the best in the State.

They began in a pine forest and built a town of about 600 people where they have streets, good houses, gardens, water-works, and one of the best mill plants in the South.

Lela has its own school, church, stores and market. There are located here fraternal orders also.

Mr. P. S. Commins, the president and resident general manager, operates large farms where he raises immense crops of corn, oats, potatoes, velvet beans, sugar cane, and vegetables. He keeps, it is said, the highest priced and the best looking mules of any saw mill man known to the traveling public. He takes much pride in blooded cattle and hogs, and breaks his lands with steam plows.

This business operates many miles of railroad in this section and has its own railroad connection with the A. C. L. road at Lela Junction.

The Sharp-Hagan Company and the Chattahoochee Lumber Company are two enterprises which have been more helpful, perhaps, to this section than any other feeder Iron City has had.

The most offensive, monotonous and hurtful business to industries of this kind is the whiskey business. The people engaged by turpentine and saw mill works get good wages. Many of them are strong supporters of all the best enterprises of the community; but a large per cent, and most of the Negroes, are patrons of the whiskey house and its attachments, and a business of this kind is not only injurious to the best interests of the enterprise, but it also keeps the labor demoralized and in all kinds of city council and court troubles.

At Iron City, about the years 1900-1907, there was a whiskey dispensary, which the town incorporated to raise money, they said, to run their school and to otherwise improve the city utilities.

The two men mentioned above, Mr. G. W. Hagan, of the Sharp-Hagan Company, and Mr. Peter S. Commins, of the Chattahoochee Lumber Company, and Mr. Commins' leading

foreman, deserve more credit than any and all others for the removal of this stench from the town.

The dispensary was a small, single story, frame building, about 20 by 40 feet. As it was against the law to drink intoxicants in the house, the business built a close, upright, plank wall about seven feet high on one side of the store, inclosing perhaps 40 square feet, where the customers were allowed to take their liquor and drink it.

The whiskey dispensary was a common thing in many sections of Georgia (we don't forget South Carolina, also) and they all, as a rule, had these plank wall lots, which went by the name of "Bull Pens;" some called them "Hog Pens."

While I was pastor of the Iron City Baptist church, 1906, Mr. Hagan requested me to present a petition to the citizens of Iron City praying the Georgia Legislature to close the dispensary. I took one day and secured the signature of every voter except about eight. The town council, including the Mayor, all signed it except, perhaps, one member.

Before I left for my home at Arlington, the town marshal and the postmaster, a man who deserted the Confederate army during the war and joined the Yankees, and who, I was informed, has played Republican since and has kept the postoffice, both erased their names from the petition. They had signed it without being asked to. The other names remained and I took the petition home with me and sent it to the Legislature in session.

At the next conference of the Baptist church, that body decided to expel every member that signed a petition to retain the dispensary, as it was learned a fight was on by the whiskey people.

In a few days I received a message by wire from Mr. Hagan to be in Atlanta "tomorrow," as another petition had been sent to the Legislature requesting that body to let the dispensary remain.

When I met Mr. Hagan before the committee appointed from the House to hear from both sides from Iron City and from Donalsonville, which was also making effort to remove their dispensary and Bull Pen, it developed that the wholesale liquor men had notified the Iron City Mayor and former Mayor that they would like to furnish the money to defray the expenses of the fight for the dispensary. The wholesale repre-



sentative was also present at the meeting, but went out when he was informed on.

The committee recommended and the Legislature passed the bill putting out the dispensary after twelve months. In the interim the dispensary people made another hard fight to retain it.

Mr. Hagan was a leader in the Methodist church and his people staid in the fight for the removal.

At the second conference of the Baptist church, it having developed that nearly all of those who signed the petition to remove the dispensary had signed another petition to retain it, after the wholesaler's proposition, the Baptist church recognized as excluded three of its members who signed the petition favorable to the dispensary.

Mr. Henry Sandlin was deacon of the Baptist church, and superintended a farm and stock for a citizen who had some Jacks and Jennetts. It is said one of the citizens excluded from the church raged for several days about Mr. Sandlin's urging his expulsion, when the hotel keeper suggested about as follows: "You shouldn't be mad at Sandlin. Mr.— told him to go up to the lot and turn out those asses, and he misunderstood him and turned you fellows out of the church." The complaint ceased.

This is given only as a matter of history to indicate to what extent the fight was carried on on the question wherever it sprang up.

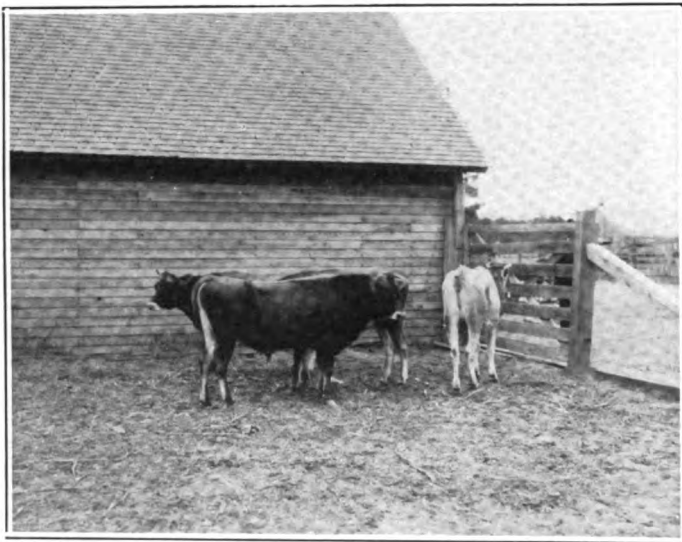
Mr. Hagan and Mr. Cummins went personally to Atlanta and spared neither time nor energy, along with Mr. J. T. Shingler and Mr. James Shingler, who were making hard fight to remove the same evil from Donalsonville.

The hard things endured in those contests were trying to both men and women.

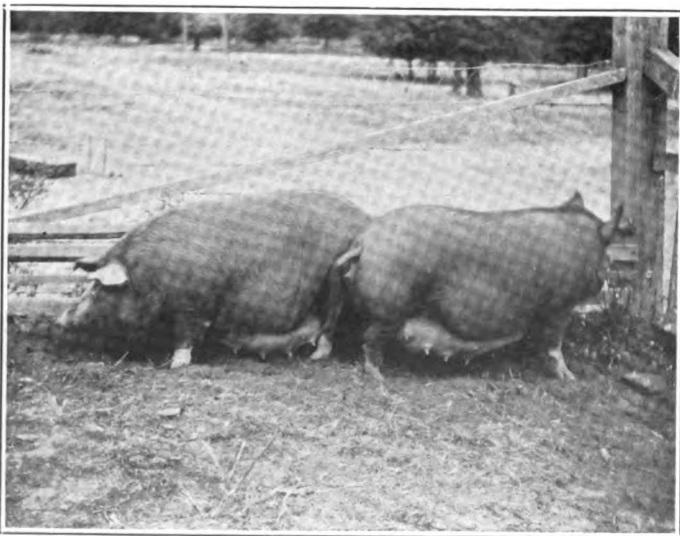
When the question was voted on in Randolph county years before, the good women held a prayer meeting in a home near the court house, and to drown the noise of their music, organ and vocal, some of the citizens favorable to liquor engaged a crowd of negroes to beat tin pans and to keep up a harangue near the polls, until some determined citizens moved the noise makers.

The whiskey people at Bainbridge, on election day, had a band to come to drown out the music made by the temperance





**P. D. Cumming's Cows, Lula, Ga.**



**P. D. Cumming's Hogs, Lula, Ga.**

women; but the train bearing the band was delayed and the plan did not carry. The opposition and unbecoming conduct was too offensive and outrageous to civilized people, but the question of right won. Even worse things were done at other places. It is hoped we are never to see the like again. May the people live in the open for the right.

At Bainbridge the saloons felt sure of winning and to test the people they closed for a few days before the election that the thirst for the stuff might demonstrate to their patrons they could not do without liquor. The test only convinced them it was possible to do without and so the bars went.

---

### GEORGIA NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The Georgia Northern is a new road from Boston on the Atlantic Coast Line in Quitman county to Albany, Dougherty county, Ga.

---

### DOERUN, GEORGIA.

Doerun, in Colquitt county, is offering today more inducements to the homeseeker than any other section from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. With pure free-stone water, high rolling lands, a climate that will please the most fastidious, the health record almost perfect, and a pleasant temperature the year round, the people are happy. With a mild winter from November to February, and summers almost as pleasant as in the mountains, we are truly the "Sunny South." We raise almost every product grown in the tropical regions. Grain of all kinds will grow here, except wheat. Cotton, both long and short staple; tobacco, peas, chufas, millet, sugar cane, peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, figs, pomegranates, watermelons, cantaloupes, and vegetables of every variety grow to perfection. Lands are high and level, sufficiently rolling for drainage, well watered with everlasting streams supported by never-failing springs. Farmers have never made total failure on this pimple soil with clay subsoil. With \$4.00 worth of fertilizer per acre, this soil will produce forty bushels of corn or one bale of cotton.

Ours is the best section of Wire Grass Georgia—the poor man's home or the rich man's paradise; the coming forefront of all enterprises. Why not leave those poor hillsides or bleak, cold regions of less-favored climate and come South,

where the peach bloometh in the glory of its perfection; the grapevine twineth with luscious fruit, and vegetables are grown the year round.

We are in easy and rapid touch with all the markets. With half the fertilizer and labor, the harvest here will be twice as much as in less favored climes. Try it. We welcome you; welcome men of energy, rich or poor. We open wide our doors to business-making men, East, West, North or South.

---

### **SOME CROP REPORTS AND REFERENCES TO BUSINESS MEN, AND THOSE REPRESENTING LANDS.**

I. F. Coleman—thirty-five acres cotton, twenty-one bales; twenty-five acres corn, five hundred bushels; twenty-five tons of hay; fifteen hundred pounds of pork. D. S. Smith—thirty acres, thirty bales; fifteen thousand pounds of pork. R. D. King—eighteen acres, thirteen bales; two thousand pounds of pork. W. M. Smith—six one one-half acres, 2,614 pounds of lint cotton. D. A. Fain—thirty acres, eighteen bales; thirty acres of corn, 450 bushels; six thousand pounds of pork. Jones & Bacon—270 acres, 140 bales; 220 acres, 4,500 bushels of corn; 260 bales of hay, 2,200 pounds of seed cotton from one acre.

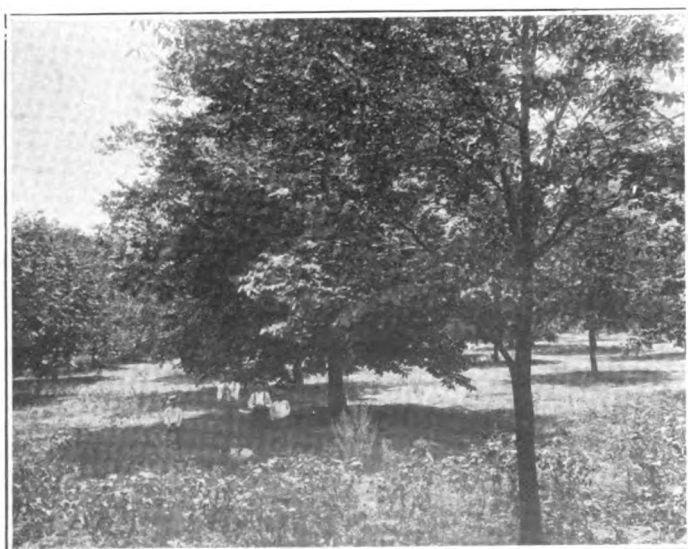
Commodious hotel, private boarding houses; many stores and supply houses, bank, shops, flourishing school, Baptist church, Methodist parsonage and house of worship, Anti-Missionary church, E. B. Patrick, dealer in dry goods, notions and staple groceries; W. H. West, family groceries; Harmon Jones, general merchandise, family groceries, furniture; Cook House, good beds; no bugs; rooms well ventilated. Fare the best in the market, \$1.00 per day; C. B. & D. B. Harrell, practicing physicians and surgeons; C. A. Edwards, physician and surgeon; W. T. Fussell, livery; W. P. McGraw, barber; W. W. Williams, hardware; Atkinson & Davis, hardware, blacksmith and wood shop; R. M. Moore, sawmill, manufacturers bridge, car and building material; lands, D. S. Smith; W. M. Smith, cashier Bank of Doerun; W. J. Culbreth, E. Wingate, Bacon and Jones.

R. H. Freeman has 2,500 acres two and one-half miles from DeWitt, Ga.; 1,700 acres under eight-strand wire fence. Other lands at Rayford and Carlisle. Mr. Freeman deals in improved real estate and furniture. Address W. M. Smith, T. L. Tyson, W. C. Walters, J. G. Myers, J. W. Cook, R. L. Fall.





**Conductor Captain Edwards, Georgia Northern Railroad, Moultrie, Ga.**



**Captain Edward's Pecan Grove, Quitman, Ga.**

**MOULTRIE.**

Moultrie is the county-site of Colquitt County, at junction of the Atlantic and Birmingham and Georgia Northern Railroads.

It is one of the best towns in South Georgia, and grows rapidly along all lines of industry. There are cotton mills, machine shops, ice factory, foundry, laundry, electric lights and water works, large and strong wholesale houses, barrel factory, timber cart works, and various industries in the city, with quite a good many sawmills near by. These contribute largely in a financial way to the town.

The court house is built in the hollow of a square, as in many other South Georgia towns, and the four streets on as many sides are solid blocks of brick buildings.

**NORMAN, NEWTON & CO.,**

Dealers in

**Buggies, Wagons, Hay, Mowers, Rakes and Commercial Fertilizers.**

Public Munger-System Cotton Gin, Long and Short Staple.  
Moultrie Iron Works. Machinists and Founders.

Repairs on Locomotives, Sawmills, Engines, Boilers and  
Turpentine Stills promptly done.

Full Line of Mill Supplies. Iron and Brass Castings.

J. F. Spivey and L. N. Moore, 1904, cultivated one acre in strawberries, and sold 2,244 quarts for \$280.50. Expenses, \$69.87, leaving a net profit of \$210.53. Also one-fourth acre in Irish potatoes, realizing 36 bushels, which sold at \$1.00 per bushel; \$36.00. Expenses on these, \$16.00; net profit, \$20.00. They weighed five potatoes, which weighed 5 3-4 pounds.

**Lands of W. W. Ashburn.**

This gentleman has over 20,000 acres of land in Colquitt county, Georgia, of various grades, and located in different sections of the county. In the upper or northwestern portion he has about one thousand acres, part of which is well adapted to general farming, and part more suitable for pasturage. The Ochlocknee River runs through one tract, furnishing a never-failing supply of water, and the river is the boundary, on the west, of another tract. Both these are in easy reach of the Georgia Northern Railroad, between Moultrie and Albany. Another tract, of 490 acres, lies a little further from the railroad, but is extra fine land, especially



for long staple (Sea-Island) cotton, a very valuable crop, and one largely cultivated in this county. This tract is also watered with branches, but these are unreliable in summer, as they dry up in any extended dry spell.

In the southern portion of the county he has several thousand acres, in large and small bodies, crossed by both the Georgia Northern and the Atlantic and Birmingham Railroads, and watered by large creeks and the Ochlocknee River. The lands along the Georgia Northern Railroad are better adapted to corn, oats and short staple cotton than to the Sea-Island cotton, but good crops of the latter are produced on these lands also. Especially along the Okapilco Creek the pasturage is fine, and cattle and hogs do excellently, with little feed, even in winter.

On the Ochlocknee River, south and southwest of Moultrie, lies a large body of land, suitable for all varieties of farming, that further from the river being the better long staple cotton land, but all of it productive, yielding good crops of corn, oats and both varieties of cotton. Sugarcane thrives in all this section, and is fast becoming a money-making crop, requiring more fertilization, but the yield pays for the extra investment.

West of the Ochlocknee River there is a solid body of about four thousand acres which would make an ideal cattle or sheep ranch, the latter especially doing well on all these lands. This body is watered by creeks that do not entirely dry up even in driest seasons, so that stock may be supplied with water at all times. In the more southwesterly portion of the county he has a fine body of land admirably adapted to the cultivation of Sea-Island cotton. This land is of the "pebbly" variety much sought after by persons familiar with the growing of Sea-Island cotton.

While the lands of the county generally are free producing, and afford profits to those cultivating them, their chief claim to preference lies in their ready and profitable response to fertilization. Nowhere will fertilizing with either home-made or commercial manures pay better than here. Land that might not produce over 15 bushels of corn per acre with no fertilizer can be made to double its yield with the addition of \$2.50 worth of fertilizer per acre. The same may be said of cotton and other crops. Another advantage possessed by this soil is its retention of moisture. The oldest farmers in the county will say that never in its history has there been

anything like a total failure of crops in this county, because of dry weather. The soil holds moisture so well that a long dry season does not affect crops to anything like the extent noticed in other sections, while excessive rains soon drain down to the clay subsoil, leaving the surface in condition for continued growth of crops.

No better fruit lands can be found anywhere than here. Peaches, plums, grapes, figs and almost all fruits attain perfection, both in size and flavor. It is the ideal vegetable land, as strawberries, melons, cantaloupes, potatoes and all other vegetables thrive abundantly.

Mr. Ashburn also has for sale a number of desirable residence lots, all sizes, in the growing city of Moultrie, on well-opened streets, and with frontage in any direction wanted. Moultrie has a record for being a healthy city, and its social and educational advantages are of the best.

Mr. Ashburn also offers land for sale in Dodge County, Georgia, in less than one and a half miles of Eastman. Four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with four hundred more adjoining, in woodland, furnishing plenty of wood and timber for plantation purposes, or this additional lands can be added to the farm. Good dwelling—two white peoples' dwellings—and plenty of tenant-houses. Place well watered, healthy, and on good roads to Eastman. Fine corn and cotton land.

He also offers for sale a three-story, frame hotel of 35 rooms, right in the heart of Eastman, only two minutes walk from depot, and five acres of land nicely laid out goes with this property. Then he has, in addition, several desirable building lots in Eastman.

Prices and terms made known on application. Address Z. H. Clark, Moultrie, Ga.

#### **Lands of John Morrison.**

Mr. Morrison owns about 9,000 acres of land very much of the same grades as Mr. Ashburn's and lying in different sections of the county. It is well adapted to farming, stock-raising, truck-farming and fruit-growing. He offers this and many town lots in different select portions of the city of Moultrie for sale.

#### **Lands:**

J. E. Mills, W. H. Barber, Miles Monk, The White House Land Company, W. E. Nesmith, E. W. Anderson, at Moultrie,

Ga., and J. P. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; James Murphy, Sr., Autreyville, Ga.; Joseph Meeks, Monk, Ga.; Mrs. Nancy Vickers, Warrior, Ga.

---

Young L. Watson, Attorney at Law, Moultrie, Ga.  
Practices in all courts, State, and Federal.  
Special attention given to Abstract and Real Estate.

---

Edwin L. Bryan, Attorney at Law, Quincy, Fla.  
Abstracting Land Titles and Real Estate—specialties.  
Practices in all courts, State and Federal.  
Reference—Any banking business house in Quincy.

---

J. D. McKenzie, Lawyer, Moultrie, Ga.  
Wiggs Building, Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

---

The First Baptist Church of Moultrie was constituted May 30, 1880. The presbytery was composed of Revs. T. A. White, of Summerhill; A. C. Stevenson, Big Creek; S. E. Blicht, Mt. Zion, and Moses Ward, Evergreen. Nine persons went into the organization.

The church worshipped for some time in a small building near where the postoffice now stands, but in 1894 moved into the new building erected on South Broad Street, near Georgia Northern R. R.. The building was a wooden structure, quite large for the congregation at that time. The church has experienced a rapid growth ever since its organization, and has sent out members who have organized four other churches, namely: Mt. Olive, Oak Dale, Rock Hill and Calvary Chapel, in West Moultrie. Besides these independent churches, three arms of mission stations are kept up; each one of these stations having a flourishing Sunday school. The church grew to such proportions that a new and larger building became necessary, so in 1903 a building committee was appointed to begin the erection of a commodious house of worship. Work on the building was started in March, the first brick being laid by Mr. W. A. Spivey, the oldest member, with interesting ceremonies. The cost of the structure was about \$15,000.00, and it is an ornament to the city. It is complete and is of ample proportions, having auditorium, Sunday-school and lecture-rooms, seven class-rooms, dressing-rooms, pastor's study, primary department, class-room and kitchen.

The exterior is red pressed brick, trimmed in buff brick with stone water table and facings.

The church is very active in missionary operations, having two missionaries in China—Rev. Chas. G. McDaniel, Soochow, and Rev. J. C. Owen, Ping Tu. Besides being a liberal contributor to all denominational and benevolent objects. The present membership of the church is 566, and the total enrollment in the several Sunday-schools, fostered by the church, is 520. The following pastors have served the church since its organization: Revs. E. H. Bryan, S. E. Blich, A. C. Stevenson, T. A. White, F. W. Tyler, J. M. Wallis, and the present pastor, A. M. Bennett.

The Baptist Young People's Union of Georgia held its annual session with this church May, 1905, and was the first service ever held in the new building.

---

### **MOULTRIE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

There is probably no institution in Moultrie of which her people are and should be more proud than that of her public schools. Established by an act of the Georgia Legislature, approved December 11, 1896, Moultrie Public Schools have experienced a phenomenal growth. In seven years the enrollment has increased from eighty to four hundred and forty in the white school, while the faculty has been enlarged from two to nine. The colored school has taken its place with an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-nine, making a total enrollment of six hundred and nine for the year 1903-04. The white school consists of four departments, namely, the Primary, the Grammar School, the High School and Music departments. Regular high grade work is done in all these departments, and a graduation therefrom enables its graduates to enter colleges fully prepared for the work.

The school was quartered in a new wooden building of four large rooms and an auditorium in 1897. Since that time an annex of two rooms has been built and two other rooms have been improvised in the auditorium to accommodate the large and increasing attendance.

The city of Moultrie has issued bonds for \$25,000 with which to erect and equip a beautiful brick building with ten rooms and an auditorium, and to build a structure for the colored school.

Much interest and pride are being felt in Moultrie Public

Schools and they will soon rank among the best school systems of Georgia.

Moultrie with her favorable central location, with her adjacent farm lands, her railroad facilities, electric lights, artesian waterworks, modern hotels and factories is destined to become a large commercial, and industrial and educational center.

---

### MOULTRIE ACADEMY.

This school building was designed by Mr. Charles Edward Choate, architect, Augusta, Ga. It has three entrances, one from the front, being the main entrance, and one each from the ends of the building. Each entrance passes into an ample vestibule with storm doors, from which access is had to all rooms on the first floor and to the two staircases leading to the lobbies on the second floor. The interior is laid out symmetrically, so that to the right and the left of the main entrances the same arrangement is found. On the first floor are four class rooms, two recitation rooms, recreation room for the teachers and the principal's private and public office, with a cloak room to each room for class work. The stairs, placed in the extreme ends of the corridors, lead directly to the basement floor, where is found a large drill room, two class rooms, toilets for boys on one side and girls on the other, and repair shop and ample floor room for the boilers and fuel. The second floor has an assembly hall with a capacity of 450 to 500 seats. This hall is situated so that access to it is immediate through the large foldings doors on either side and it is well lighted, has a beamed ceiling of about eighteen feet height and is provided with a stage of sufficient capacity for school entertainments. On this floor there are four large class rooms with a cloak room for each. One of the chief attractions of this school building will be its perfect heating, ventilating and lighting, there being probably no defect at any point in the arrangement of these important features in a school building.

---

Mountain Inn, Ga.

Dear Friend:—I read your letter to mammy an she sade she bleved you wer crazy. She sade yu must of got sum fish bones in yur throte them wurdz wer so big.

I told her you had bin drinkin minerl water and smokin Flurdy Segars and talkin to Hotel singers and the mixture

had histed yur sites. I let Cousin Jon see it an he sed it was jes lik yu to git all the big things in sight and he lafed for you no I way 230. But I told him yu liked other large things but yu preferd a small geirl like the one who sung at that hotel. Oh! I wush I could sing and play on the Pie Anner. All the mens like a geirl what can play on a Pie Anner and sing. I went to the frolic tother night tho I did not feel like it, I fel so lonsum thout you. But i danced six sets with six boys an i wus that tired I hardly got home. I had no one to go with me I had to go with Mr. Zeke. Bud, he went with Seamanthy and they carried Mr. Marooney's fiddle. Say, Mr. Marooney sade yu herd a So Low song What buk is it in an what is it anyway We danced So Lows but i did not no you could sing a So Low, and what dus they mean when they say in the papers yu sant me the ladies play at Bridge?

Please notis the stiles of dress so yo can tell me. I hav a new dress and mammy says I mus make it gin yu comes kase i want to lok my best fur I no yu ar levin your hart behind yu with them hotel singers.

Pa ses he was sorry fur Sally Shepperd tother day. She sant 4 duzen aigs, 6 chickens an 10 pounds uv hunny com beeswax to town by her husband and axt him to bring her 12 yards of striped calico, 10 yards uv speckled muslin an 8 yards of gingham, and he brought 2 papers uv pins, 2 spules of thred and a poun of candy and spent the balance fur moonshine. I think a mans wife orto have what she wants when she saves up the beeswax an aigs to by it dont you, Mr. Zeke says he dus.

I send yu some more flowrs an they ar plain talk fur me, but I let um tel yu jest how I think you feel at me. Here is the Lettis "cold harted" I fele as yu ar to me; and crepin willow "love forsaken," sense you have sene yur sweet singers; but plumbtree I send makes a request; It means "perform yur promises." My feelins ar exprest in thes flowers, Blue Periwinkle means "early atachments," and I never shall forget how yu loked when we met over there on that day. But I fele I orto send a Yaller Tulip for it means "Hopeless Love," and thats mine. And the mirtle shore tels the truth "love in absence" thats me to you.

We wus over to Seamanthys tother night but them yunguns kept so much fus we could not njoy ourselves an that pesterin Jon jes hung roun to here all what wus sed. Ef I had sich a yungun I would bete the stiffinin outen him,

wouldent you? Mr. Zeke ses he would. I think his dady orto make him behave hissef dont you? Mr. Zeke ses he dus. Mr. Zeke toted my shawl to Sunday School tother day and we stopt at Mr. Marooneys hickery nut crackin comin bac and we did not git home til after supper and Mr. Zeke stade to our hous all night.

We want you to come home and tell us bout yur trip, sposen yu lucerdate your ides of a husbands duty to his wife when yu rite your nex leter, I no it will be interestin. Hopin yu may riv in time to go on our first chesnut huntin an that yu ma kepe well, I am, yore amable, Huldy.

---

### MYSTIC

is at the crossing of two branches of the A. & B. railroad, One terminal is five miles west of Irwinville, the other end is, by Ocilla to Bushnell, twenty-three miles.

Mystic has a Baptist church, Methodist house of worship and church, graded school, a water mill, steam ginnery, and is surrounded by as good pine lands as there are in Georgia. Besides other stores doing good business is the Mystic Mercantile & Building Company, capitalized at \$5,000.

Z. T. and I. J. Bussell offer choice town lots at reasonable prices to white citizens. They will donate a lot to any reliable person who will buy and build immediately upon five or ten acres in the suburbs of the town.

Z. T. Bussell gathered 4,000 pounds of seed cotton from one acre. Average yield per plow, 10 bales, 150 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes. This is a most beautiful section of country.

### IRWINVILLE, GA.

Irwinville is a small but growing village surrounded by fertile lands.

This place was made famous because it was only about two miles from here that Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was captured.

### FITZGERALD.

Fitzgerald is the most unique city in Georgia. It has more different kinds of businesses and employments than any other



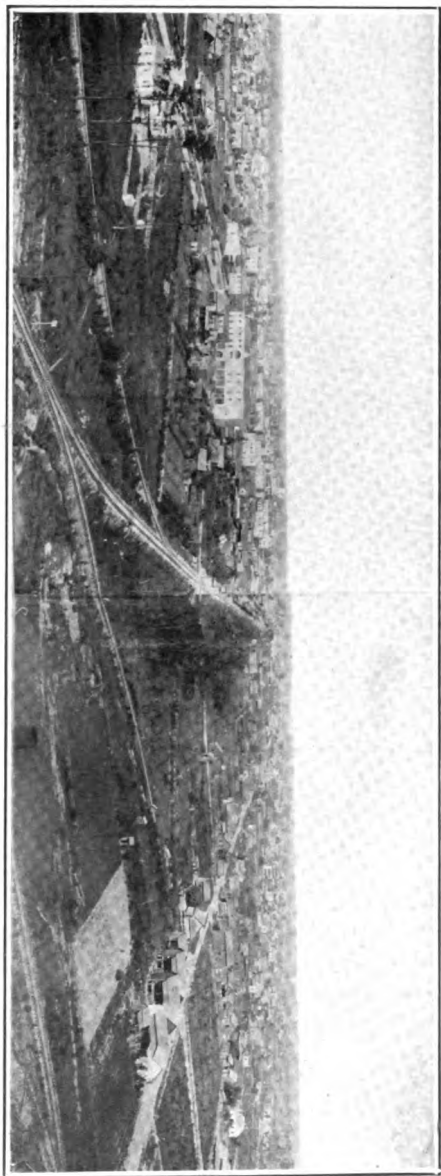




**Fitzgerald Shack Town.**



**Lee Grant Hotel, Fitzgerald, Ga.**



**Bird's-Eye View Fitzgerald, Ga.**



place of its size in the South. It is full of push and enthusiasm. It is a town in which woman takes front place in much that is done.

It has, besides hotels, liveries, banks, lumber yards, professional men, lodges, warehouses, insurance agencies, various kinds of mercantile establishments, private sanitarium, ice factory, greenhouses, military company, cotton factory, cottonseed oil mill, fair grounds, wagon and buggy works, stone-works, brass band, tanners, plumbers, real estate dealers, iron works, steam laundry, broom factory, hide and tallow dealers, planing mills, sash, door and blind factory, bakeries, bicycle shops and four railroads.

Fruit and vegetables of all kinds that can be grown in Georgia are grown and marketed here.

### REBECCA

is a most beautiful location for a town. Besides donating considerable land to the village, Rev. Lawson Smith, a Baptist minister and a one-legged Confederate soldier, did much to make Rebecca what it is.

Mr. Smith related some interesting things which occurred during his earliest days in this section. The first time he ever attended church he was eighteen years of age and he went with his girl. In those days nearly everybody walked to church and sometimes it was several miles to the nearest place of worship. It was customary for the young ladies to save their shoes by taking them off on the return trip, tying the strings together and swinging them across the arm, unless, perchance, the gallant should "tote" them for them, which was not an unpleasant duty.

Mr. Smith was wounded, taken a prisoner and lost his leg near Sharpsburg. He was carried a prisoner to that city where he found himself at the surrender thirteen hundred miles from home and only one foot to walk on. After many weeks of hunger and fatigue and hard privations he came, to the surprise of his faithful, watching loved ones. What education he had he acquired after the war as a student in a country school and by close application at home.

---

### OCILLA, GA.

Ocilla is the county seat of Irwin county, lately moved from Irwinnville, formerly county seat.

In 1872 Mr. M. Henderson gave \$62 for the lot of land, 490 acres, where Ocilla stands. First business was established here in 1892. J. H. J. & M. Henderson opened naval stores. J. H. J. Henderson and D. H. Paulk opened merchandise on corner of what is now Fourth and Chestnut streets in 1895. Masonic lodge built 1895. Dr. J. C. Luke and D. R. Henderson opened business in lower story. S. A. L. Railway reached here in June. Ocilla has other railroads: the F. O. & B. and the Ocilla Southern. Ocilla postoffice was established one and three-quarter miles away in 1879, and named for a pond near which an Indian named Ocilla is said to be buried. Ira Hatfield, of Wilkinson county, and C. A. Ward, of Douglas, operated first sawmill in 1892. First school taught was in 1898 by Henry McMillan.

Ocilla has 3,000 inhabitants, excellent schools and church buildings, large and strong business of various characters. Its business is quite satisfactory and there is idle capital for the encouragement of paying enterprises. The lands are regarded the equal of any in the State, as results show: In 1902, J. A. J. Henderson, 342 bales of cotton on 385 acres of land; 1903, gathered 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes from fifteen acres, which netted him 55 cents a bushel in Atlanta. All crop yields are equal to the best reports made.

---

J. W. Paulk, Pres. : : : : R. H. Johnson, Cashier.  
J. E. Howell, Vice-Pres.

### **THE PEOPLES BANK.**

(Incorporated under laws of Georgia.)

**Ocilla, Georgia.**

Capital Stock : : : : : \$25,000.00

Deposits : : : : : 37,000.00

Began business November 9, 1903.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. We solicit your patronage.

---

### **OCILLA OIL AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.**

Manufacturers.

**Several Grades of Commercial Fertilizers.**

Operates ginneries—Murray system—capacity forty bales a day, and a complete sea island staple ginnery, capacity twenty-five bales a day.

## BANK OF OCILLA

**Your business solicited.**

live to the glory of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light;

And may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every work, to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

List of members in the constitution of the church:

Brethren—T. A. Wilson, C. H. Martin, C. I. Cummings, G. E. Dorn, W. R. Vaughn, W. J. Royal\*, W. D. Burke, B. J. Reed, S. M. Bolton, Joe D. Garrick.

Sisters—V. L. Arnold, Emily Mote, W. W. Wilson, L. R. Grubbs, L. W. Cummings, M. L. Murphy, L. P. Kempton, G. E. Dorn, A. L. Robbins\*, J. W. Hurst, E. T. Shaw, Eliza Vaughn, B. D. Henderson, Miss A. L. Wilson, Miss Jennie Morris.

---

### AUTREYVILLE

is eight and a half miles south of Moultrie; has telephone, postoffice, school, Baptist church. The place was opened in 1892 by Mr. D. F. Autrey for a naval stores farm. The Atlantic Coast Line, twenty miles away, was the nearest shipping point. The town is on the Georgia Northern, and the A. B. & A. Railroad passes within two miles on the west. Each road gives two passenger and two freight trains daily.

Mr. Autrey operates naval stores, sawmill and a model farm and raises fine hogs. The lands yield abundantly to light fertilizing and attention. Health conditions are excellent and this is a splendid opening for farmers. The water and wood supply is abundant, and factories of various kinds would bring handsome returns to investors. Correspond with Mr. D. A. Autrey and secure choice location.

---

### PAVO, GA.

Named originally McDonald for Senator McDonald, changed 1895 to Pavo—Latin for Peacock.

One thousand inhabitants, beautiful town of cultured and refined people; health good. Residences far above average for this section; Methodist house of worship and parsonage, Anti-missionary Baptist and Baptist churches, High School, three teachers, bank.

Ira J. Sims, for sale 335 acres in fine state of cultivation. Also sells cattle.

W. L. Adams—888 bushels corn on 35 acres; 20 barrels of syrup per acre, one bale cotton per acre. Model farmer.

Dr. J. Frank Harris, physician, farmer and president of bank of Pavo, raising cattle offers for rent or sale 1,100 acres of land.

H. Roberts—1,000 acres for rent. Town lots for sale. Pavo lands are oak and hickory, clay subsoil. We are requested to say that none but the best class of people are wanted.

D. D. Peacock, dealer in general merchandise of all kinds except tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, pistols, cartridges, etc. Town lots for sale and houses for rent.

Lands for Waycross and that section. These are large owners: J. S. Bailey & Co., H. L. Grey, James Griffin, Simon W. Hitch, Mrs. C. W. Hilliard, J. A. Jones, Lott & Hitch, Lott & Williams, J. L. Morgan, C. M. & F. M. Sweat, W. W. Sharpe, W. W. Beach, J. M. Cox & Co., First National Bank, L. Johnson, O. H. Lowther, Joseph Lott, B. F. Moore, Mrs. Georgia Lott, W. D. Oquinn, Mrs. J. H. Redding, J. D. Smith, A. Sessions, J. S. Sharpe, J. L. Sweat, Seals Drug Co., Satilla Manufacturing Co., The Price McCalley Co., B. H. Thomas, The Jones Ports Manufacturing Co., The Youmans Mercantile Co., Mrs. Mattie L. Thigpen, W. M. Turner, The Murphy-Whitman Co., Mrs. S. F. Williams, J. S. Williams, Watt Harley Hardware Co., A. Leon Wilson, A. L. Walker, George R. Youmans, all at Waycross, Ga.; also, G. R. & T. Bunn, Fairfax, Ga.; Chandler, Dodson & Hadden, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. Herbert & Sons, Brunswick, Ga.; W. F. Munroe, Valdosta; R. J. Nelson, 3755 College Grove, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Stiger, Glenmore, Ga.; W. M. Denton, J. M. Smith, J. T. Smith, Bickey, Ga.

---

### **WHY SHOULD NOT GEORGIA HAVE PROTECTION FROM OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE TOUCHING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?**

By J. C. Solomon.

The people of Georgia have declared for State-wide prohibition in thunder tones through both houses of the General Assembly. The great majority of the people of the State are emphatically committed to this law, and many of our best negroes are well pleased with prohibition. Now that Georgia has pass-



ed this law they should have a right to defend it—to protect themselves. Who interferes with our laws on murder, robbery, arson, adultery, etc? They are on our Statute books and are safe-guarded. Then why should the people of other States meddle with our prohibition law? It is nothing but equity and common justice that we be let alone. We are competent to attend to our own affairs.

For many long years we have struggled with the liquor traffic. We are weary with waiting, with much weeping, with broken hearts—almost through streams of blood we have come to this glorious stage. We have banished the demon from our borders. Well-nigh with our life blood we have endeavored to give the people of this grand old State—the drunkards, their neglected families, helpless women, and the innocent children protection from this ruthless monster, but alas! our rights are invaded—our homes, and even our lives are continually menaced.

We drove by the law the liquor men from our midst. We declared the traffic an outlaw. We put these home-breakers and these soul-spoilers under the ban. We said, go from among us and give our sweet children and poor tempted men a chance. They have never had a chance with bar-rooms in our State to tempt and degrade them.

Well, they went away—not far, but their damnable stuff floats in like a flood-tide—comes in like a black stream from hell—comes by the thousands, comes to blight and to curse. Have these men no hearts to pity? Are their consciences all seared over as with a hot iron? Can they not see blanched cheeks and streaming eyes? Can they not feel the sorrow of the desolate home? Can they not hear the wails of their victims as they shove them into torment?

How long will this perfidy, this unspeakable shame be practiced against an innocent and helpless people? Surely Congress will not always be blind to our wretchedness, nor deaf to the cries of millions of people.

Let the Anti-Saloon Shipping Bill be passed. Let statesmen make haste to give us relief. It is a sin and a shame that this black curse should remain in our land.

This government with all of its boast and glory is chargeable to almighty God for the existence of this “mother of all abominations—” and every man who supports and defends this vilest of institutions, is responsible directly or indirectly for

insanity, pauperism, murder, prostitution and hell that comes out of it.

We appeal to the Congress of the United States for help. Every bright eyed mother's boy is entitled to a hearing—every sweet innocent girl in the land demands consideration. The man who is struggling to keep his feet is crying for help. The poor benighted gutter snipe says in his dumb eloquence, "lift me up." The drunkard's child, with just a crust of bread, is looking toward Washington—the poor broken, disconsolate mother is lifting up her hands to the national law makers. Surely our struggle for freedom—freedom from the rum curse will not go on forever.

That great army of drunkards in hell, lost out on licensed liquor, surely will mock this proud government of ours for its crime. Millions of broken hearted women who went to their graves in despair must cry out against the iniquitous license system. O, the paupers and mad men and the murderers and the murdered and the fallen girls, who have gone down the vile pathway of the licensed saloon. How they must jeer and lash and curse the government which sold them into ruin.

Yet we boast of our civilization and sing the praises of our Christian nation—a nation reeling with a drunkard's cup—his hands dripping with the blood of murdered millions.

If this be honor and patriotism and Christian civilization to sell the public virtue for sordid gold and damn countless thousands—then God save the mark.

But gentlemen of the United States Congress, this infernal license system has got to stop; this blood money wrung out of despairing motherhood and outraged childhood, can not always pollute our public treasury. The public conscience is being mightily aroused, and peals as loud as the thunders of Sinai will soon wake this nation to its freedom.

In the meantime pass the Anti-Shipping Bill—stop the jug traffic—save the dry States in the Union from the liquor curse. Maine, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have all spoken, and they have a right to be heard. They have rights, State rights to govern themselves, rights to protect their women and children from the liquor spoilers, rights to save their young men from vagabondage, the penitentiary and the gallows.

Let Congress stay the hand of the meddler—let it hold back this red stream of damnation. The States just ask to be let alone. They simply want a chance at self-government. Help

them this far, and they will raise statesmen and heroes, who will glorify this nation of ours. Let the relief come speedily. Millions are paying for it. Let this Congress pass the bill and then go down in history honored and loved by all right thinking people.

---

Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. W. B., Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir: I am just now replying to yours of December, 1906, because I learned of your absence from home; and, I have been away, too.

I have thought much on your kind invitation to visit Muscatine, but my time is taken by the many opportunities to see the woman-side-of-life here.

Did you read the announcement concerning the Show Taxicabs in New York? They are mostly made of plate glass, that women may be able to show their gowns, jewelry and head paraphernalia, while riding in these vehicles. The inside of these carriages are lighted with electricity and supplied with mirrors and reflectors in order that the occupant may be on exhibition day or night, while riding. They are electrically heated, that wraps may be left off in winter and complete exhibitions be made. There you see what you are getting. I may go up to look at some of these fine feathered birds later.

What kind I want, I can't say. From some proverbs I learn: "Man is tow; woman is fire; and the devil blows the bellows." Deliver me. Another: "A woman laughs when she can and cries when she wills. What the devil can't do, woman accomplishes." Deliver me from a crying woman.

Some one wrote: "Man, Poor Man. Before a man's married, he's a dude; after marriage he's subdued. Before marriage he has no buttons on his shirt; after marriage he has no shirt. Before marriage he swears he would not marry the best woman in the world; after marriage he finds he hasn't."

Now, I'm not wanting to buy any lockets, for she must have a lock of my hair for the locket and I give no reason to take my hair, as I see many others have, even those whose wives have no lockets—nor their husbands hair.

A Hindu legend says the court decided that man could live neither with nor without her. I have tried it without her and am sure of earthly bliss only with woman. So I hope to take her—if I can, for I find her footprints near the birth place of

every good cause. Bad conditions, conjugal, are largely man's faults, some low visioned imbecile.

We saw this great truth among others in the Library of Congress at Washington: "It is the mind that makes the man and our victor is our own immortal soul." Pure minds filled with pure thoughts will beget to themselves all pure-hearted women, than which there is nothing better nor more blessed on earth.

Again, from the library walls we copied: "There is but one temple in the universe, and that is the body of man." How true! And if that temple be kept pure, noble-hearted women will worship there.

It is true that in the house in Washington where Lincoln died, and where so many Lincoln relics are kept, we saw a desk broken, it is said there, by Lincoln's wife, who threw it into the street because he turned over a bottle of ink in it. But Lincoln did some things that tried women, although he is lionized so much more than all other men in the North, and is worshipped there by many more than is the Christ who died for them.

In the Lincoln Room, in the capitol in Springfield, Ill., you know, we counted 127 likenesses of this man. But had Illinois, and Springfield in particular, kept his doctrine of Negro love, Springfield would never have been credited with the shameful lynchings and burning of Negroes, and their property as we saw had been done when our party stopped off there.

But, hoping not to weary your patience with references to things on the walls of that library, said to be the most beautiful building in the United States, there is one more that impressed us. You recall, "The Greek Slaves in Chains." As you stand and look and continue to look more intently at this great painting, you see further and still further into the picture until one seems almost to hear the uneasy breathings, to feel their aching souls as they coil and suffer and cringe, under this burden so heavy upon them. And this brings me to the scenes here in Atlanta during the session of the last Georgia Legislature, when women were here from all over the State, in person, to beg and plead with and pray the Legislature to make Georgia a dry State. They had a hearing and won.

They had talked and written and telephoned and telegraphed—praying always—for years to be heard; and now God who heard all the time, made the men to hear; for it was

too much; their sons, husbands and fathers listened to a pleading, suffering people and gave them prohibition in Georgia. Why should not every man have a good woman to care for him? Who is safe without her?

Sitting here in the Terminal, on the left of the passage way, coming from the city, one day after the Legislature adjourned, I noticed a restless young man. He was low, slender, well built, of good appearance, neatly dressed, but restless. When a train came in soon after I saw him, a young lady, well his match in size, came as if carried by the wind until, all alone, she saw him. He advanced slowly, and she halted abruptly but gracefully in his presence, looking him intently in the eyes. The conversation opened up with all of the Atlanta Spirit, Fast City. He had, perhaps, studied figures, drawings, paintings and sculpture, but he could only occasionally get in a word sideways now and then, shore ones lengthwise, for she kept all of the keys busy. She could reply to him and not break her line of defense. Her speech was impromptu, but her subject had been well studied; the fight was hers. When the last volley had been fired, just as the rolling echoes were tumbling over the hopeless doubts piled upon his melting heart, she, smiling at his palid cheeks, quivering lips and dampening eyes, took from her forefinger a beautiful ring, deliberately handed it to him, and left him alone, while he looked out into the beclouded distance where there was not even a reverberation of one word of hope. She had gone, and so had, perhaps, all of his chances to ever make her his own. But she was able to look out for herself. She was made, doubtless, of the right kind of material.

Man in general, the Hindus in particular, and all others, may have their proverbs, but I will take Solomon's: "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor with the Lord." Prov. 18:22.

Yours for a better life,

Sutton

---

### FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road traverses a territory most bountiful in lumber, among the richest in agricultural resources in the State. The soil is a deep sandy loam and especially adapted to trucking purposes. The climate is typically Floridian and delightful the year through. The present northern terminus is Live Oak,

where connection is made with the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line, running through the counties of Suwannee, LaFayette and Taylor to Perry and Hampton Springs.

The principal stations in their order are:

Nebo—Six miles from Live Oak. There is an abundance of cleared land which can be bought for a sum small compared to its value. The principal property owners are: S. C. Humphries, C. Hemming, J. T. Hart and D. W. Ross. Postoffice Live Oak.

Lanier—Sea Island cotton is the principal commodity shipped from this station. The principal property owners are: John Ross, Edward Lanier, W. A. Rye, W. L. Stokely, C. D. Mills and A. J. Boatwright. Postoffice Roszburg.

Wilmarth—This is the junction with the Branch to Lurayville and considerable shipments of cotton are made. The town has been plotted in lots and on account of the natural beauties and attractions of the locality will doubtless become one of the prettiest and most progressive towns in the State. It is on the famous Suwannee river, beautiful in name and scenery; in the heart of the cattle raising district and surrounded by fertile lands; its future can not be too highly pictured. Principal property owners: John Grant, J. A. Hart, A. V. Hart, T. Mims, T. Lanier, J. A. Daniels, Florida Railway Company and Tedder-Sutton Co.

Mayo—Already a thriving town, has its own water-works and electric lighting plant, and doing a large business in supplying the adjacent country. It is the county seat of LaFayette county, which is said to be richest agricultural county in the State. Principal property owners are: W. L. Dees, C. H. Knight, Wade Chauncey, C. H. Hartman, William Perry, W. T. Stewart, Joe Williams, Theo Williams. J. D. Renfroe, W. M. Land, A. F. Hart, H. W. Allen and J. J. Kelly.

Charlton—Principal land owners: J. P. Turner, Wade Chauncey, J. J. Moring, H. P. Padgett, R. R. Brock.

Fenholloway—The Fenholloway Springs water of well-known curative powers is at this station and also a good hotel for the accommodation of health or pleasure seekers.

Perry—This is one of the latter-day towns, whose citizens have just awakened to its possibilities. It is the most progressive town in the State; has wholesale houses and prosperous retail stores; two banks; two hotels and has its own water-works and electric lighting plants. It is undoubtedly the most

favorable town in the State, being located in a territory of virgin pine forests and rich lands.

### **Mayo, Florida.**

Fifteen years ago—unknown and unthought of—now a thriving town of nearly 1,000 population, a fine high school, good churches, several large mercantile establishments, two banks, a live weekly newspaper, two railroads in operation.

Here is located the Georgia-Florida Mill Company's large mills—said to be the largest electrically operated lumber mills in the United States, employing almost an army of men, and having a capacity of 150,000 feet of manufactured lumber per day.

The town is high and healthy, located in a fine farming section, and is near by two very fine sulphur springs, and twelve miles from the rich phosphate beds of Cooks Hammock.

It is the county seat of LaFayette county, which is said to be the richest and best agricultural county in the entire State, and is well suited for agriculture, trucking and stock raising.

---

(Card)

J. M. Gornto,      H. Lancaster,      R. Lancaster, W. E. Baker,  
Atty.                      Clerk Ct. Ct.                      D. C.                      Atty.

LaFayette County Abstract Company (Inc.)

Examination of Title, Abstracting and Conveyancing.

City Property, Fine Farms and Farm Lands, Timber and Phosphate for Sale, in fact Developing Country.

All matters pertaining to Real Estate promptly attended to.

Gornto & Baker,  
Attorneys and Counsellors.  
Mayo, Florida.

---

### **THE SUWANNEE AND SAN PEDRO RAILROAD.**

This road extends from Live Oak, county site of Suwannee county, Florida, to Hampton Springs, in Taylor county, Florida, a distance of 58 miles, and passes through great bodies of very fine and fertile farm lands, much of it covered with the virgin forests.

Live Oak is at the junction of the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Live Oak and Perry, and the Suwannee and San Pedro railroads. It has several thousand inhabitants, is making rapid progress along industrial lines, is back-

ed by mercantile interests, factories of different kinds and a thrifty people.

Mr. Gerron: "Rory, you might take notes for another letter, as we seem to have come upon matters quite interesting."

Mr. Rory: "I am recording some things for Maroonney and the other fellows, too."

As we go over to Hampton Springs it is noticeable that in many places the lands are far better than the average Florida lands. Here are many rich hammocks which grow prolific crops.

Mr. Gerron: "I am tempted to stop and settle on this river—so beautiful. There is no prettier scenery than this."

This is the famous Suwannee river, beautiful everywhere you see it. We now near Mayo, county seat of LaFayette county. From Mayo the S. S. & P. Ry. has a branch road to Stephenville and to Old Town in LaFayette county. Agriculturally, LaFayette is said to be the richest county in the State.

Mr. Sutton: "Will you give us the addresses of the cattle men in this cattle belt?"

Indeed, I shall gladly do it: Chauncey Bros., Mayo; S. H. Martin, Bradford; J. X. Fowls, Spring Warrior; Lee Hampton, Dublin; W. P. Johnson, Waylonzo; Ren Strickland, Waylonzo; Chairs Bros., Old Town; C. W. Carlton, Perry; Mrs. John Parker, Thelma; Jas. Smith, Live Oak; Jasper Hart, Live Oak; D. L. High, Loraville; R. C. Brannen, Live Oak; Wiley Byrd, Live Oak. Some of these men represent individually several thousand head.

Mr. Gerron: "Now give us the addresses of the land-owners."

Very well. H. F. Dexter, Live Oak; Thos. Dowling, Live Oak; R. L. Dowling, Live Oak; Jas. Smith, Live Oak; D. L. Byrd, Live Oak; W. D. Mercer, Ellaville; W. D. Brown, Welborn; G. B. Smithson, Welborn; Mrs. C. Y. Byrd, Live Oak; R. A. Ivery, Branford; T. H. H. Hunt, Branford; J. M. N. Peacock, Pine Mount; T. I. McIntosh, Luraville; J. M. Adams, Luraville; A. Lee Humphries, Live Oak; Lester Scarborough, Live Oak; Bardin & Huff, Live Oak; J. E. Davis, Groover; McNair & Wade Land Co., Gainesville; Southern Naval Stores Co., Jacksonville; Fedder Lumber Co., Fenholloway; John M. Irwin, Jacksonville; Mallory Bros., Perry; Blair & Hinley, Perry; John C. Calhoun, Clerk Superior Court, Perry, and W. T. Deese, Mayo. Besides these in Florida here are the addresses



of some out of the State who own large bodies of Florida lands: J. S. Betts, Ashburn, Ga.; Oglesby Co., Quitman, Ga.; Sessoms Land Co., Savannah, Ga.; John McLain, Douglas, Ga.

Here we pass Fenholloway Sulphur Spring. Mr. Wm. Wingate, proprietor of hotel and spring, is well prepared to entertain those needing the benefits so abundant for rheumatic and those suffering from liver and stomach troubles. The water is said to be quite the equal of that far-famed Hampton Springs water.

Perry is our next stop. This is an old town and its first railroad reached the town less than three years ago. It is now complete also the South Georgia and West Coast Railway.

Mr. S. H. Peacock, merchant, proprietor of the Peacock house, also president of one of the banks, came to Perry in 1854. The town had a small wooden courthouse, two log jury rooms at separate places and a log jail. Judge Long was circuit court judge. Courts would usually last about two days. The first school was taught by a Baptist minister named Bostwick. In 1872 the Baptists organized a church and erected a log building near the graveyard, where the school was taught, some distance from the town, "Captain." Rev. J. W. Faulkner built the first Baptist church in the town and was pastor for many years. The succeeding pastors were: Revs. F. M. Wells, — Crockett, — Hacker, a Northern man, W. F. Wagner and the present pastor, W. L. Savage.

Mr. Rory: "Mr. Gerron, I am going to write to her at Hampton Springs. I got a letter out of the postoffice just now that breaks the record."

Mr. Gerron: "May I see the opening?"

Mr. Rory: "When I go to reply to it."

Mr. Sutton: "While Mr. Peacock entertains you all I want to see the town."

---

### **COLLINS HARDWARE COMPANY, PERRY FLORIDA.**

**G. W. Collins.**

**J. P. James.**

We want U to B our customers. Of furniture and hardware we carry large stocks, leggings, churns, cartridges, shovels, guns, razors and locks; post-hole diggers, mower-blade sharpeners, pitchforks, racks and rat-traps, buggies, wagons, sash doors, blinds, cuspidors, bath tubs, rugs and mats; oil cans, buckets, brooms, paints, steel-yards, brads, nuts, sausage grinders and drills, hames, collars, loaded shells, mail boxes, valve-chains,

couplers, bells, hoes, and coffee mills; drills, scissors, augers, rules, gimlets, tapes, knives, brushes, any kind of a hoe, compasses, files, scales, levels, curry combs, key rings, saw sets and whips to make the mule go; saw handles, bolts seives, trowels, lemon squeezers, wheel-barrows, saddles and hames, chairs, sewing machines, tables easels, basins, flower-pots, pots, lounges, and picture frames, trowels, bits, nails, screws, sash, doors, blinds, ropes, knives, saws, fishing tackle, fruit jars, wagon wheels and hubs, sprinklers, carpets, matting, rubber stamps, sewing machines, pictures and window panes, cutlery, awls and chiffoniers at Collins and James. If anything you want is not mentioned here, remember we keep the etcetera.

---

We leave here early tomorrow, so we can see the place and its business men tonight. Tomorrow night we rest at Hampton Springs.

Mr. Sutton: "I was pleasantly entertained yesterday evening by a stranger who showed me the magnificent academy and 'Brooklyn,' as well as Old Perry. This town is fortunate in having some live young bloods, who are pressing business after the latter-day idea. The older citizens must awake, or such men as Colonel John H. McCall and the Malloy Brothers, for their copious, candid, capacious, capital in conversation, which carries conviction to the cardiac cavity of the citizen, the countryman and the civilian that their careers careen to catch the careful, chaste, cordial confidence of the most courteous crest, will cause a calamity by capturing their capacity to caress the characteristic claims which compeers consider theirs from commencement and concatenation."

Mr. Gerron: "Rory, what of the night with you?"

Mr. Rory: "I writes my thoughts to Maroonney or the other fellow, but I shows you my letters. Let's wait till we git to the springs."

"Gentlemen, I know you are charmed by these pretty pine forests and level green swards, but looking in front of us you will see the ideal home for all good people."

### **Hampton Springs.**

For a great many years before this hotel was built the curative powers of the water of this spring have been attracting people from Georgia as well as Florida. Many Georgians

would travel in their wagons and camp under tents a hundred miles or more from home that their maladies might be healed here.

In 1903 the Hampton heirs, owners of the property, began improving it. 30-room hotel with well-furnished, airy apartments was built. The water in great bounty flows from the spring on the edge of the hotel yard; the bathing is delightful winter as well as summer, and the atmosphere about the place is fragrant with the not objectionable scent of the spring. The fact is, the water and the air seem to induce sweet sleep. The mosquito is almost unknown. Although the spring is on the bank of Rocky creek and three-fourths of a mile from Fenholloway river it is said there were no mosquitoes at Hampton Springs in 1904, except one night when the wind blew up from the South.

The waters have been credited with wonderful cures of rheumatism, stomach troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion and kidney troubles of every nature.

By applying to the manager testimonials from a great many sufferers can be secured where permanent cures are said to have been effected without any other aid than the water. Among the names on the hotel registry you will notice: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whaley, Jesup, Ga.; Homer Brown, Valdosta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Lee, Waycross, Ga.; O. M. Hill, Dothan, Ala.; S. D. Winn, Richmond, Va.; G. W. Patrick, Williamsburg, Ky.; James Holmes, Moultrie, Ga.; Calvin W. Parker, Waycross, Ga.; Jas. K. Bibb, Waycross, Ga.; H. P. Brewer, Waycross, Ga.; H. J. Charles, New York, N. Y.; Miss Annie Flagg, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Annie Rawls, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. S. Betts, Ashburn, Ga.; John H. Powell, Ocilla, Ga.; S. B. Johnson, Montgomery, Ala., and hundreds of others.

Mr. Gerron: "The meandering stream, the hanging moss and the native growth of straight pines and swaggering oaks help to make this a charming place to the weary soul.

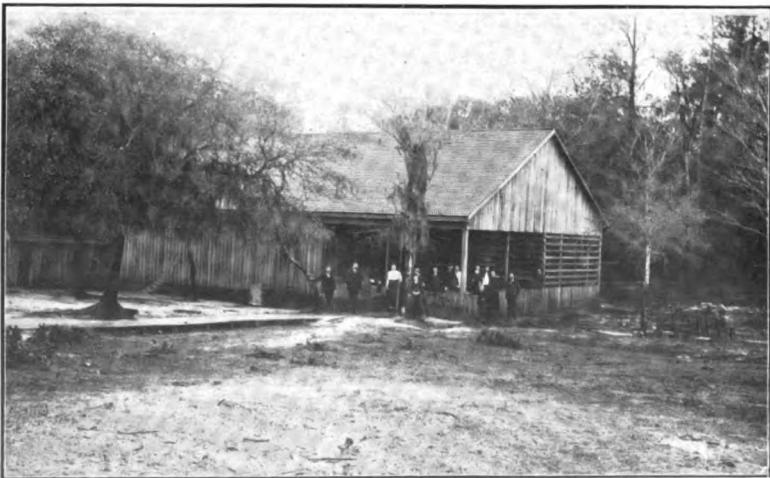
"I am told that the woods abound in quail and squirrels, while the wild turkey and the deer are near by in the swamps. The waters, like all Florida streams, are charitable with their bountiful supply of the 'stupid fellows.' With the rapid increase of visitors since the building of the hotel surely there is little guessing what the patronage will be now that the railroad has been completed to its door."

Mr. Rory: "When I get a night's rest and two baths I'm





**Hampton Springs Hotel.**



**Hampton Spring.**



**Sylvester Baptist Church and Pastorium.**



gwine to write back to my North Georgia gal just what I think of this nec' o' the woods."

Mr. Gerron: "The supper bell has rung. Let's go up and sample the game. They say it is always on the bill of fare."

Mr. Rory: "Let the boy play the pianner, if he will, I like to hear it, and if that yaller nigger with the white apron on will quit asking me how I want my eggs sarved I'll look after these fish. That's my objection to these yaller porters—they're always trying to sarve you. I don't carry any loose nickels, myself.

---

My Dere Hazel Eyes:—

Your leter gives my pore hart som eas but I am afeard your blossoms are jes foolin me, Kase I no you dont lov me with yore ful hart. I jest dreems and dreems bout you. I thought tother night I was fishin in cler water and catch a big Red Snapper like them we sede at Panacea, Floridy, and had my big Red Snapper in my boat and went off to get a short nap in the shade, when along comes a feller what had been pretendin to show me how to bate my hook for big fishes and when I had cotch a Red Snapper he jes crawld into my boat and carried it off Red Snapper an all. And I waked up a hollin for jes as he was gwine round the cove I seed him good and it was Zeke and the Red Snapper was my own Hazel Eyes gwine off with Zeke. And that day I got your lovin leter and it was Mr. Zeke, Mr. Zeke and nothing but Mr. Zeke an he a totin of your shawl, and a stayin all night at your house, and a goin an doin I dont know what all for you an its Mr. Zeke but my letters are full of the good old time stuff what gives my hart a turribel risin.

Now when we was up in Washington, D. C. we went to George Washington's Home and I seed the big toom what he built and buried all his close kin in. He and his wife are in their coffins in the front room of the vault behind a iron grate door that they keep locked, But when he buried his kinfolks in that other room while he was a live he locked the door and went down to the Potomac river, you no the river runs close to Washington's house, and throde the key into the river and then he welded a big piece of iron over the key hole. Fore I leve you again I'm guine to lock up our harts thro way the key and seal up the premises for I'm gwine to bring the parson when I come, What do you say?

Now, you axed me what a So Low and a quartet is. Well



it depends upon who sings um. Some times its talkin in the unknown tung for nobdy nose what is said, and the parson looks uneasy and the congregation restless, some times its a lot of noise with little music and when its over most of the people sigh and move about reslessly enjoying the ease, for even the preacehr doesn't know what the singers said un how they looked. But we heerd som at Louisville Kentucky sung by Mr. Chas. H. Gabriell and Mr. E. O. Excell and they jest lifted yore sole for you node what they sed and they sung like our preacher ses "with the Sperit and the understandin."

About the Bridge you axd me about I cant get to go to any of these Bridge parties but a feller tole me about um and then I rede about um in the paper and I heerd a young man tellin about one on a traine. So I went to the library to see if I could rede about um in the books. The man what keeps the buks gave me a side-lo-pedier and told me to rede it. Now it sed a lots about Bridges. It tells about the Ansheent and the Middle evil Bridges in Chiner, and Rome and other plases and about Arch Bridges, and Spension Bridges and Girder Bridges and Draw Bridges and Trestle Bridges and Pontoon Bridges and the Bridge of Sighs. It leads to a prison in Venice, and one from the Toombs prison in New York to the Court house. Then I red in another book a feller let me have bout a Ruff Bridge down near Damascus that some travelers went over on, but they had to rest on the way over thar.

So I think the Bridge these high society folks plays is the Rough Bridge of Sighs. For its strait out gamblin jes like poker and Cotton futures and horse races. Only its women doin it. But if the women can gamble in the parlor the husband thinks he can gamble down town so here goes. After awhile shure enuff she sighs but her husband and maybe her boys are done an gone gamblin for God ses "whatsoever a man" (and it means a woman too) "sows he shall reap."

I hope my Red Snapper fish story is not so for I want a country home away from late trains where my Huldy wont be pested by these bad young uns and you can slepe late an I can carry your shawl.

Lovely Yours,

Rory.

---

### SYLVESTER, GA.

Sylvester, the county seat of Worth county, began its growth from a box-car depot railway station, about the year 1896, to

its future proportions. The county has excellent court house and jail and is out of debt.

Among the strong powers in this upward tendency is the Sylvester Banking Company. It began business in 1897, with \$15,000 capital stock. It has grown to \$100,000 capital stock and the deposits have reached in one year \$450,000. Among other prominent builders of this new town was Mr. C. A. Alford, who came to this county from Wake county, North Carolina in 1875, and died September 19, 1908.

Mr. Alford represented the 10th senatorial district State Senate 1898, was original promoter of the Gulf Line Railroad from Hawkinsville to Bridgeboro, and was president at his death of this road, and the Sylvester Banking Co. He left to his estate about 30,000 acres of land. 5,000 acres are crossed by the Georgia Northern railroad near Nelms; 20,000 acres are near Gordi and Bridgeboro, the terminus of the Gulf Line; 4,000 acres are at Willingham and 1,000 acres are near Sumner, both stations on the A. C. L. railroad. Besides these and part of these tracts are town lots in Sumner, Bridgeboro and in Sylvester.

Bridgeboro grows steadily and has prospects of becoming a good business place. It is surrounded by excellent farm lands. About 3,000 acres of these lands will soon be put upon the market in 20, 40 and 60 acre lots to suit farmers in size and price. Those interested in the town or farm lands should address Mr. G. F. Alford, son of Mr. C. A. Alford, at Sylvester, Ga.

Some successful farmers are Mr. N. E. Massey, Mr. J. S. Hancock; Mr. J. R. Lyle, Mr. G. W. Chapman, Mr. W. M. Chestnut, Mr. T. B. Rabun, Mr. G. W. Price, Mr. Sidney L. Jones, Mr. E. G. Alford, Sylvester, Mr. J. T. York, and Mr. J. L. Lansford at Gordi.

### Worth County, Georgia.

|                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| J. S. Betts, Ashburn, Ga.           | W. D. Gillis, Sylvester, Ga.        |
| D. H. Davis, Ashburn, Ga.           | Jas. D. Bridges, Sumner, Ga.        |
| J. S. Shingler & Bro., Ashburn, Ga. | F. G. Alford, Sylvester, Ga.        |
| Columbia Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga.  | G. G. Ford, Sr., Sylvester, Ga.     |
| G. A. Horkan, Moultrie, Ga.         | Mrs. T. C. Jeffords, Sylvester, Ga. |
|                                     | T. F. Pinson, Sylvester, Ga.        |

J G McPhaul, Poulan, Ga.      Real Estate, Sylvester, Ga.,  
 Joe L. Sumner, Poulan, Ga.      Col. John Polhill.  
 W. A. Shingler & Co., Ashburn, Realty, farms and town lots,  
    Sylvester, Ga.

The quality of these lands may be judged by the reports of these farmers: J. L. Milner raises mules and hogs; and, besides, as much as 97 bushels of corn and 120 bushels of oats per acre. W. J. Reynolds realizes 1 bale of cotton, an average of 7 to 10 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of oats per acre. B. B. Jones, 35 to 70 bushels of corn per acre, on 31 acres in melons 19 cars of melons netted him \$70.00 per car; afterwards same season, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per acre for hay; on 7 acres 6 1-2 bales of cotton; 3-4 acre, 175 bushels sweet potatoes. Mr. Jones bought his land 15 years ago for \$2 per acre and now refuses \$45 an acre.

J. W. Aultman, from 300 acres, 160 bales; some acres as much as a bale; corn, 15 to 40 bushels. Henry Pope, 22 plows, 10 to 17 bales per plow, and an average of 40 bushels of corn per acre; 510 bushels of peanuts, 20 bushels rice, 1 car shipping melons to 13 1-4 acres; 500 gallons syrup per acre. He has 20 acres in bearing pecans, 1 1-2 bushels per acre, weighing 40 lbs, sells at 20 cents per pound. A. P. Majors, 16 plows, 186 bales. Farm consists of 500 acres in cultivation. He raised an average of 20 bales a year on 20 acres for 3 years. First year the fertilizer cost \$350; second year, \$300; third year, \$325. He sold from this farm in 1909 meat for \$2,800; syrup, \$1,500; sweet potatoes, \$400; hay, \$800; oats, \$1,000; cantaloupes, \$611.0. Sylvester Fruit Co., and The Indiana Fruit Co., Mr. C. H. Strangward, manager. He runs 22 plows, works wages at 80 cents a day, cultivates 700 acres, 250 acres cantaloupes, 25,000 crates, averages \$1.00 a crate net; 150 acres corn, average 20 bushels, 2500 acres cotton, average two-thirds of a bale; 50 acres oats, average 25 bushels and a half ton of hay per acre after oats, has realized 90 bushels of corn on 1 acre. Mr. Strangward plants velvet beans in all of his corn. The Bank is responsible for the statement that Mr. Strangward cleared \$16,000 in 1909. He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio; came South a few years ago, married a Worth county girl, learned to farm, and is growing independent.

Not the least factor in the town is the Baptist church. First Baptist church, Sylvester, was constituted in 1893. The char-

ter members were: Mrs. Z. W. Matthews, Mrs. J. M. Freeman, G. W. Roper and wife, T. R. Perry and wife, C. W. Hillhouse and wife and Mrs. J. H. Westberry (deceased).

The church has grown in strength until it is now one of the most important in South Georgia. Its present membership is about 275. Its pastors have been men of more than average ability. The following brethren have been her servants. Rev. G. Tom West, Rev. J. M. Champion, Rev. H. L. Crumbly, Rev. A. C. Wellons, Rev. P. A. Jesup, D. D., Rev. W. O. Dorsey, Rev. J. S. McLemore, Rev. R. B. Taylor, and the present pastor, Rev. J. A. Riser. The new house of worship was erected in the year of 1900, while Rev. P. A. Jesup was pastor. Hard by is a commodious pastorium.

### **MONTEZUMA, GEORGIA.**

Montezuma is one of the liveliest towns in Georgia. It has a population of two thousand people and is said to be the wealthiest town of its size in the South. It is in what is known as the peach belt of Georgia and has a fine country behind it. Everything that grows in the South may be raised within the confines of Macon county. The people are hustling and wide awake and have the get-together spirit. The county boasts of some of the finest roads in Georgia. They are being built by the convict labor.

Montezuma itself is a city of home industries and is quite a manufacturing center. The capital for all of its enterprises was subscribed locally. There has just been erected one of the best fertilizer plants in the whole country at a cost of eighty thousand dollars.

There is a knitting mill employing about one hundred hands with a pay roll of nearly eight hundred dollars per week. There are also an up-to-date oil mill, compress, and variety works. An ice plant will be in operation for the summer and a cotton mill is under consideration. The town has an excellent freight rate, being on two main lines of railroad, the Central of Georgia and the A. B. & A.

Farm lands may be bought within easy reach of town, as the people welcome the coming of new settlers. Within the last two years over fifty North Georgia families have moved into this immediate section and more are to follow. The school facilities are good and the town boasts of the best equipped library in the State for the number of people. There

are twenty-seven artesian wells in the town and the water-works system is supplied from them. There is an excellent sewerage system and the health of the town and county will compare favorably with any in the State of Georgia.

Hundreds of cars of melons are shipped from this point during the summer and the peach business turns into circulation thousands of dollars every season. The gathering and marketing of the fruit crops, melons, peaches, etc., together with the manufacturing enterprises and lumber industries gives employment to hundreds of transient laborers.

The business houses of Montezuma are the best. There are two of the strongest banks in Southwest Georgia who accord their patrons liberal courtesies, a wholesale grocery house, two garages, one newspaper, bottling works, machine shop, concrete block plant and first-class stores of all descriptions. School, religious and social advantages are the best. Among the prominent land owners who will welcome prospectors are: J. E. Hays, J. E. Reid, E. B. Lewis, C. L. DeVaughn, M. S. DeVaughn, Langdon Cheves, J. M. Lewis, E. M. McKenzie, J. W. McKenzie, W. L. McKenzie, M. T. Levy, and numerous others. Any one desiring information in regard to the town and country may receive same by writing to John B. Guerrey, Attorney; M. T. Levie & Son, real estate agents, or Allen Bedinfield, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

There are about fifteen thousand bales of cotton marketed in Montemuza each season and some of the larger farmers have cleared above all expenses in one season as high as fifteen thousand dollars.

Papers: Montezuma Record, Monezuma, Ga.; Macon County Citizen, Oglethorpe, Ga.

---

Lands: J. S. Byrom & Sons, Byromville, Ga.; J. D. Lester, Byromville, Ga.; W. C. Daniels, Byromville, Ga.; O. M. Hill, Byromville, Ga.; Eli Thompson, Dooling, Ga.; John Jenkins, Montezuma, Ga. Hogs and Cattle: C. Josey, Byromville, Ga.; Luther Murphy, Byromville, Ga.; M. P. Butler, Byromville, Ga.

Lands at DeLand, Fla: J. W. Perkins, Math, Lafollette, Matthem Zeigler. Hogs and Cattle: J. E. J. Marsh, John Eddy, Allen McKenzie, Bedford Jones.

### **A NEW ENTERPRISE.**

An enterprise which means much to large sections of Georgia is that operated now at Toombsboro, Georgia, under the name of the "Georgia Oconee Plantation." This is a New York company now at work throwing up a levee on the west bank of the Oconee river where the Central of Georgia Railroad crosses the river. The company has sixty hands at work with mules, carts, scoops, axes, saws, picks and various other tools and farm implements, clearing away the growth on the river bank where they are building the levee; and cutting the growth off the land preparatory to farming. The levee is to average about six feet high. The hard woods and larger pine are sold to mills while the smaller growth is cut cord wood length and easily disposed of in the near markets.

The first body to be cleared is 500 acres south of the railroad, and afterwards 2,000 acres north of the road. The land averages from \$12.00 to \$30.00 an acre in saw mill timber, and about six cords of wood.

The river bottoms have hitherto been considered, from an agricultural standpoint, worthless; although they are the richest lands in the State. Should this company succeed, and there is no reason why they should not, there are several hundred thousand acres of very fertile lands in Georgia that may be readily developed and put upon the markets, much of which will make a bale of cotton, or 75 bushels of corn, or 30 barrels of syrup per acre.

---

### **MR. BRASWELL WYNN'S LANDS.**

A few miles south of the Georgia Oconee Plantation Mr. Braswell Wynn owns 2,500 acres of very fine farm lands much of it in the river swamp. It is well watered with never failing branches supported by cool springs, and, in addition to having the Oconee as a western boundary, there is a large lake, in the swamp, covering many acres, where there is one of the best fishing grounds in the South. The waters are almost fathomless and the supply of fish is inexhaustible. These lands offer one of the best places for a stock farm in Georgia. The pasture lands will easily keep fat from April to December, every year, 500 cattle and 500 hogs with only a Bermuda pasture. The lands are well adapted to corn, canes, grain

and any variety of food crop. Another attractive feature is the abundant supply of woods on the land for building and fuel.

Those interested in these lands may address: Mr. Braswell Wynn, Toombsboro, Ga.

---

### Pretoria, Ga.

In 1898 the late R. H. Plant, Jr., of Macon, Ga., established a hardwood manufacturing enterprise in Dougherty county, Georgia, costing a little less than a half million dollars, including timber lands. Improvements were made with the expectation of a twenty-year run for the mills, the improvements consisting of more than a hundred cottages, store buildings, offices, flowing artesian well, elevated tank, waterworks system complete.

The mill site is known as Pretoria, which has been incorporated since 1893 under the laws of Georgia and is situated on the west bank of a beautiful stream, Coolawahee creek, furnishing admirable drainage; and two miles south of the main line of the Central Railroad of Georgia, connected thereto by a standard gauge branch road. It is twelve miles west of Albany, one of the most progressive cities of South Georgia. This distance between Albany and Pretoria can be easily covered in thirty minutes by automobile, there being the best of sand-clay roads which border the estate North and West.

The little town, which bears the seal of the State, has attached seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, all tillable. More than half of this is now covered with hard wood, which could be utilized by a mill of small capacity. The land now being tilled is most productive, yielding five and six hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre; and as much as seventy-five bushels and more of corn has been gathered from one acre.

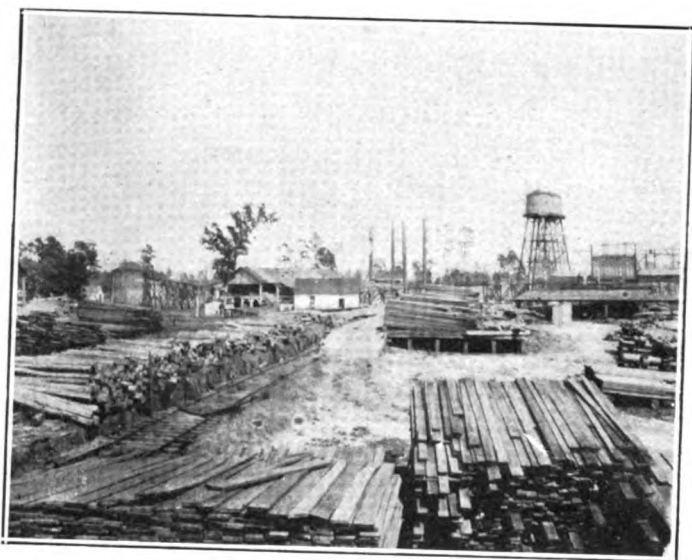
As yet there has been no irrigating but the water mains, as they are now situated, would be ideal for one desiring to adopt this method of agriculture, which is becoming very popular in this immediate section.

Peaches, pears and pecans are best adapted to this soil; as an evidence there is one of the largest pecan orchards in the world within a few miles of this estate.

This property, today, presents one of the most attractive investments to be found in South Georgia. With the improvements and modern conveniences of a city, and yet away from



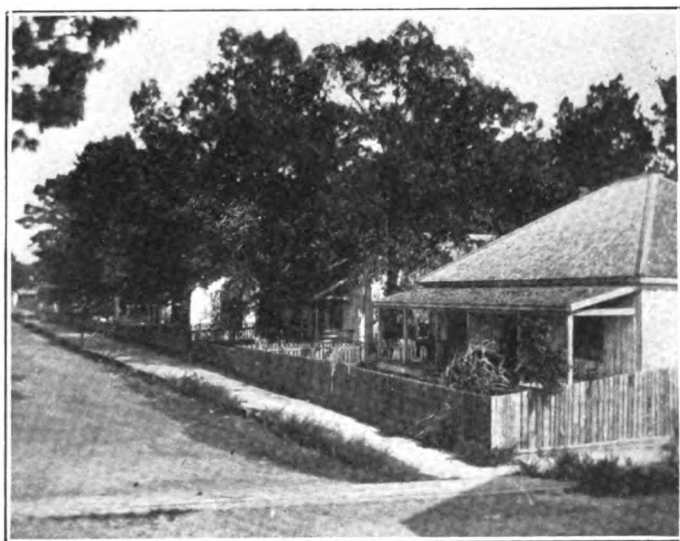




**Scene at Pretoria.**



**Scene at Pretoria.**



**Scene at Pretoria**



**Scene at Pretoria**



the city, it offers a most restful, ideal, true, country life, with natural surroundings that would appeal to the most indifferent.

The operation of the manufacturing plants are now nearing a close, and the estate is placed on the market—not including machinery.

The opportunity affords unsurpassed conveniences for colonization or diversity of agricultural enterprises.

Within the past few months thousands of dollars have been invested in Dougherty county lands by people from other sections who have become settled, with their families, on their new possessions. The territory immediately adjacent to Pretoria has been somewhat occupied by some of these who prove themselves a contented and prosperous citizenry.

Address: Dr. J. M. Barnett, Pretoria, Ga.

### **SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.**

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Not having seen any of the official records, either State or national, in reference to Andersonville, I can not give the exact number of prisoners received at the prison from first to last, nor the exact number of guards on duty there. Three regiments of Reserves (boys under 18 and men over 60) were levied and mustered in by the State in the early part of '64 and sent to Andersonville in May. One of these regiments took the place of the Fifty-fifth Georgia, which had been doing guard duty up to that time.

From other prisons in Virginia and elsewhere and from Lee's campaign of '64 a large addition of prisoners was made to Andersonville. On several occasions three or four full train loads of prisoners would be received in a day. These trains were composed of ordinary freight cars—partly open and box, with only a cab at the end. The guards that accompanied these prisoners returned with the empty trains.

The prisoners always seemed to be glad at reaching their journey's end. They were soon lined up along the road that led to the stockade. Captain Wirz, riding his white horse, would review them and have the roll called. Receipts were given. Then the column would take up its line of march for the south gate of the prison and, winding along over hill and dale like some attenuated blue snake crawling into its cavern, the long line of blue-coated men would enter into that

teeming, roofless house of misery and soon become lost among the many thousands already there. Poor fellows! very many of them had to come out by way of the brush arbor.

There are graves of more than 12,000 prisoners at Andersonville. For a while they died at the rate of 130 to 140 a day. The most gruesome sight I have ever looked upon was that full dead house. It was full every day for quite a number of weeks.

I have always understood that the deaths among the guards were very nearly in the same proportion as among the prisoners, but I can not state it as a fact. I would like to know what the records show. If I remember correctly, there were at one time something over 42,000 prisoners in the stockade.

It was quite natural that men from a cold climate, confined in a limited area under such conditions, with little or no suitable medicine and no proper food for a sick man, should sicken and die under our summer sun. With nothing to do day after day, eating steadily only bread and meat and syrup, eating out their own hearts with longings for a sight of home, it was not surprising that they should die in large numbers. Both sides could have taken much better care of their prisoners than they did, and in the light of twentieth century philanthropy and humanity we must admit that there was some inhumanity displayed to prisoners forty-two years ago that would not be permitted today.

At the time the Confederate government did the best it could, asking constantly for an exchange of prisoners, which was as steadily refused. It is not difficult to place the blame just where it belongs relative to "prison horrors" of that time. Climatic conditions has most to do with the great fatality at Andersonville. The same food was issued alike to guard and prisoners: Bacon, beef, corn bread, syrup, peas, some rice and a little flour bread occasionally for the sick. There were plenty of doctors at Andersonville, but there was very little suitable medicine. The treatment was rather primitive compared with today's practice of medicine.

The dead bodies of the prisoners were brought to the dead house from the hospital and a few direct from the stockade. Here they were numbered before being carried off. The bodies were hauled to the burial pits in ordinary wood wagons with upright stakes. Eight to twelve bodies were placed in each wagon. There were several of these wagons, and they kept

up a steady procession to and from the trenches. These were about three feet deep, six and one-half feet wide and long. The bodies were laid touching each other and as rapidly as it could be done were covered and the earth thrown up and firmed.

It may well be imagined that to one who looked upon the sight from beginning to end and day by day there was little left to stir the sensibilities greatly. These men died of wasting diseases—dysentery chiefly, scurvy and fevers, and consequently it was ever a more unpleasant spectacle than bodies on a battlefield could be.

Among the incidents of those days that have left their strongest impression on my recollection after the passing of forty-two years, and other than those already referred to, were: First, the trial, conviction and hanging of the six robbers and murderers by the prisoners themselves; second, the killing of a one-legged prisoner who deliberately stepped over the dead line and defied the guard to shoot him (he sought release from his misery and obtained it); third, the sudden eruption of myriads of mosquitoes one night in the early autumn brought up by a strong wind from the Okefenokee swamp. (At sundown of that particular day there was a hardly a mosquito at Andersonville. By midnight there was hardly a man, prisoner or guard, that was not up fighting the hungry little monsters and trying in some way to allay the pain of a possible hundred stings that had been given before they awoke. This night no doubt involved more real suffering, probably, to guard and prisoners, than either experienced at any time there.) Fourth, besides mosquitoes, the men suffered much from other insects and animalculæ. The terrible *Acarus* held high carnival there, as was natural under such hygienic conditions. So did those other foes to the soldier's peace, the wingless proboscidian—never named in good society in plain terms, but designated by entomologists as *Pediculus humanus* and *Pediculus humanus capitis*. We simply venture to add that finger nails were probably primarily made for them. Well, they caused an immense amount of discomfort at Andersonville. No man was immune to them. They were ever present in crowded camps.

Men can stand a great deal, especially when there are genial companions in misery to reply to the question: "Isn't this hell?" "Yes, so it is, but let us make the best of it." So

we did, and it did not appear bad then as it does now, forty-two years afterward.

Gone years ago are James Ormond, canny Scotchman, genial friend of a certain young man, and Holderness (W. T.), the ever merry man about the evening fire at commissary headquarters; and Roy (G. G.), the best of doctors; and Boyd and Whitehead and Bryan and Thomas and a score of others whose names I cannot just now recall—all gone!

But somewhere there may be some gray-headed fellows who were young once at Andersonville. I wish the roll could be called to show the few that are left. There were Sapp and Ecton and Hammond (Ed) and Geise and Hill and Caldwell and young John Proctor, who came out from Kentucky, and John Collier and a dozen others whose names escape me. Some might answer to roll call probably.

S. A. Cook.

Milledgeville, Ga., March 24.

---

#### Dublin, Ga.

Dublin, the county seat of Laurens county, was originally on the east side of the Oconee river and was called Sand Bar.

In 1812 a log court house was built on the present court house square, and the village name was changed to Dublin. It was incorporated in 1820.

In these days cotton, wool, hides, tallow and other country produce were carried to Savannah overland by wagons or down the river to market on pole boats. By the same conveyances merchandise was brought back.

These crude boats or rafts were polled in the shallow waters but in the deeper places the men were forced to use ropes, hooks, block and tackle and other means for drawing their vessels to this head of navigation.

Dublin, for a long time, sold goods to Macon, whence they were carried on wagons.

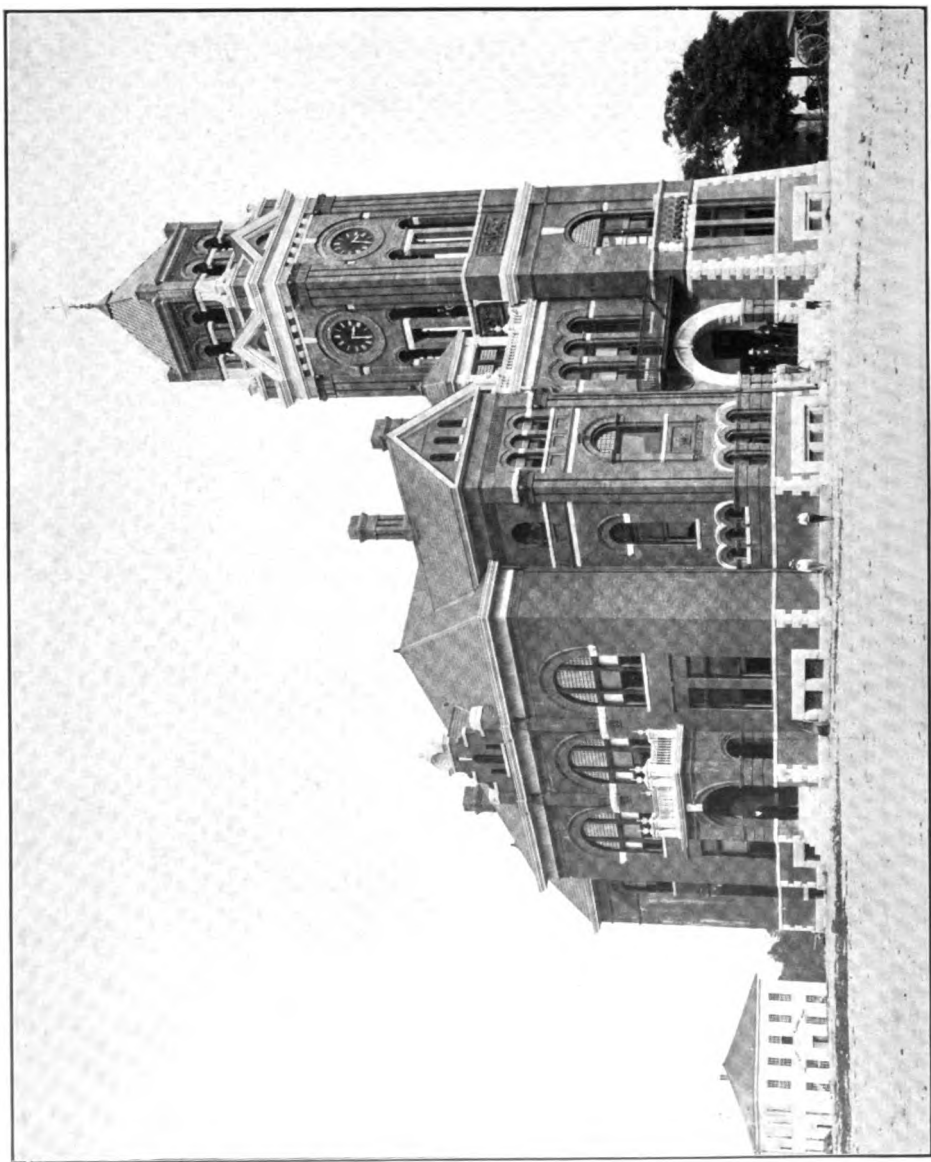
About 1855 the city built her first school house. It stood on the present academy site and was a two-story building, the upper story being a Masonic hall. I was a student here in the fall of 1878 under Rev. W. S. Ramsey.

Mr. Gerron: "Do you recall anything of interest concerning Dublin and the surrounding country then?"

Yes, It was a village with perhaps forty white and quite as many negro families, with one church building for the whites







Old Court House and the New, Dublin, Ga.

and one for the negroes. There were only a few stores with whiskey sold in some of the business houses, besides the bars.

The leading business men, merchants, were J. B. Wolfe, L. C. Perry & Co., W. B. Jones & Co., W. H. Tillery and several saloons.

Goods were hauled from Toombsboro on wagons or were brought on Capt. R. C. Henry's steamboat, when the river was full enough to float it.

It was interesting sometimes to see the expression on the face of a man who had come in from the country for meat and flour and coffee when he was told by the merchants that they were out, but that they would have plenty "when the boat comes." Perhaps the boat had then been on a sand-bar up the river several days, where it usually remained until there was a rise in the river. It was not so amusing to those who lived in the town where beeves and mutton and chickens were not quite so plentiful as they were in the country.

Superior courts were lengthy and well-attended. If cases were lacking at first there were soon a supply from the grand jury room.

Rev. W. S. Ramsey was pastor of the Baptist church and the only teacher. He was pastor also at Rocky Creek and at Poplar Springs.

His Chesterfield bearing, his clever, tender-hearted, sympathetic, magnanimous disposition gave him great weight with all who knew him, for surely no man was ever more loved by the public, his students or his church people.

"Capt." Rollin A. Stanley was Sunday School superintendent and his superior as such I have never seen. The children loved him with a devotion that was really impressive.

"Judge" John B. Wolfe was always on time to meet his Bible class. His unswerving faith in his Lord and his devotion to his Master's work kept him prominent in the hearts and confidences of his brethren, and his Bible class regarded his life a sufficient rule in faith and practice.

He was a safe teacher, an aggressive leader against sin, a devout and consecrated servant of the Savior.

I recollect that he ate breakfast in Macon one Sunday morning, came to Toombsboro on an early train and drove 23 miles to Dublin in time to hear his Sunday School class at the morning hour—ten o'clock service.

When Mr. Wolfe walked in Capt. Stanley was entertaining

the school with his picture lessons and diagrams on the black board. At this work he was the most apt superintendent I have ever seen.

The Saturday conferences at the Baptist church were generally not well attended and following the roll call there were reports of committees appointed at the previous conference to see the members for non-attendance, profanity, dancing, and drunkenness. Generally the brethren accepted the apology of the offender, forgave him and dropped the charge only to have it renewed soon for the same offense—especially if it were for drunkenness.

One Saturday as I was passing up Jackson street to the church, a brother who had been expelled many times for drunkenness and as often re-instated, called to me and said: "Tell Col. Ramsey I am a little too drunk to come today, and reeled back into the bar.

In the cooler weather the dances were more frequent. At these a yellow Negro man, formerly a slave of the Yopp family, did the "calling" for the cotillion. His voice and the shuffling of the feet could be heard quite all over the town until the "Wee small hours of the morning."

Mr. James Robinson had a farm and the only saw mill in this section of the country about three miles from town.

"Uncle Dick" was an ante-bellum darkey who lived in a dilapidated hut just across the branch and near Mr. Andy Fuqua's. He sold, from a handle basket on his arm, on Saturdays and during court times, parched peanuts to the "Whi' Folks" and in the winter he peddled collards, turnip "greens," onions, red pepper, and in the early spring, garden peas. He owned a very tall, long, sorrel horse which animal was usually very thin. But "Uncle Dick" was affectingly polite, cleanly, and popular.

One warm spring morning "Uncle Dick" rode down Jackson street, chewing, as his custom was, his gums. The clerks, waiting for business to open, were standing along the streets talking, "cracking jokes," or perhaps playing marbles, when a red-headed, long talking saloonist called out, "Uncle Dick, your horse needs some weather boarding." The old darkey, still crunching his gums and lifting his floppy hat politely replied: "Yas, Sar, Massa, but Mas Robinson's mill is not running now, Sar." The yells that went from "Uncle Dick's" white friends broke the stillness on the air.





**Troupe House—Old Hotel.**



**New Dublin Hotel.**

Those were days of hardships for many a mother and her children when the otherwise strong men were serving strong drink.

Numerous and various means were suggested to remove the barroom, but only one unceasing and unfailing plan was kept up—the woman's unending prayer to the God in whom she trusted. For who can doubt but that the Dublin of today is largely the resultant from the lives of such queenly and godly women as she had then in the persons of Mrs. R. A. Stanley, Mrs. W. S. Ramsay, Mrs. J. B. Wolfe, Mrs. W. H. Tillery, Mrs. T. H. Rowe, Mrs. Freeman ("Aunt" Jane) Rowe, Mrs. Mercer Haynes, Mrs. "Captain" Hardy Smith, Mrs. Ancil Chavous, Mrs. Kinch Walker and many others of like faith and order who stood unflinchingly to the right?

The men kept aloof from the question, at first, except the unswerving, devout followers of the Christ.

Many meetings were held to discuss and to pray over plans to remove the curse. In public and in private there were reports of experiences, prayers, tears as a strengthener of each other's faith. At these meetings the ever-present and ever-to-be-relied-upon were such men as Rev. W. S. Ramsay, Rev. J. T. Smith, Captain R. A. Stanley, Judge John B. Wolfe, Captain T. H. Rowe, Mr. Daniel A. Smith, Mr. Ancil Chavous.

The law at that time required that 3-4 of the free-holders, within 3 miles of where the bar was to be, should sign a petition to the ordinary of the county "favoring the sale" before a license could be granted to sell intoxicating liquors.

It was generally believed that the man who would present and carry successfully through such a petition against the sale would become a target for all sorts of abuse from the liquor men. Consequently, most politicians, professional men, business men and turn coats preferred to leave the matter untouched.

One thing helpful to the situation was that many of the deeds to the property or homes were in the wife's name. And especially was this quite universal among the Negroes who owned their homes.

A young Baptist minister, having agreed to present the petition, got the names of all the free-holders within 5 miles of the town, from Captain Hardy Smith, clerk of the Superior Court, and on the first day secured the signatures of every white free-holder, where the deed was in the wife's name,

in the town before the liquor men knew the petition was in circulation. Later in the day he was approached by a saloon keeper who informed him that the liquor men had secured a sufficient number of the free-holders to insure the license and that their list was in the hands of Mr. Gilder, who lived just out of town.

The man who had the petition "against the sale" went to Mr. Gilder's and asked for the list of the petitioners "for the sale." Mr. Gilder could not read his own name in print neither did he know whether the names on the list were for or against the sale except as some one else told him. While the visitor was looking at the list Mrs. Gilder called Mr. Gilder to the rear of the house and in his absence the names were copied. Within a short time he had seen quite all those whose names were on Gilder's list and had them transferred to his.

The tug of war came when the negroes were to be worked. The young minister announced a night service to be held at the Negro church. Having urged all the wives who held the deeds to their homes to come, he took with him to the meeting Mr. D. A. Smith and Mr. T. B. Hicks.

The plan agreed upon was for the minister to call upon Mr. Smith for a speech, who "not being a public speaker," was to decline and then Mr. Hicks a fresh (not a freshman) graduate from Mercer University, a Ciceronian of no small renown nor note-voice, was to address the body.

The meeting opened with one side of the house well filled with negroes—mostly women and their husbands, who had come to see that their wives did not sign the petition "Against the Sale."

The program was carrying and Mr. Hicks was warming up to the occasion, giving a graphical description of a home with a drunken husband and father, when a very large, fat "mammy," well filled with the spirit of the occasion, cried out: "Umph! Lord, have mussy." The jar knocked all of the speech out of friend Hicks, and looking at his shadow cast upon the wall by the one lamp, sitting upon the table, it was evident that he was at sea. Finally, recovering he wandered down into the Horrible Pit; and about the time we were expecting the sulphur fumes, the same mammy, louder than ever: "Great Gawd!" The speaker, when he had sufficiently recovered, soared on more peaceful wings to the first perch and every wife who was a free-holder put her signature to the petition "Against the sale," while many of their husbands were enter-







**Rev. W. S. Raimsey, Dublin, Ga.**



**Old Baptist Church Building, Dublin, Ga.**



**J. B. Wolfe, Dublin, Ga.**



**Rollin A. Stanley, Dublin, Ga.**



ing a strong protest. Soon all bars were closed for the first time in the history of Dublin.

It was several years after the War Between the State before the people became acquainted with the riches that lie buried in the Wire Grass Georgia timber and lands.

Many amusing and exaggerated stories were told of the settlers in the "Wire Grass." It was said, among other things, that the people slept upon sheep skins instead of beds; that they ate largely of beef and mutton; went bare footed—men and women—had raw hide traces for the "horse cart;" and that they knew but little of the Sabbath or even of civil laws.

It will be left for others to conjecture how much of this is true. But it was not an unusual thing to see long lines of horse carts going to church or to market, often carrying the wife and many children in the cart while the husband rode and guided the "critter."

There were no banks and many of these pioneer settlers kept their gold and silver, of which they seemed many of them not to have a scarcity, in the cracks of their log houses, in old shoes, jug ware jars or buried about the place. Mr. Dennis McLendon was sheriff of the county and he and his wife were true types of the cleverest and most hospitable good home-keepers. They lived below Turkey creek, seven miles south of Dublin, on the River road. Many prospectors and travelers found warm and kind treatment at their popular home in the "Wire Grass," where Mr. McLendon enjoyed telling the travelers "From the Up-country" of the good and funny things peculiar to the Wire Grass section.

One cold night when two prospectors, from the "Up-country" stopped at the McLendon home for lodging a near neighbor and relative of the McLendons came in for supper and remained until nearly bed-time. As he was acquainted with Mr. McLendon's usual speech to his retiring guests, the visiting kinsman before leaving for home, slipped into the "company room" and stealing the heavier coverlets from the bed, he hid them among the other bedding.

At bed time Mr. McLendon suggested to the good wife that it was about time for the sheep skins. He conducted his guests to their room and upon leaving them said: "I hope you will have a good night's rest, gentlemen. You see the situation; if you haven't enough cover, you need not ask for more. My wife divided it fairly and there is your share." And, there

was an abundant plenty in the room, but not on the bed since the neighbor's trick.

After midnight some one wrapped rather nervously at Dennis' door and begged for a fire. His room was soon warm and the visitors, quite frozen, were admitted; when, to his embarrassment, he learned they had lain all night under a sheet.

In all the marked improvements which are so evident, as you see them, two classes of people played an important role, the minister and the school teacher. Rev. W. S. Ramsay was county school commissioner for more than twenty-five years and his lead among his teachers made it easily possible for the county to reach its present high mark in educational matters.

The rural church and school buildings were almost exclusively log houses with no arrangements for heating. A teacher's wages were small and a pastor's salary was a thing not to be much discussed.

Rev. J. T. Kinchen, Sr., told me that he preached for fourteen years to one church, sixteen miles from his home, and that he did not receive for the whole time an average of ten dollars a year. But the work done, the seed sown by him and his son, Rev. J. T. Kinchen, Jr., and by Rev. J. T. Hobbs, Rev. Wm. Windham and his two sons, Rev. C. R. Windham and Rev. T. B. Windham, Rev. J. T. Rogers, and two brothers, Rev. J. W. and Rev. D. E. Green, will continue to bring fruitage until time itself shall cease.

It was wonderful how these men who were so poorly equipped with literature, and only a few of them able to read the whole Word intelligently, were able to sustain their families, to keep up their conveyances, and to preach the Gospel with such power and telling effect.

Many of them could carry all of their books in a suitcase. But they all had one book—the Book, God's Book and from this, nature, and from daily experience they were able, under the Spirit, to preach with power God's Word.

Not a few of these preachers were noticeably prosperous in this world's goods. Besides, they had the sweet Christian graces, prominent among the others that of hospitality.

He was a fortunate traveler who chanced to stop at the home of one of these men of God for the night where the sweet spirited saint delighted to talk of his experiences as the serv-

ant of the Lord and to relate many amusing incidents in his work.

Rev. William Windham had a splendid country home on the west bank of the Oconee river, twenty miles below Dublin, near Baugh-Naugh Claugh-Baugh bluff.

The settlers by the river cut and drifted timber to Darien and to the sawmills along the river. After selling their timber many of them found sweet comfort at the home of "Uncle Billy," and his Christian wife. He lived in a large, double-penned, log house with a broad hallway between and shed rooms. When some of his family had married off "Uncle Billy" found that he did not need all of the house room for himself and wife, so, in the fall of the year he stored some seed cotton in one room until he was ready to gin it, a thing done by thousands of farmers through the South.

Following a heavy rain, the cold, northwest wind had driven back the clouds, the earth was frozen, the cold was rapidly becoming more intense.

A returning raftsman shivering, tired, hungry and sleepy from his drifts to the mills stopped in for the night. He thought: Sister Windham knows how to hasten a meal for a hungry foot-man. Her many and dainty dishes and her hot coffee will prepare me for a sweet sleep.

This was before the day of bed-springs, but in the day of large feather beds at such homes as "Uncle Billy's." And in the Wire Grass every bed must have its bed-hide which was nothing more nor less than a large, raw, cow-hide well dried and placed under the heavy cotton mattress with the feather bed on top; and with this, one had a place fit for an invalid or a king.

Sister Windham, at early bedtime, that the guest might have sweet rest after laying himself out at nights on his raft or on the cold river bank, smoothed the cotton on the right of the door in the cotton-room, put the mattress and the feather bed on this and then covered the whole with an abundance of home-wove sheets, home-made quilts, home-wove counterpanes and home-made, heavy, woolen coverlets. Leaving the hide on the otherwise empty bedstead on the left of the door, she covered it with a sheet.

This done, "Uncle Billy" directed the lumberman from the hot log fire in his room to the door, advised him as to the danger of carrying a lamp where there was so much cotton,

turned him in, and in the dark, bade him "Good-night." The raftsmen found only the bed on the left.

The good wife, retiring with the family was happy over the situation. As the strong north wind grew stronger she thought the rattling of the oak leaves in the yard and the warm bed will make him a new man tomorrow.

Not so. When the family lay unconscious in dreamland there was a loud pelting at the door, and a shivering, shaking man cried: "Fire!" and said: "My Lord, man, do you expect a fellow to sleep such a night as this on a bed hide covered with a sheet!"

We will now see something of the contrast between 1878 and the present Dublin, nearly all of which changes have been made possible by the coming of the railroads.

Although Dublin is an old town, having been incorporated in 1812, twenty years ago it was but a struggling village with scarcely a brick building in the city. The population of the town was but 862.

Dublin began to grow in the early part of the nineties and by the time the census was taken in 1900 had grown enormously, the census showing a population of but thirteen short of 3,000.

The growth was not only in population, but in the business world as well. Many handsome brick buildings replaced the wooden structures, banks had been chartered, a compress built and various manufacturing plants established.

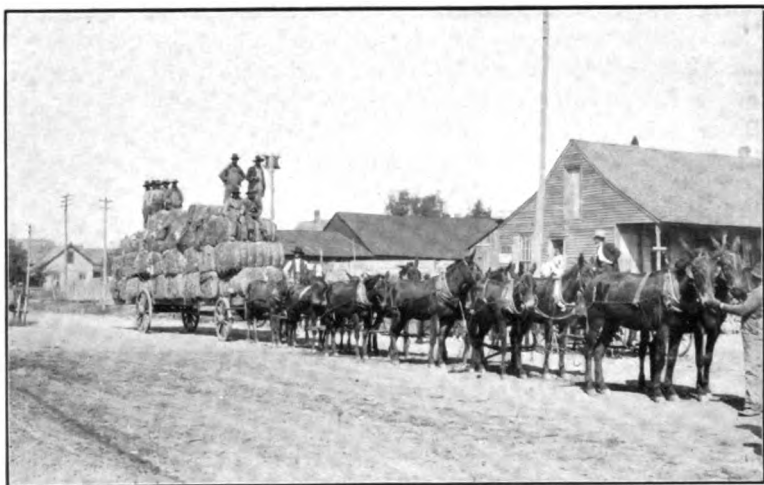
During the ten years from 1900 to 1910 the population has again doubled, Dublin having now 5,800 people inside the city limits.

A citizen of Dublin, pointing with pride to her splendid past, exulting in her glorious present and having an unbounded faith in bright future says:

"Situated in the centre of what many thousands of people believe to be the greatest agricultural county in the State; having an undisputed trade territory larger in area than the State of Connecticut; possessing railroad lines traversing six directions; a navigable river, thus securing cheap water transportation; and, best of all, peopled by as loyal, as enterprising, as brave, as hospitable people as live on the face of the earth, is it any wonder that Dublin has grown so amazingly as to be referred to as the 'Atlanta of South Georgia?'"







**Cotton Scene, Dublin, Ga.**



**Dublin Academy and Masonic Hall.**

### **Some Figures Given.**

The census of 1890 showed that Dublin only had at that time a population of 862. Railroads in the meantime were pointed in our direction and the influx began. The census of 1900 showed a population of 2,987. The census figures, soon to be announced, will show a population but little short of 6,000.

In 1890 Laurens had a population of but 13,747. In ten years the increase places Laurens sixth in size in the State with a population of 35,501.

### **What Dublin Is.**

Dublin is veritably a city of churches. The money invested in church edifices in Dublin approximates \$100,000. The Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations own edifices in Dublin and the Catholic population have had plans drawn and purchased a lot for a building to cost not less than \$5,000.

A church loving and church going people guarantee a moral atmosphere which makes Dublin an ideal city in which to live.

Believing in churches means that the people also believe in schools. There is a city public school system supported at an expense of nearly \$25,000 per annum. There are three white school buildings erected by the city at a cost of approximately \$50,000, and 22 white teachers on the pay roll of the city's board of education.

As benevolent secret fraternities go hand in hand with the churches and schools, Dublin has her quota. There are flourishing lodges here of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men and others of lesser importance.

### **What Dublin Has.**

Although this city has the best agricultural territory in the South as a basis, this is not depended upon, but there are in Dublin numerous manufacturing plants.

There are there: Flouring mill, cigar factory, harness factory, several stave mills, two large oil mills, large buggy factory, large veneering mill, five fertilizer factories, 10,000 spindle cotton mill, variety works of various kinds, iron foundry and machine shops, cotton compress with a capacity of 150 bales per hour, largest gin in the State, and a number of

smaller ones, one large acid plant with a capacity of fifty thousand tons, brick plant with a capacity of 50,000 daily, and numerous smaller industries

Is it any wonder that Dublin is growing, growing fast and growing along lines that mean a brilliant future?

### **Buildings in Dublin.**

No city in the State possesses handsomer business houses and residences than Dublin. The county court house and grounds are considered the handsomest in the State; the city hall is tasty and roomy, the business houses are built according to well defined architectural lines, many of the residences are colonial in design, and in every way the buildings are up-to-date and would grace a much larger city.

The Carnegie Library is the pride of the city and well kept, the hotels measure up to those in cities of much larger size, the railroad depots are models, and a bill has already passed congress granting this city a federal building which, when completed, will cost approximately \$100,000.

### **Water and Lights.**

The water and electric light plant is owned by the city, which is now spending \$25,000 in improvements. Power is furnished many of the manufacturing plants at a cost cheaper than can be secured by the use of other agencies, and far safer. Sewers and water mains run to various parts of the city. The Gamewell Fire Alarm system is in use and the city is rated by the insurance companies second-class. The insurance rate is the same as in other cities of the State except Atlanta. The tax rate is only \$10 per \$1,000, and the assessment less than 60 per cent of the valuation. The tax returns for 1910 in Dublin amounts to more than \$3,000,000.

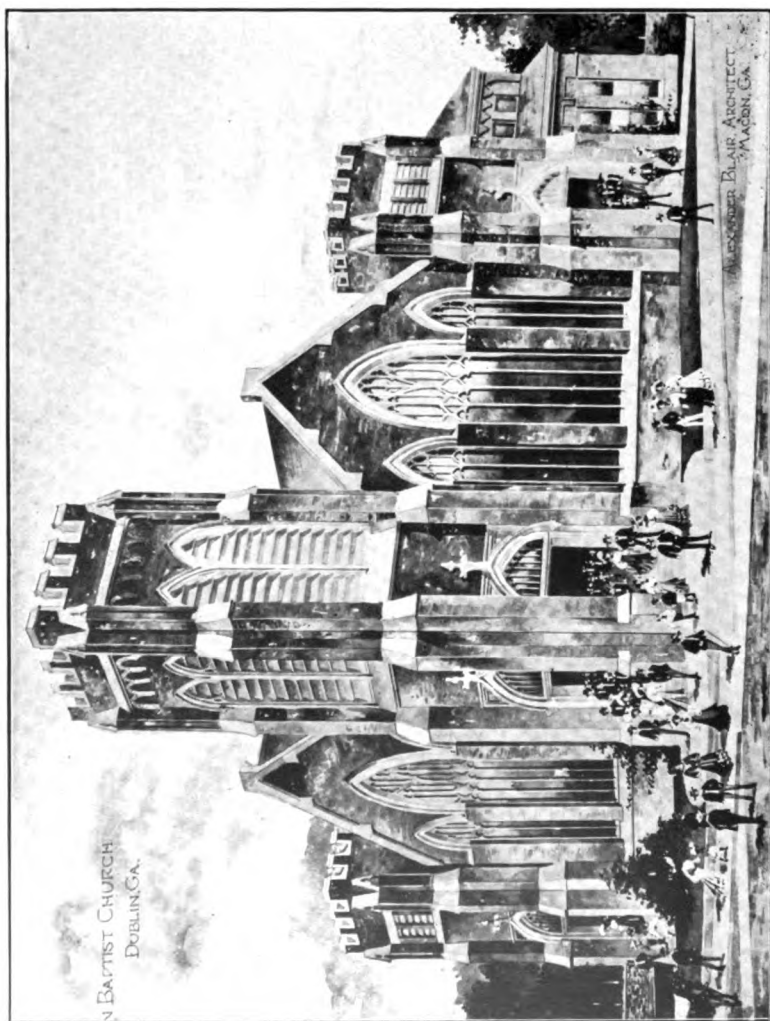
### **The Mail Facilities.**

The government maintains a free delivery of mail system in Dublin and in the country there are twenty-three rural free mail deliveries, eleven of them running out from Dublin. These rural deliveries cover the county, the system being almost perfect, and making any section of the county an ideal place in which to reside.

### **More Factories Wanted.**

Having an advantageous freight rate, water transportation, railway lines in six directions, Dublin is well located for the





**New Baptist Church, Dublin, Ga.**

establishment of manufacturing plants. Particularly is this true of hardwood industries. The raw material is there in abundance. Could a better location be secured for a furniture factory, hame factory, plow factory, hoe factory, chair factory, buggy factory, or what not?

### **Fine Public Highways.**

The main streets of Dublin are paved with vitrified brick and the city is preparing to do some additional street paving.

The county of Laurens is spending annually approximately \$50,000 in constructing fine highways and hundreds of miles of good roads have already been built.

### **This to The Farmer.**

The county of Laurens is claimed to be the best agricultural county in the State. The soil is said to be as rich as that of Texas; the climate ideal; the healthfulness of every section of the county unsurpassed; good schools and churches dot every surrounding hill; rural mail facilities are in reach of all; the citizens are law abiding, happy, prosperous, contented and enterprising; Dublin is in easy reach of every section; the land is not yet an exorbitant price per acre; the yield of corn, wheat, oats, peas, cotton, potatoes, cane, vetch and almost anything else that can be grown anywhere, is fine, there never being a crop failure, and the county has been for several years the second in cotton production in the State and is now the first. What more could you ask?

During the past year considerable wheat was grown in the county for the first time in years. The yield was so satisfactory that three times the acreage will be sown in wheat this fall and winter.

In Laurens county Farm Life contest it was shown that seventy-five bushels of corn and from one to two bales of cotton per acre can be easily grown in the county. One citizen made eight bales on five acres and he lives in what is known as the poorest section of the county.

There is yet considerable undeveloped land in Laurens county, which is rapidly being settled by farmers from North Georgia. "They are coming to Laurens in large droves," said a citizen to the writer, "and when they get here they send back for their friends and relatives."

### **Automobiles in Abundance.**

It can be imagined that the fine streets of Dublin and the

excellent highways in the county would do much to promote the automobile industry. There are more than one hundred and fifty motor cars in Dublin of almost every known make, and a number of the farmers own machines. Three large garages in Dublin supply the demand.

### **Money Is Plentiful.**

The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the three banks of Dublin amount to \$350,000, and the average deposit account runs more than one million dollars. In addition, there are six other banks in the county.

### **The Newspaper Field.**

It is generally conceded that Dublin boasts of the best equipped newspaper plant in the South for a city of its size. A Dublin newspaper was the first country weekly in the South to install a standard Linotype. The Courier-Dispatch and Herald cover the field admirably and are doing a great work for this city and section.

Some time during 1911 the Courier-Dispatch will begin the publication of a daily, believing that the best interests of the city and county demand that this be done.

### **The People Boosters.**

Every Dublin man, in fact every Laurens county man, is a booster. One citizen said this to me, his remark being characteristic of the sentiment of the whole:

"One visit to Dublin means another, two visits means a lengthy stay, and after that, well usually a permanent citizen is made. One catches the inspiration and is not satisfied until he joins the great army of Dublin boosters who live in this section of the State.

"If you are in doubt, ask any drummer you may happen to run across, and he will tell you that for genuine get-up and move Dublin has all of them whipped to a frazzle."

---

### **Grand Jury Recommendation.**

At the last term of the superior court of the county, the grand jury suggested that the commissioner of roads and revenue, board of trade and city council co-operate in advertising the resources of the city and county. The following committee was named to do this work: James S. Simons, chairman;

Ed. L. Wade, W. B. Rodgers, Wm. Kea, M. V. Mahoney, W. C. Davis, J. M. Finn, H. C. Burch, O. L. Anderson, H. M. Stanley.

Hon. L. Q. Stubbs is mayor of the city and president of the Dublin Board of Trade. He is a native of Laurens county, and has had much to do in its development. He is a son of the late Col. John M. Stubbs, who was a leading lawyer, and one of the largest land owners in the city and county.

Col. Stubbs took a great deal of interest in farming and fruit culture. His Montrose farm is considered one of the best in the State. For years he was a member of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, being one of the organizers in fact. His home in Dublin was one of the handsomest in the State.

That Dublin has a bright future and Laurens county a bright future is certain.

In summing up, I again quote an enthusiastic citizen:

"Situated in the centre of the Garden Spot of the World; surrounded by an agricultural section that cannot be duplicated; having the necessary water facilities and railway lines in every direction; climate unsurpassed, healthfulness unequalled, progressiveness unchallenged, moral tone unrivaled, is it any wonder that with confidence the people of Dublin look to the future and predict that what Dublin and Laurens county have done is as nothing compared with what each will do."

---

### 20,000 ACRES FOR SALE.

Twenty thousand acres of land for sale in Southeast Georgia, located on the Wadley & Mt. Vernon Railroad, in Jefferson, Johnson, Laurens and Montgomery counties.

I offer these lands at private sale cheaper than they will ever be offered again. Terms: One-half cash, balance in one, two and three years with eight per cent. interest. I give bond for title until money is paid, when I will make warranty deed. Having lived in Adrian, Emanuel county, the past twelve years, I know the climate to be perfectly healthy, and this section to be in every way the best part of Wiregrass Georgia.

We have numbers of flourishing churches and schools for both white and colored.

The Adrian high school with its faculty of fine teachers prepares its yearly graduates for college. Plenty of good laborers who know the remunerative crop yields of these Wiregrass lands, are evidently in harmony. We have no combines, no strikes, but satisfaction and freedom.



In less than two years the Wadley & Mt. Vernon Railroad, now in operation from Wadley to Rockledge, will be completed from Augusta via Wadley, Adrian, Rockledge, Helena, McRae, Douglas, Willacoochee, Valdosta, Nashville, Quitman, and on to the Gulf coast through the finest agricultural lands in the South. Some crop reports: T. J. James, 1904, 42 bales on 28 acres, 15 to 40 bushels of corn per acre, 1 to 2 tons of hay, 200 to 500 gallons Georgia cane syrup, 300 to 500 bushels potatoes per acre. U. R. Anderson, 2,625 pounds seed cotton per acre. W. B. Rice, 27 bales 25 acres, 93 bales 100 acres.

Address all communications to, **T. J. JAMES,**  
Adrian, Ga.

Pinetuckey station postoffice, French, is six miles from Wadley and is the gateway into Wiregrass Georgia. This station and a large tract belong to Mr. J. T. James, who has a farm here under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Cox. From this 1904's farming the following report is made: 2,000 pounds of lint cotton from 2 acres of land, 15 bales from one plow with 12 bales as an average yield per plow, besides a sufficiency of corn, oats and hay to supply farm another year. From 16 plows, 1904, 200 bales of cotton, 2,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 pounds of hay, 1,200 bushels of field peas.

Mr. Cox has been here five years and has not lost a day from sickness. His opportunities, granted by Mr. James, has enabled him to own a wellstocked home and from that 1904, he gathered from 2 plows, 30 bales, 300 bushels of corn and 2,500 pounds of pork, besides sweet potatoes, peas, fodder and hay.

This station and farm are included in the entries Mr. James makes below. Others owning lands are: J. S. Watkins, Geo. B. Thomas.

#### **Ennis,**

Four miles, is the next station, and the landowners here are: Ashley Paullette, Jefferson Minton, Dr. Green Bell, T. J. James.

#### **Kite,**

Four miles, lands, W. N. White, T. J. James, B. Y. Wheeler.

#### **Hodo,**

Two miles, lands, T. J. James, J. A. Douglas, Z. A. Douglas, Jas. Anderson.

#### **Meeks,**

Four miles, lands, Rev. Henry Meeks, T. J. James, M. T. Riner.

**Ethel,**

Three miles, lands, B. J. Moye, T. J. James.

**Adrian Depot, Adrian, Ga.****Adrian.**

Seven miles. Here is the home of Mr. James, who represents the health of this locality by reporting a twelve years' continued residence here without taking a dose of physic. Some people will be sick anywhere. But perfect health is as accessible here as in any part of Wiregrass Georgia.

Adrian, the prospective county seat of the new county—James—to be established within a short while, is at junction of the W. & Mt. V., and of the Brewton & Pinora railroad, a branch of the Central system. It has eight daily passenger trains, and easy access to any part of the State. Though quite young, having existed only twelve years, it has about one thousand inhabitants; two white churches, Baptist and Methodist; a graded high school with four teachers; Masonic lodge and Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, bank, cotton ginnery, warehouse, large sawmill, planing mill, variety works, shingle mill, brick yard, first-class hotel, private boarding houses, three churches for colored people and a splendid school, shops, up-to-date cotton and country produce market, several brick stores, fertilizer factory.

Plan has been submitted for an eight-thousand dollar (\$8,000) school-building, to be erected in 1905. This, with the rapidly increasing business and a continued influx of population, indicates that Adrian is soon to become a great center for trade and travel. It is not hemmed in by swamps nor threatened by other nearby growing towns. Its progress is destined to be always upward.

**Ricksville.**

Three miles, lands, L. D. Ricks, R. M. Ricks, J. A. Ricks.

**Orianna.**

Three miles, lands, Lucien Thigpen, T. J. James, H. Coursey.

**Rockledge.**

Six miles, junction of W. & Mt. V., and the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railway. This is another high railroad point, opening for good town. Lands: J. R. Forsky, John Thigpen, Daniel Smith.

The lands along this road are exceptionally fertile and well watered, with plenty of timber for rails, fuel and farm pur-

poses. There are numbers of very pretty locations for homes and various enterprises in sight of the W. & Mt. V. Railway. The health conditions, school and church facilities, ready and free yield from the soil, splendid range for cattle and hogs, abundance of labor, encouraged by the opportunities offered, by those who sell, make these unusually rare openings for the home-seeker.

Besides the crop reports entered from Pinetuckey, many others and just as good may be had all along this railroad. You only have to write some of the farmers given.

The writer was highly pleased at hearing so many of the superintendents on the different farms belonging to Mr. James speak so complimentary of him as an agreeable landlord. The only complaint against him from any one was he did not come to see them and advise them as they desired. It only proved he has a class of most excellent leaders on his farms, as they show when the crops have been housed and expense accounts footed up.

Truly, this is a great country, with large results from planting and ample reasons for abundant satisfaction so apparent among all classes.

The soil is easy to cultivate, lands comparatively level, and two crops are frequently made on the same lands the same year by many farmers.

### **REGISTER AND GLENVILLE RAILROAD.**

The Register and Glenville double daily passenger and mail trains make connections with the Central Railroad at Register and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad at Hagan and at Claxton, meeting all passenger trains.

As may be seen from the following accounts of the towns, lands and businesses along its line this road is built through a new section of country full of opportunities for the investor.

#### **Register**

is a small village at the junction of the Central of Georgia and the R. & G. Railroads. The principal landowners here are: F. P. Register, James Williams, John Collins, Jackson Lee, J. A. Nevill, Daniel Kennedy.

#### **Dink**

is the next stop. Lands: J. W. Williams at Adabelle. See description below of 1,200-acre farm.

### Adabelle

is thirteen miles from Statesboro, the county site. Here the Adabelle Trading Company, Mr. J. L. Oliff, president, and Mr. J. W. Williams, vice-president, have their farms, sawmill, ginnery, gristmill, naval stores, and mercantile interests.

This is quite a picturesque, knobby location and the country viewed from any point and in any direction, by sunlight or moonlight, is very pretty.

The village consists of a few white families and a great many tenant negro homes, making in all about 100 inhabitants.

The Adabelle Trading Company has in one body around this railroad station 14,000 acres of land exceedingly fertile and easy to cultivate. The R. & G. Railroad divides the tract quite equally one way and the Canoochee river, crossing the railroad at right angles, divides the body the other way. Of the lands near and around Adabelle there are farms of various sizes under fence and making 1,800 acres in cultivation. From the 14,000 acres 5,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Canoochee river, have been wired for a winter and summer pasture for cattle and hogs. The swamps abound with winter cane and summer and winter grasses. The river affords good fishing grounds where ample returns are realized for the efforts of the angler. The Adabelle Trading Company raises many hogs and cattle for market.

The company owns 1,200 acres at Dink's and 500 acres of this tract are under fence and in a fine state of cultivation. This body is about one mile from the line of the 14,000-acre tract and is well supplied with farm houses and tenant houses.

All these lands are well supplied with springs and never-failing branches.

The presence of the sawmill, the abundance of firewood, the adaptedness of the soil to anything grown in South Georgia, the healthfulness of the locality and the easy financial condition of the landlord and the tenants give much encouragement to the building of houses and the establishing of permanent farm residences in this community.

The company will build houses and aid in opening farms for other good tenants who may wish to come to them.

The lands are not offered for sale except in the bodies, of 1,200 acres or 14,000 acres as a whole.

### Undine

next stop. Landowners: Mr. F. M. Smith, Mr. A. D. Eason.

**Brookland**

Lands: Mr. Joshua Collins, Mr. J. B. Brewton.

**Hagan**

a town of 600 inhabitants, school, bank, three hotels, several stores, Methodist, Campbellite and Baptist houses of worship. Lands: Mr. Marshall A. Smith, Mr. I. C. Daniel, Mr. P. W. Williams.

**Winburn.**

Lands: Mr. M. W. Smith and the Perkins Lumber Company. M. W. Smith and the Perkins Lumber Company.

**Claxton.**

Town of 1,000 inhabitants, hotels, stores, machine shop, Methodist and Baptist houses of worship. The Claxton Literary and Business Institute, five teachers: J. M. Harvey, principal; G. W. Jordan, W. R. Wilkerson, Miss Caddie Green, Miss Fannie Hogan, Miss Lucy Ray Freeman, Miss Nina Stubbs. Two hundred students. Lands: Mrs. Nancy Hendricks, Mr. G. F. Conley, Mr. H. W. Perkins, D. A. Smiley, Rev. J. A. Clark, pastor Baptist church.

**Dean.**

Lands: D. W. Hodges.

**Jennie.**

Lands: Jessie W. Durrence, Enoch Grice, R. R. White.

**Moody.**

Lands: J. W. DeLoach.

**Coe.**

Lands: J. J. Whittle. Postoffice, Daisy, Ga.

**Birdford.**

Lands: Dr. J. J. McLean, M. S. Moody, D. G. Johnson, S. J. Todd.

**Glenville.**

In the year 1881 Dr. G. F. Gross moved into the community where Glenville now is. The only building on the site of the present town was a Baptist church—a small log house. Rev. Aquila Weathers was pastor. Masonic lodge was organized and hall built in 1887. In the lower room of the hall Mr. Wm. Hodges taught the first school, and he also opened the first store the same year. Postoffice was established 1889. The Register and Glenville Railroad reached Glenville September,

1904, and found a town of 600 inhabitants, eleven stores, Methodist, Free-will and Baptist houses of worship. A school, the Glenville Institute, owned by the Glenville Baptist church. It has an elegant house, employs three teachers, and enrolls about one hundred and fifty students.

These lands are level, fertile and among the best long-staple cotton lands in Georgia. The town has a beautiful location and it is prophesied that Glenville is soon to be the best town in Tattnall county. The health of the section is good, Dr. Gross has not seen a case of diphtheria nor hemorrhagic fever in his twenty-four years practice of medicine. He is the druggist of the town and holds beautiful town lots for sale.

Glenville handles a considerable amount of cotton and especially the long staple. Among late crop reports S. E. DeLoach and L. A. Moody made each one bale short cotton per acre; H. C. Dubberly and W. A. Dubberly each realized six bales per one-horse farm of long staple cotton; J. T. Kicklighter, twenty bales of cotton and six hundred bushels of corn to three plows. Lands: J. T. Easterlin, J. J. DeLoach, A. W. DeLoach, C. E. Dubberly, W. A. Dubberly, J. J. Barnard.

A ride over the R. & G. Railroad will bear out the statement that not more than one acre in fifty of what you can see is in cultivation, that the lands and home-sites are beautiful and that there is much to interest the homeseeker.

The towns along this road are well surrounded and the openings for paying investments are prominent everywhere.

For further information, address Mr. W. C. Perkins, Hagan, Ga., vice-president R. & G. Railroad; A. W. DeLoach, Glenville, Ga.; J. W. Williams, Statesboro, Ga., or D. A. Smiley, Claxton, Ga.

---

### PROHIBITION, COURT OFFICIALS, INNOVATIONS, REVOLUTIONS.

That was a glad day, a happy and great occasion when the State of Georgia adopted prohibition.

Surely no one expected this principle to carry universally in its perfection from the very day the bill was passed. It had its open and avowed enemies all through the fight and they did not down nor surrender at the passage of that bill.

Besides these who had been such regular and oftentimes odurate opposers of the prohibition movement, some who pro-

fessed prohibition during the campaign, as occasions have demonstrated, have been very decidedly in favor of not letting all of that law apply in every place and to all people. And, in fairness to all classes, there are more of these, perhaps, than many of the most ardent supporters of prohibition are aware.

Much criticism has been passed, and in some instances many hard and cutting things have been said about the positions taken on this subject by some of the public servants as judges of the courts, mayors of the cities, sheriffs, the police and some private citizens.

While it is true, doubtless, many men occupying these positions have not been as vigilant and as loyal to this law as they might—ought to have been—yet it will not do to judge a whole class by one of its members. Many times those criticised are as far from encouraging the infraction of the law as are the most worthy of our citizens. But they occupy positions which give them opportunities to know the actual conditions far better than the ardent supporters of the prohibition cause who never come into touch with the scenes behind the screens.

In many instances, immediately after the passage of this act, officials took steps to enforce the law by arresting and trying people who were known to be guilty of violating it, only to stand by and to see their guilty ones turned free upon the country, to go out and repeat in a more hurtful and extravagant way their former violations.

It was not long before the arresting officer and other officials learned that all who clamored for it were not, privately, living the principles set forth by the law.

Officials can be, largely, only what the people make them; and they are able to do only what the people help them do. And, the patron of the blind tiger makes an unreliable judge, juror, or witness in the trial of that tiger.

But these conditions are not to last always. The judges of the courts and the arresting officers, in some places, began to take it upon themselves to arrest, and to convict, and to fine, regardless of position, condition, persuasion, environment or relationship the guilty. Once this plan was fallen upon by one and another of the officials it was soon found that the better and the safer element were strongly to the support of such officials; and so the practice is spreading from house to house, court to court, and now it seems evident that where







**Statesboro, Ga., Academy.**



**Bulloch County Court House, Statesboro, Ga.**

we have citizens, in the full sense of that word, we are to have prohibition in fact.

An innovation upon a settlement which has run in one rut for a very long time meets with strong opposition upon its introduction although after its test the whole community may be converted to its every doctrine and practice.

Revolutions are not wrought in a day whether they come to a town, or a nation. Compare the conditions existing today in many of our communities with the conditions which existed there in the infancy of that settlement and the changes seem next to miraculous. Who, acquainted with some of the best prospective towns we have in the State are not astounded at their reach to their present business and educational status?

Take, as an illustration, Douglas, Dublin, McRae, Abbeville, Colquitt, Swainsboro, Hazlehurst, Waycross, Moultrie, Valdosta and many others which have far out-grown what might have been expected by their most sanguine friends of years ago and yet they have not reached their possible climax.

It is but just to say that all of these things have been made possible by arrival in each of these communities of the railroads, and what they make possible.

Among the prospective railroads towns, which have no railroads at present are: Newton, Ga., Bluffton, Ga., St. Andrews Bay, Fla. Some of those which have a road and prospects for another are: Colquitt, Ga., Donaldsonville, Ga., Arlington, Ga., Ft. Gaines, Ga., Ocilla, Ga., Cairo, Ga., Camilla, Ga., Marianna, Fla., Panama City, Fla., Havana, Fla.

Another indication of the great financial healthfulness of these sections is the fact that each of them has its own bank; and that during the first three months of the present year twenty new banks were started in Georgia.

We go from here to Statesboro, where we shall be able to study many other interesting conditions in this Wire Grass section.

Mr. Gerron: "Are we not near to Statesboro, Bulloch county, the town which witnessed the lynching of two negroes in the year 1904? I should like to know the fact as they really were."

Bulloch county, Georgia, was named for Archibald S. Bulloch, the first governor of Georgia, after the revolution. He was the maternal grandfather of President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1796 Mr. Bulloch deeded 400 acres of land in Bulloch, then Bryan county, to a Mr. John Lanier for \$205.00. The town of Metter, one of the best and prettiest locations in Georgia for a town, is built near to and perhaps on a part of this land,

The original 400 acres would bring now more than \$50.00 an acre. Some town lands in Bulloch, I understand, have been sold for more than \$4,500 an acre.

In 1860 Bulloch had about 3,000 inhabitants. It has now more than 32,000, mostly white, many of them from North and Middle Georgia. Its annual school enrollment is more than 8,000 pupils. Its school property value is above \$32,000. There are twenty rural school libraries and it sends to college annually more than three score boys and girls, some of them to colleges outside of the State.

The white population are worth over \$2,000,000, and the negroes more than \$50,000.

Statesboro became the county seat in 1804, but it had no railroad until 1889. In 1880 its population was, perhaps, twenty-five. It is now quite 4,000. It was incorporated in 1890.

The county raises an abundant surplus of corn, meat and other food products besides about 10,000 bales of Sea Island cotton.

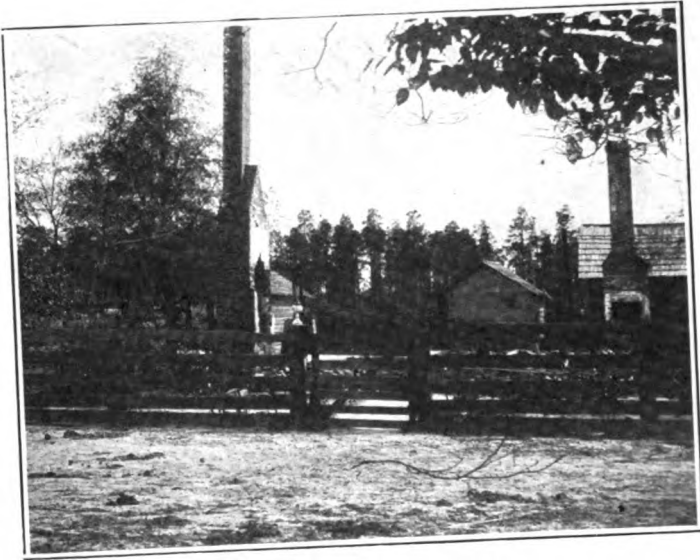
Bulloch's display at the Georgia State Fair always attracts considerable attention. Lately the arrangement and the display of the exhibits from the county were under the direction of Hon. J. R. Miller, editor of the Statesboro News, in the Atlanta State Fair. Mr. Miller exhibited on 9,600 square feet of floor space numerous products. Among these were 6,000 jars of preserves, fruits, jellies, pickles, etc., 100 varieties of Irish potatoes, 65 varieties of oats, 60 varieties of wheat, 1,500 of corn, and watermelons weighing from 60 to 85 pounds.

Bulloch county was awarded \$1,200 for the largest and most artistically displayed agricultural exhibit. Bulloch county is sparsely settled in some sections. Sometimes there is a distance of miles between homes.

Mr. Henry Hodges, whose family consisted of himself, his wife, a daughter ten years of age, a son two, and a babe only a few months old, lived about six miles from Statesboro and quite a mile from any other white family. Two turpentine Negroes, Paul Reid and Will Cato, lived in the same community, about one mile away.

These two Negroes, according to a confession made first by their wives and then by them, because they hoped to get several hundred dollars in money which they knew Mr. Hodges had lately gotten in a real estate deal, in the second week in August, 1904, executed a plan of murder, late at night, upon





**Hodges' Home Burned.**



**Hodges' Family.**

the entire family; and, after outraging the dead wife and perhaps the dead daughter, burned all the bodies with the home.

The fire that night and the account of the crime attracted a great many people, for several days to the scene. Cato and Reid, feigning ignorance and innocence, came too, seemingly anxious to help find the guilty.

Near the Hodges' home, hidden under a log, was found a pair of old shoes which did not match. In one of these there was a colored home-spun cloth string. Upon searching, the mate to this shoe, with the string to match, was found in one of these Negroes' homes.

This link of evidence, with others, among them a suit of bloody clothes, forced a confession. In connection with the confession of this crime, Reid and Cato claimed to belong, with other Negroes to "A Before Day Club," which had marked this family and some other white people to be killed.

The negroes were taken to Savannah, where they were kept until the next week, when, at a special called term of the Superior Court, they were brought back to Statesboro for trial.

The people had not attempted to lynch the Negroes, but were letting the law have its course. Before this crime—and for quite a long time before—many Negroes had made themselves conspicuously offensive to many of the best white citizens in various ways. They had become noisy and disorderly upon the streets of Statesboro, refusing to give passing room on the sidewalks and some Negro women had thrown from the sidewalk some little white girls whom they had met alone. All this had been borne patiently by the whites, but the season was rife and the time propitious, when this crime was committed, for a reckoning of the conditions the Negroes had brought about.

With the opening of the trial Captain Robert M. Hitch was sent in charge of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah to act with and under the direction of the county sheriff and the Superior Court judge in protecting the lives of the criminals. Statesboro had its military company; and, as the people had not attempted to lynch the Negroes, it was galling to see their prisoners taken in charge by a military company from another part of the State. To add to the irritated condition of affairs, many Negroes put on an air of blustery indignation towards the whites upon the arrival of the Savannah military.

Some Negroes conspicuously and defiantly waved their handkerchiefs, cheered the military, using incivil and inciting language.

Every passenger train for two days and nights brought strangers into Statesboro to witness the trial. On some trains there were more than a hundred visitors, many of them determined upon revenge for their race.

One Negro was tried on Monday and the other on Tuesday. Each had strong counsel to defend him although each had confessed to the crime. Among the confessions made was an answer to a question asked as to whether they outraged the women. To this they bowed an assent. And according to their statements as to how the killing was done, an outrage could not have been committed until after the killing as the mother was overtaken and her throat was cut as she was attempting to get into the house. The daughter was killed as she arose from behind a trunk where she was hiding.

On the opposite side of the road from the home there was a small patch, a few yards to the right of the front, standing with your back to the house. It reached, perhaps, two hundred yards parallel with and up to the road. Sugar cane was planted in the extreme end of the patch from the house. One night previous to the killing the same Negroes came to do their dastardly deed, but when they called for Mr. Hodges they found there was company at the home and they asked for some physic to put on the hand of one of them, claiming that it had been accidentally hurt. They came back on the night of the killing, and one of them went to the gate, called Mr. Hodges out and told him that cattle were in his cane and offered to help him get them out if he would go down there. At this time the other Negro was shaking the fodder of the cane and causing no little noise, to attract the attention of Mr. Hodges. He readily went to get the stock out and when he got to the place the two Negroes fell upon him to beat him to death. He fought his way back to the house and was within a few feet of the gate when one of them managed to cut his throat. The wife was attracted to the spot by the noise and came out with a lamp in her hand just in time to see the Negro kill her husband. The same man chased her to the house and as she was trying to get into the house he cut her throat.

They searched for the money and failing to find it went home, about a mile away where they remained for some time. They were not satisfied, having failed to get the money, and







**Kittie Hodges.**

going back they made another search of the house when they found little Kittie lying hidden behind a trunk. When she asked them what they wanted they said they were hunting money. She told them that she did not have any except one nickel and that she would give them that if they would not kill her as they did mama and papa. Upon this they knocked her in the head with a lamp. They searched the house piled all the corpses in the house and set fire to it. This makes it very evident that the outrages were committed upon the dead bodies.

When the negroes had been found guilty and had been sentenced to hang on September 9, the court arranged for them to be taken back to Savannah under military guard. The people begged and insisted that the criminals be left at home. They saw nothing in the return of the criminals to Savannah but appeals to higher courts, delays and perhaps a failure of punishment.

Not able to prevail otherwise, the great surging body, hundreds of human beings in a solid mass around the court house, began a general swing and surge against the officers in the doorway of the court house. No violence was attempted or threatened upon the officers, but there was a strong determination to get the prisoners. After about two hours of hard struggling on both sides the mob gained entrance into the court house and within a few minutes they had taken both men about two miles from the town where they were chained to a stump and burned.

The press in the North had many hard things to say about lynchings in the Southland, especially in Georgia. Among these the New York Herald, the New York Times, the New York World, the Philadelphia Press, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Chicago Chronicle, the Chicago Record-Herald, and many others. But it will be truly typical of the Southern people to forgive them all since they knew nothing of the real conditions, and because of the stones around their own doors as we shall see.

With the whole earth literally and truly covered with men, many, and very many of them strangers, and from a long distance, sober men—it has been said time and again, that there was no liquor nor men under the influence of liquor in this great crowd—it was impossible for the military to handle the mob.

The mob were clever in their demeanor towards the military but they were determined to have the prisoners. It was evi-

dent that the firing of one gun might cost, would cost hundreds of lives and lives precious. For not in hand, but within easy reach there were hundreds of guns which were to be used if necessary in their defense. They wanted the criminals, and why? Because they had done something. There are things more horrible than the burning of the guilty at the stake, horrible as that must be. These negroes were guilty of committing quite the whole catalogue of the worst crimes at one and the same time, and upon the most innocent and helpless of people. They burned the dead; they burned alive innocent babes. But they did what to some seems worse and they were required by an aroused, tried, exasperated and otherwise law abiding people to suffer for it.

It was said that the military were present and should have defended them. Indeed, and with these conditions confronting Capt. R. M. Hitch, no man, perhaps, ever displayed cooler wisdom nor acted with more judgment than he did on August the 16th, 1904, when he saved Bulloch county the greatest slaughter of innocent beings that ever escaped an affliction by not ordering his men to fire. His name will go down in history to be honored as it ought to be by many a son and daughter yea and wife, who, but for his coolness in that hour, would from that time have been fatherless and without the strongest protection so much needed in Southern rural homes.

That the Northern Negro may be seen in his true type and light, and that you may see that one far removed from Southern influence and "oppression" is still a negro, I will read you the production of a negro business manager of a Topeka, Kansas, Negro newspaper. His wild, African savagery, with all his Northern petting and training, shows itself:

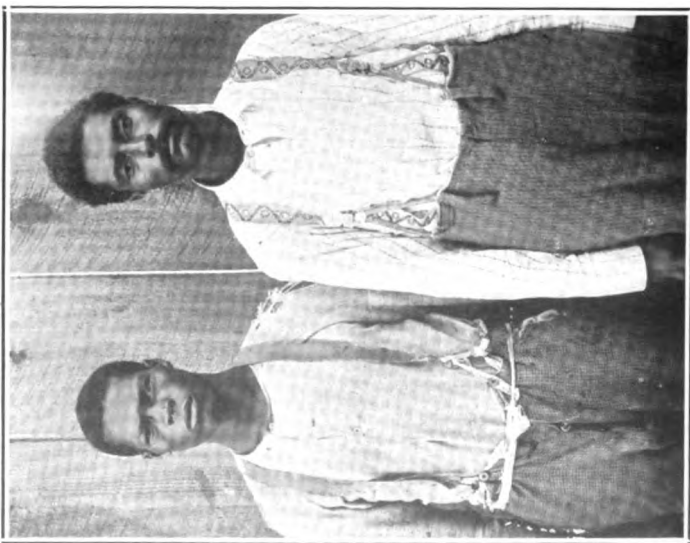
(Topeka Plain Dealer, Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 26, 1906.)

### IN UNCIVILIZED GEORGIA.

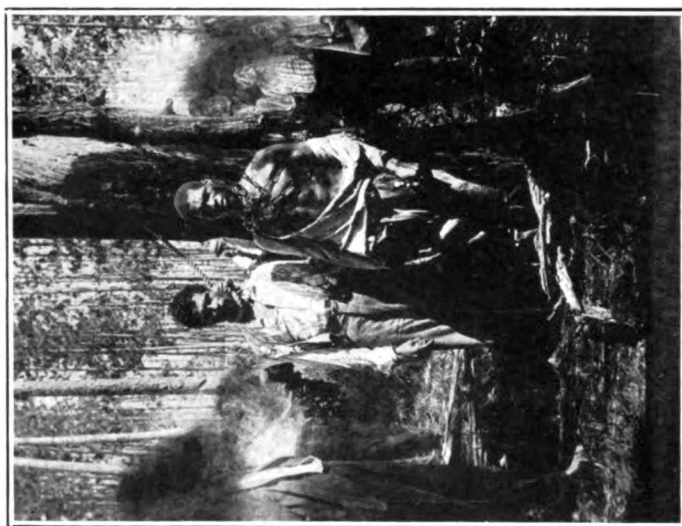
"Two Negroes tried before a Prejudiced Court and Burned at the Stake by a Fiendish Mob. The Negroes of that Section Kill and Burn if the Law Won't Protect Them.

Great God! What is the use of taxing the people to maintain a government made up of officials like those of Statesboro, Ga? We have contended all the while that the only salvation for those who want right to prevail and the law upheld in states like Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and other rebellious hell-holes, is to take unto themselves the right to regulate the affairs of the community in which they live by taking up the





**Reid and Cato in Jail Yard.**



**Reid and Cato Chained to Tree, Statesboro, Ga.**

condition of the affairs and defending them irrespective of the mock officers who hold their positions through fraud and bullying methods.

Just think, after a prejudiced court had convicted these men, within eight minutes after they were brought into court these uncivilized brutes, who have been intimate with Negroes all of their lives, with the assistance of an ignorant, prejudiced sheriff and a commanding shadow of a cowardly military officer in charge of ignorant and debauched hell-guards, stood by with empty guns and let a mob take out these men and burn them at a stake. What think you of a governor who can countenance such a state of affairs? He is not much better than the fiends who perpetrated this cruel burning, and to whom he owes his right of office. How can the colored people expect justice at the hands of such Iscariots, whose sole objects is to rob, plunder and steal the rights and privileges of the negro?

Statesboro, where this heinous outrage was perpetrated, is the county seat of Bulloch county, having a population of 1,000. The total population of the county in 1900 was 21,377; of that number 9,164 were colored, and the per cent. of illiteracy among both is appalling. This town is located about fifty miles northwest of Savannah, Ga., and the whites are made up of the poor, illiterates, uncultured, licentious and degraded specimens of humanity, who subsist by living from the labor of the colored people whom they hold in subjection. This poor class are of the offspring of the old slave-driver and patrollers, backed by class legislation and improvident county officers, who stand ready to do whatever they demand. It is in this portion of Georgia where peonage is carried on, and where a planter was arrested a few days ago for keeping colored men in stockades without law or pay. The whites in this section of the State outnumber the blacks, yet if enough courageous colored men filled with the determination to compel those in authority to administer the law even if they have to destroy every dollar's worth of property and sacrifice every human life to accomplish it, they will find that the fondness for burning Negroes would soon be dispelled. If people can not enjoy the fruits of their labors peacefully on the virgin soil created by God for all men, they had better be in their graves.

The late John J. Ingalls said: "The only way the Negro will ever get his rights is to fight for them. The Bible and the hymn-book are well enough, but what the African race needs is another *Tousset L'Overture* with the blood-stained banner

of revolution and the torch and the sword. These men had been convicted by a prejudiced court jury and sentenced to hang all within one hour. Notwithstanding this, they were burned at the stake. How many white men in Georgia, who have committed murder and other heinous crimes, have been burned or lynched? Not one, and yet they are committing crimes every day for which they are never tried. Over forty per cent. of the white men in the South today are untried criminals, murderers, seducers, perjurers, liars and thieves. The Negro may acquire all the wealth, education and culture to be had in the South, yet he will be outraged by the ignorant Southern hell hound. There is but one solution—get firearms and ammunition, keep them girted around you; keep plenty of matches—coal oil is cheap and dynamite is handy—and if the law can't and will not protect you and yours, do it yourselves. It is better that not a single house of any description stand in a community than to have people taxed to pay some one to execute laws for a certain class of people. There are enough Negroes in the South to make her quake. We believe in fair play, and if a Negro violates the law, punish him in accordance to the law—no more, no less. If white men in Georgia disregard the law when it comes to applying to a negro, why wouldn't it be fair for the negro to resort to methods to protect his family and home? Where there is no law the people suffer."

Signed: "Nick Chiles,"

Business Manager.

Now, Rory, let us suspend expression until we can reflect, since there are two classes of people in the whole universe of God—the saved and the unsaved.

The saved can never be in any other than a saved condition. And, since the saved live and walk in the Spirit and the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness temperance; the saved may we not agree, can not sanction riot, mob violence, lawlessness in any form.

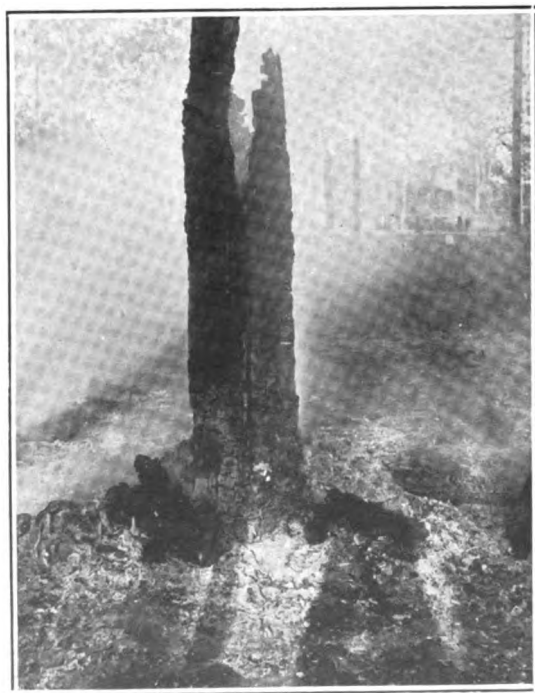
The unsaved are of two classes, First, the Satisfied—Unsaved, or the unsaved in a satisfied condition of mind. These live after the flesh wilfully and the works of the flesh are, we learn, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings and such like. Their whole nature is to sin and to all grades and shades of crime.







**Reid and Cato Burning No. 1.**



**Reid and Cato Burning No. 2.**

The other division of the unsaved is the Unsatisfied—Unsaved. Those who are consciously unsaved and who are unsatisfied in their unsaved condition.

For all of these classes the Christ died; and what God demands of one He demands of all—an abiding faith in the Christ crucified who satisfies all the ends of the law to the believer.

The class which might most hopefully receive our sympathy and assistance is the last or the Unsatisfied—Unsaved. They have hearts of fertile soil where we might profitably sow good seed. They have made progress towards the kingdom and it is anxiously preferred they shall not fall away.

Rory: "I thought Baptists did not believe in falling from grace."

That is the wrong term. Baptists believe in the final preservation and perseverance of the saints; but Baptists believe the unsatisfied—unsaved may remain unsaved, although the saved can never be lost. There are two classes and the saved are saved forever and can never be lost, but the unsaved who are not satisfied and who are making progress towards salvation may never obtain salvation.

The Christ said, Matt. 12:43, When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and findeth none. 44 Then he saith findeth it empty, swept, and garnished. 45 Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there and the last state of that man is worse than the first.

In this case the devil has gone out of the man. The man advanced sufficiently to sweep and garnish his house—soul; but he did not receive the Holy Spirit. So Satan comes back bringing seven other spirits, more wicked than himself and the man is lost.

When the heart, emptied of the unclean spirit, sweeps and garnishes itself, and becomes God's child by taking in the Holy Spirit, that heart is never lost.

This makes the unsatisfied—unsaved a field of great importance to the individual himself, to the church, and to God. Do you recall that trial of Job? Look at Job 1:7 and you will find the conversation between God and Satan shows that Satan was going in search of employment in the hearts of men whom God calls the attention of the devil to Job. By a study of this case, which I presume is a case in common, you will find that God permitted, during the trials of Job, the devil to do seem-

ingly all sorts of things to Job accept that God preserved His child and in God's preservation God's child persevered, and God's child was saved.

Mr. Sutton: "It seems to me that the seasons are propitious and the times opportune for us to discuss the Negro North and South."

It may be helpful in many ways for us to investigate and to report the likeness and the unlikeness of the conditions and the relationships existing between the races in the different parts of the country. As, in the planning of this itinerary, we were to give attention to the race conditions I have filed some data which I shall be glad to submit for our consideration; also expressions from what I consider the best authority on the subject.

Mr. Rory: "As this data will form a very important part of our report, I suggest we reserve that until our last meeting."

That will afford us more time and offer better opportunity to do it justice.

### **NEGRO LABOR IN THE SOUTH.**

The Negro of today as he differs from the Negro of years ago shows quite a contrast. The old "uncle" and "mammy," with their tender, respectful and appreciative attitude towards the Southern white citizen, the Negro's best friend, have about passed away, and the airs of the new Negro make him a new product, and one not easy to reconcile nor to improve upon.

One cause and another has brought about this undesirable state, and the remedies for the evil are not suitable to any two cases.

The health of the Negro has been impaired since his freedom, at least eighty per cent., by a life of degeneracy and every deadly disease preys with increasing vigor upon a large per cent. of his race. He is, for various reasons, indolent and thriftless, with few exceptions, and his morals are ever tending downward, among large classes, locally.

He looks to the South for employment, aid in trouble and encouragement in business, and to the North for promotion, recognition and a condition of circumstances such as he will never reach.

Pampered by the Northern politician, and mislead by the

trickster of political intrigue, he finds himself wishfully looking to ends ever rising beyond his grasp.

But he is a product of the South, and when left in the hands and under the influence of Southern leaders he makes an agreeable citizen and an unequalled laborer. At times there are chasms between the races here, but the remedies used are effective healers. The North passes severe criticisms upon Southern measures, but a comparison will reveal fully that the South is much more considerate towards the Negro criminal and his kind than is the North when similarly tested.

Let nothing that may follow induce the reader to think that any fragment of law, or even a scintilla of disorder is to lose its place. So far am I from a disposition to encourage the infliction of punishment beyond the domain of law, so far, I say, that I have never been able to imagine one moment's rest for me here or hereafter should I even be a party to capital or public punishment. I want no man's blood dripping from my hands, whatever else I may do or suffer. But for reasons easily seen below I feel the time opportune to consider and to compare some scenic measures and conditions. At this juncture I shall introduce the most horrifying scene that has impressed itself upon my vision or laid its cause upon my memory.

### **The Burning of Pomp O'Bannon.**

In my early boyhood I was riding on horseback to Toombsboro, Wilkinson county, Ga., and when within about one-half mile of that village I saw a raging, maddened fire in the woods near the road. Soon I saw men coming hurriedly from the fire and women running with their fingers in their ears. I rushed to the burning tree and stacks of wood piled around it, where I saw a Negro chained and screaming as the flames were cooking the grease from his body. I got there just in time to see him swallow the flames which burned his life out. I hope never to see the like again. I am unconditionally opposed to lynching.

Mr. John Rawlins was a merchant in Toombsboro. His family lived on a farm out of town. He had gone to Savannah when Pomp made his visit. Pomp O'Bannon was a Negro reared in sight of the Rawlins home. He thought Mrs. Rawlins had considerable gold on her person. Early one spring morning he came into the back yard at the Rawlins home and asked Mrs. Rawlins for something to eat. She was sitting in the

kitchen with her back to the kitchen-door preparing vegetables for dinner. Pomp was a settlement Negro, and in keeping with the Southern spirit she told the nurse-Negro girl to give Pomp some food in a certain dish in the cupboard. No one had seen the second Negro, but as Pomp came into the kitchen he turned and said: "Come in, Bill," and a large, black, strange Negro followed. As he passed behind Mrs. Rawlins he struck her over the head with a club, breaking her skull and killing her instantly. The nurse snatched the three-year-old girl and ran screaming into the field. Just as she passed through a crack in the fence one of the Negroes struck at her and broke the baby's finger. The screams attracted the neighbors and the Negroes ran off. When friends came in they found Mrs. Rawlins lying in a pool of blood and her crawling baby patting its hand in the blood and then on its mother's face and head.

The enraged community caught Pomp, and after burning him with hot irons until a full confession was made lynched him. Bill escaped.

On my Saturday trips to Toombsboro I went with a dread past where Pomp was hung; had determined not to look towards him, but I found myself always looking, and the ghastly sight of shining teeth and bleaching bones I shall never forget for he hung there until he was devoured by the dogs and hogs. The Negroes of the community were so conedmnatory of his act they would not bury him. One day a neighbor in passing stopped to look, when Pomp bowed very abruptly at him. He hurried to the town and told it. The people laughed at him, but he prevailed upon them to go and see, when, lo! Pomp bowed at the visitors. Upon examination it was found a hog was standing behind the tree gnawing the carcass, and thus the bow was easily made. Bill was afterward caught, tried and hanged. When on the scaffold he confessed to other murders.

### **LYNCHINGS AND MOBS NORTH AND SOUTH.**

The study of history, sacred and profane, reveal many and curious ways for taking the lives of human beings. Surely the Christian world will one day carry its work so effectually into the hearts and lives of men as to put a higher price on order and life.

The hard and heartless thrusts coming from private individuals, the press and the pulpit will not accomplish the work if our teaching as a Christian people is not supported by practical living and prayer.

I have clipped from the papers for a few months some accounts of lawlessness in the land so otherwise blessed.

Had I read papers from other sections, and especially from the Northern States, the numbers might have been larger and more widely distributed. Only one has been furnished me from any other source than the papers.

Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1904. Shortly after midnight Negro attempted to kill white man as he lay in his bed.

Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1904. A woman found a burly Negro attempting to rob her house. Threatening to kill her if she gave the alarm, he ran off successfully.

Toccoa, Ga., September 24, 1906. Negro slapped a white girl, sixteen years of age, in the face. He was whipped with a strap and told to leave. He left.

Macon, Ga., October 1, 1906. Two young men were escorting two young ladies when a Negro man tried to break between one young man and his lady. Objections were raised and the Negro shot both young men, was caught by the police and saved from a mob.

Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1906. A Negro attempts an assault upon a lady near the Soldiers' Home. She ran him away.

Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1906. A Negro grabbed and choked an eighteen year old young lady in her back yard. Her struggles and screams brought help. He ran off.

Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1906. Just as a lady started out of her door at night, a Negro clutched her by the throat. He threw her to her knees, but her cries brought help. He fled.

Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1906. As a lady closed her window blinds she saw a Negro peering at her. She screamed as he grabbed at her. He missed her and fled.

Atlanta, Ga. License inspector found, in numbers of Negro dives, pictures of nude white women. He believes these places, their pictures, and the work and conduct of many clubs tend to incite the Negro to assault white women.

During the riot, Atlanta, Ga., on September 22, 1906, about midnight, five burly Negro men took rockers on the front porch of a fashionable and prominent family, lighted the gas and smoked their cigars.

Culloden, Ga., September 10, 1906. 20 year old Negro attempted an assault upon a white girl. He was captured, his body was found afterwards in an old well.

Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1906. Negro attempted to enter room occupied by three young ladies. He was caught trying to escape.

Augusta, Ga., October 6, 1906. A Negro was sentenced at Aiken, S. C. He had assaulted a Northern woman who had shown sympathy for Negroes, charging they were unfairly treated by Southerners.

Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1906. New Oakland City Negro assaulted white woman. She fired two shots at him.

Dawson, Ga. Near here, July 27, 1906, while the husband was away, Negro laborer attempted assault upon the wife. Screaming she drew her pistol. Help came and he left.

Wellston, Ga., June 20, 1906. A Negro assaulted a Negro girl. Her brother was fatally wounded, she died and the assailant escaped.

Valdosta, Ga., September 1, 1906. A committee of Negroes petition Judge Mitchell to call extra session of court to try Negro for assault on Negro girl.

Atlanta, Ga., August, 1906. Two young ladies were startled by a Negro trying to get into bed room.

Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1906. Two young ladies were gathering flowers near their home on the Johnson road when a Negro came suddenly from the bushes and asked the smaller to come to him. When she tried to escape he beat her down. The other one came to her assistance. He fell upon her with the same stick, broke her nose, broke one arm, gouged out one eye and was choking her to subjection with a rope when her cries brought assistance. He escaped.

Eastman, Ga., May 15, 1906. A Negro criminally assaulted a widow living alone in the country, went away saying he would return. She bored a hole through the door and when he returned she shot him through it. His wound enabled the people to find him. He confessed, was tied and shot.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1906. Fifteen year old girl was returning home with some tomatoes she had bought, was overtaken in the woods by a negro, and assaulted after being choked to unconsciousness. He was caught, confessed in her presence and was shot to death in her father's yard.

During the Spanish-American war several companies of white and of Negro troops were camped near Macon, Ga. The Negro regiment rose against the whites. The white soldiers disarmed the Negroes, killing only two of them: No whites were shot.

Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1906. Negro attacked lady while on the way from her home to the street. After hard fight, she frightened him away.

Summerville, Ga., November 26, 1906. "Old Uncle" Smith Knox, colored, was buried today. He had been a member of the white Presbyterian church since before the war. The funeral exercises were in this church. His pallbearers were six old gray-haired Negroes, followed by several of the oldest and best white citizens as honorary pallbearers. The middle pews were occupied by the Negroes, the whites occupied the side pews. His white pastor conducted the services, and as other white men spoke, a great many white people, men and women, wept freely. The procession was composed of, perhaps, a thousand whites and Negroes.

Douglasville, Ga. A sixteen year old Negro jailed for assault upon a fourteen-year-old girl in her room.

Cuthbert, Ga., August 5, 1907. A Negro, thirty years of age, hanged today for assaulting a fourteen year old girl.

Carrollton, Ga., August 28, 1907. Woman attacked by Negro last Monday in critical condition. Negro caught and identified today, was hanged and riddled with bullets.

Macon, Ga., 1907. Negro who attacked his wife with ax dodged the officers. Other Negroes are after him and if they get him lynching will take place.

Macon, Ga., June 28, 1907. Thirteen year old girl sleeping in room adjoining parents, awoke to find heavy hand of Negro upon her. He had blowed out the lamp and had barred the door to parents' room. Her screams frightened him away.

Cartersville, Ga., May 19, 1907. Negro entered a home, demanded \$50.00, assaulted woman who ran to her husband's store. Negro killed her two months' old baby and escaped.

Claxton, Ga., May 21, 1907. Near Reidsville Negro attempted assault upon a widow. He escaped and when the officers went to his father's house to arrest him the father assured them that he was not there, but insisted that they search for themselves. When the officers were within a few feet of the house,



the escaped Negro from within the house and several Negroes from the outside opened fire upon them. The officers returned fire and when the firing ceased five persons had been killed and seven wounded.

Rome, Ga., November 6, 1907. A Negro is in jail for murdering another negro. A mob of Negroes desiring to lynch him and failing to get him offered the jailer a bribe of \$700 for the man.

Athens, Ga., November 9, 1907. Negro tried yesterday on a charge of peonage. It is alleged he kept several Negroes in a state of slavery on his farm.

Statesboro, Ga., February 17, 1907. Two Negroes assault lady in her home five miles in the country.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1, 1908. Two policemen in the country arrived just in time to prevent the Negroes from lynching a young white man whom they pulled out of a Negro's bed. He was from the State of Vermont, U. S.

Valdosta, Ga., October 6, 1909. Ex-slaves bore to the grave their former master. Their devotion was affecting.

Thomasville, Ga., October 17, 1906. Rosetta Davis, an old time Negro woman, was buried. Her pallbearers were young white men who were nursed by her in their infancy. Many white people attended the funeral.

Jesup, Ga., September 21, 1907. Negro went to the home of a white man in his absence, forced the wife to give him breakfast, assaulted her and left her in a critical condition.

Valdosta, Ga., October 15, 1907. A young woman got off the train at Lake Park lately and inquired for a man whose address she got from a matrimonial advertiser. He had sent her money to bring her to him to marry him. When she learned he was a Negro, she returned to her home in Vermont.

Byron, Ga., October 27, 1907. Negro robbed two small boys, attempted to shoot arresting officer, a severe fight followed, several men were wounded, negro was arrested, afterwards taken from jail, lynched and body burned on a log heap.

Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1906. In the midst of so many assaults on white women by Negroes, a riot broke, many Negroes were killed, several others were wounded, and much property was destroyed.

The military of Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Barnesville and Rome held the city under control for several days

The cost to the state for military services was enormous and \$5,365.50 were given to relieve sufferers.

The claim was made that the newspapers reporting the assaults upon the women were responsible for the riots. And, that the papers might not cause any more all the saloons were ordered closed and to remain closed for several days.

Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1908. Last night near Hernando, Mississippi, a Negro caught trying to steal another Negro's bale of cotton was lynched by people of his race.

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1908. Last night a negro attacked a woman in her room, about 10:30 o'clock. He had hidden himself under her bed.

Asheville, N. C., August 24, 1908. A Negro charged with and arrested for assaulting a negro girl sixteen years old, gave bond and returned home. When he arrived Negroes tied a rope around his neck and men and boys—all Negroes—strangled him to death by dragging him through the streets. While the mob were yelling and dragging the man the women looked on and applauded.

Piedmont, S. C., September 14, 1906. Negro attempted assault upon a woman. Blood hounds tracked him to a cabin where he and other Negroes were barricaded. They opened fire upon the pursuers, wounded the woman he had assaulted and her husband. He was captured and the others were routed.

Argentina, Ark., October, 1908. Two Negroes wounded police, killed his father, and barricaded themselves in a house. An accomplice Negro was lynched October 8th.

Wilmington, Del., September 10, 1906. Near where the Negro, White, was burned two years ago, a Negro threw a stone at a mother and daughter out driving. The daughter was knocked senseless and the Negro attempted assault upon the mother. He was fought off and a posse tried to catch him.

Norfolk, Va., October 5, 1906. Negro attacked ten year old girl at Suffolk, Bloomington, Ind., October 1, 1906. Negro shot and killed lunch wagon driver, citizens scoured the community to lynch the Negro. Officers spirited him to prison in Annapolis.

Topeka, Kans., December 5, 1906. Texas cow boys tried to hang a Negro on the train because he wore a Knights of Pythias pin. He slipped the noose the third time and jumped from the train. No arrests.

Kansas City, September 10, 1905. Agitation following the murdering of a white boy by a Negro caused the Kansas Legislature to pass an act separating the races in the school of Kansas City. The board of education at Kansas offered two sessions a day; one in the morning for the whites and one in the afternoon for the Negroes. The Negroes refused and contended for a mixture. At Bonner Springs the board arranged two rooms, one for the Negroes and one for the whites, and to this the Negroes objected.

Seaford, Del., August 19, 1906. Negro struck a white boy, mob of whites drove every strange negro that had come—as many had seeking work—from the town.

Detroit, Mich., August 21, 1906. Wires report 2,000 whites and Negroes fighting, men and women, in a race riot, using canoe paddles, canes and umbrellas, at an outing of the Social Six at Put-in-Bay.

Seaford, Del., August 25, 1907. Constable tried to arrest Negroes when they shot him, fell upon him with clubs and stamped him. A mob of whites were after them, citizens threaten to burn out Negro colony and many Negroes left town.

Woodbury, New Jersey, May 4, 1906. A Negro was sentenced to twelve years and to pay \$3,000 for assault upon white girl.

Madison, Fla., Nov. 9, 1906. Negro attempted assault upon young lady returning from postoffice. He was caught, confessed, and was lynched.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 7, 1906. A Negro attempted assault upon a young lady at Basin, Miss. He was caught, confessed and was lynched.

Whistler, Ala., Oct. 1, 1907. Negro attempted assault upon a white woman at her front gate. Two weeks ago a Negro was lynched for assault on woman here.

Raleigh, N. C., September 23, 1907. At a special term of the Superior Court a Negro was convicted of criminal assault upon an aged woman and was sentenced to hang.

Columbia, S. C., August 20, 1906. Negro attempted assault upon seven year old girl, was caught, confessed, was lynched. The Negroes at Greenwood issued an address commending the course pursued and voluntarily promised to aid the white people in tracing all such rascals to their dens.

Greenville, Fa., February, 1908. Negro assaulted and then killed a young woman.

Charlotte, N. C., January 9, 1908. Negroes covered their heads with guano sacks, entered a Negro boarding house, took out and lynched a Negro who had been swindling the Negroes in the community.

Cameron, Texas, November 4, 1907. Negro convicted of criminal assault was hanged to a tree.

Eula, La., April 16, 1906. Negro lynched for assault on white woman.

Clark Hill, S. C., October 22, 1906. Wife of Congressman Geo. D. Tillman, brother of Senator B. R. Tillman, died. Former slaves who had never left her plantation, were her pallbearers.

Mobile, Ala., October 6, 1906. Three white girls were lately assaulted by Negroes. Two of the Negroes were caught, confessed and were lynched.

Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1906. Information comes to the public that a white woman from Manchester, Vermont, living alone from white families six miles from town, was assaulted at two o'clock last night by a Negro whom she allowed to sleep in her side room. She had been advised of her danger, but she spoke of the Negro as a gentleman. There will be no attempt to lynch him if caught.

Greenwood, S. C., August 14, 1906. A young lady left alone while the parents were at church, was assaulted by a Negro who afterwards cut her throat.

Calhoun, La., August 27, 1906. Negro attempted assault upon young lady. He was caught, confessed, and was lynched.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 11, 1906. The white fire companies threaten to step down and out if the Negro companies are not disbanded.

Merchantsville, N. J., February 17, 1907. Negro assaulted a woman fifty years of age and left her unconscious on the railroad track.

Camden, N. J., May, 1907. A Negro assaulted a young lady, knocking her unconscious, and was proceeding with his crime when four young men frightened him away. He was caught.

Greensboro, Ind., May 1, 1907. As a result of a race riot caused by assault upon an aged woman by a Negro, six Negroes were beaten, saloons and other places frequented by Negroes were visited, Negroes were beaten, property demolished, and Negroes were ordered to leave town. Negroes left.

Baltimore, Md., May 14, 1907. Negro assaulted his former employer, a tailor. A mob caught him and was crying "Lynch him!" "Kill him!" when the police rescued him.

Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1908. At the Hammerstein Opera House site 1,000 men are in a riot, Negroes and Italians. Some are shot and many are injured. The Italians were in search of work.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30. A white man assaulted a small girl and was saved from a mob by the police.

Muscogee, Ok. Negroes stone a train on the M. K. & T. railroad because a "Jim Crow" law had been enacted.

Annapolis, Md., September 1, 1907. Two officers were detailed to keep order at a Negro campmeeting twenty miles away. When they tried to arrest Negroes and to break up a crap game they were rushed upon by a Negro mob, one officer was followed into the woods, the other was caught, his pistol was taken from him and he was beaten into an unrecognizable condition.

Omaha, Neb. A young white man was taken from the sheriff and lynched for killing a man and his wife.

Baltimore, Md., September 8, 1907. A Negro charged with assaulting three negro girls, was arrested and two policemen saved him by beating back a mob of Negroes—men and women—who were crying, "Hang him!" "Kill the scoundrel!" After much excitement and a hard fight he was landed in the patrol wagon.

Chester, Pa., September 15, 1907. One Negro shooting another, missed his aim and hit a white man. It was with great difficulty that the police saved him from an angry mob.

Chrisfield, Md., July 29. A mob lynched a negro for killing a policeman.

Cumberland, Md., October 6, 1907. At an early hour this morning a mob took from the jail a negro who had shot a policeman and shot and kicked him to death.

Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 27, 1907. The democrats introduced a bill into the Legislature to disfranchise the Negro vote.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 3, 1906. A white actor paid \$5.00 fine for escorting negress and she was sent ten days to the work-house for escorting him.

Exeter, N. H., October 7, 1907. Booker T. Washington, Jr., left Philips, Exeter, suddenly because he felt that he was discriminated against on account of his color.

Boston, Mass., October 5, 1907. C. William Hinds, Negro from Biloxi, Miss., in address at Cambridge, Mass., said: The color line must go even if we have to wipe it out in blood. We can get arms and ammunition, also money. The next thing is to keep on drilling, so as to understand the tactics of war. But we must liberate ourselves from hellish slavery that exists against the dark race. He was formerly a state senator from Mississippi. He could not rent a house in Boston, where he wanted it, because of his color.

Chicago, Ill., September 28, 1907. Arrested Negro gave open confession as to how he strangled the woman he assaulted in Springfield.

Washington, D. C., September 30, 1907. Near Alexandria, affianced couple were out walking. A Negro shot down the young man, dragged the girl into the thicket, assaulted her and kept her more than an hour before leaving her. A posse pursuing threatens to lynch.

Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1906. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, had been invited to speak in Chicago, for the benefit of the Union Hospital, on the Cuban question. The Chicago Negroes petitioned Mayor Dunne to prevent the Senator's speaking because he had expressed himself as favorable to lynchings. The Senator spake.

Marietta, Ohio, March 3, 1907. Two young men, artists, drugged six girls in their studio in the afternoon. When it was known it required the whole police force, the sheriff and deputies to prevent a howling mob from taking them from jail to mob them.

Chicago, Ill. In a campaign October, 1906, Chicago put into the race a negro for judge, expecting the whites to scratch his name, but hoping to save the Negroes to the Republican party. He was elected over twenty white men; and holds his office although he has been importuned very politely, urgently and persistently to resign.

Chief Justice Alson was asked by many clamoring citizens to assign to this judge the trial of only such cases as concerned Negroes. He refused.

Pritchard Station, Ala., September 22, 1907. Negro lynched for assault upon a woman ninety years of age. He was hung to the same tree the two Negroes were a year ago for assaulting small white girls.

Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1907. Negro brought to

Columbus to save him from a mob at Delaware, Ohio. He had killed a white man.

Springfield, Ohio, February 28, 1906. Two Negroes shot a brakeman and when a mob of a thousand men failed to secure the Negroes they went to the jungles and burned a half dozen houses—dives where Negroes and low white people were accustomed to congregate. Negroes were forced to leave in large numbers, and the rioting continued.

Springfield, Mo., April 15, 1906. A mob of about three thousand men hanged two Negroes to the Goddess of Liberty on Court House Square; built a fire under them and burnt them to death. They were charged with assaulting a young lady after beating down her escort. The mob did several thousand dollars worth of damage to the jail in securing the prisoners.

Hillsboro, Ill., August 8, 1907. Negro made attack on aged woman, race riot broke out and Negroes were driven from the town.

New York, August 19, 1907. A Negro ran down and accidentally injured a woman and two men. A howling mob was chasing him and crying, "Lynch him," when the police rescued him.

New York, March 27, 1906. Robt. H. Spriggs, the Negro convicted of abduction and detaining white women against their will, in a Negro resort, was given 20 years in state prison, Sallie, his assistant, was given 10.

New York, November 29, 1908. James Jennings, a Negro who went from Richmond to New York and asked for work, was sent to Blackwells Island (prison) for six months.

Cincinnati, O., October 18, 1907. A white man was found beaten to death at Hartwell. A Negro suspect was locked up. At night a mob battered down the three doors of the prison, had a rope around the Negro's neck and over a limb and was ready to lynch him, when the marshall and many citizens, prevailing, saved him.

Chicago, Ill., October 30. Negro tried, convicted and having confessed to charge of outrage and strangling of white woman, begged Judge to shorten time to execution.

Cannonsburg, Pa., July 30, 1906. 19-year-old Negro arrested, confessed to killing a father and two children and to shooting the third. Cause, attempted assault upon four year old girl and was prevented.

New York, April 19, A Negro lurched against a woman who held a strap on a trolley car. She ordered him to be more

careful with himself. He struck her, breaking her nose and blackening her eyes. A mob of men tried to lynch him when he was rescued by the police.

New York, May 1906. A Negro man cut by a Negro woman with a razor was running down Broadway from the arresting officer. He was shot at twice by a man stepping from a trolley car, by a man in an automobile twice. All missed him, but about seventy men returning from an outing picked him up and were suspending him by a rope from a lamp post when the police saved him.

Washington, D. C., August 27, 1907. A young man and young lady were trying to meet a street car. Young lady was assaulted by a Negro in hiding. He choked her down before escort could free her. Negro knocked man senseless with club and turned upon lady again. She fought him until man recovered and helped her beat him off. He escaped.

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1907. Two police ordered a crowd of disorderly Negroes to disperse on the streets. One assailed the officers with a knife, cutting both down. One officer shot the Negro and they captured him.

Muskogee, Ok., December 25, 1907. Negro lynched and all other Negroes have notice to leave town in forty-eight hours.

Washington, D. C., October 27, 1907. At Grand Army Hall last night at reception to National Commander-in-Chief Walter Scott Hale, where both white and colored Spanish-American war veterans were present, the color line was drawn at three intervals.

A Negro chaplain was asked to pray. Many whites left the hall. Isabella Worrell Ball declared she would grasp the hands of her Negro comrade, that no distinction of color should exist in the Spanish war veterans. Five or six veterans were leaving when the department commander ordered them to return. They left, saying: "We have enough of this sort of things," when the Negro began to pray others left.

Springfield, Ill., August 15, 1908. Yesterday, Friday, here at Lincoln's home, a Negro who choked a woman in her home, drug her to the back yard and assaulted her was jailed. Another negro who had assaulted a woman in her home and had killed her father, who had come to her rescue, was in jail. Later a mob formed and last night they went to the jail to get and to lynch the prisoners. They found a negro, named Loper, who ran a restaurant, had taken the deputies, on his automobile, to meet a train to Bloomington, just out of the



city. They met him and his wife at the restaurant, fired the automobile, broke his windows, took out his furniture, broke it, piled it on his automobile, and as fast as the firemen mended they cut the hose until everything was burned. They burned about thirty Negro homes, beat Negroes, hung one and shot him to death. He had a white wife who fled to Lincoln Garrison with other Negroes. 2,000 militia were out and from some of these the mob took their guns and drove Negroes out of town. Many left for Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States. The Governor and the military stop the mob.

Washington, D. C. October 20, 1907. Street car conductor was assaulted and cut by disorderly and unruly Negroes.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1908. A lady was attacked and purse snatched by a Negro. This is the twenty-second that has been attacked since September the 25, last.

A true account of attempt at criminal assault with names withheld. In the town of ——— Ala., in 1905, a daughter of one of the best families was church organist. The janitor was a Negro. One day when the organist wen to practice on the pipe organ her music for the following Sabbath, she saw the janitor stealing upon her, his eyes a very demon. She ordered him back and ran out, barely beating him to the door. Alarm was given and when friends came and were searching the church for him, some one's foot caught in a loose or torn place in the carpet. Upon examination it was found that the carpet had been ripped up at that place. Further examination showed the floor had been torn up and a trap door had been made. Under the floor there was a new grave dug under the church. The Negro had planned an assault, intending afterwards to bury his victim under the church.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 12, 1908. Highland Park College has drawn the color line. It had twenty-five hundred students, many of them Negroes. They claim it is the greatest setback the race has had in Iowa. White students forced the action.

Columbia, S. C., September 14, 1908. Eleven Negroes arrested at Ninety Six, S. C., for attempted insurrection. The rifles to be used in shooting up the town, September 6th, Sunday night, were delayed by train and an intercepted letter divulged the plan.

New York, August 6, 1907. 1,000 persons, led by a woman, try to lynch a Greek for assault upon a girl. Eight girls as-

saulted in New York within a few days and a crime wave is followed by an uprising of the people.

Lynn, Mass., August 21, 1907. Negro caught trying to break into store was in hands of officers when mob of 1,500 try to get him to lynch him.

Chicago, Ill., August 26, 1908. Riot between white and black laborers, cause, Negro stabbed white man.

Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1908. White people, by use of ropes, trees and guns, are determined to rid Gage Park of Negroes.

Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1908. Negro preacher tells his congregation of 500 members to arm and to prepare to defend themselves against an outbreak.

New York, April 28, 1908. Social equality and inter-marriages were advocated at a banquet of the Cosmopolitan Society of Greater New York. Twenty white girls and women sat at tables beside Negro men and women. Daughter of the proprietor of St. George Hotel, Miss Mary White Ovington, a Brooklyn society girl, was surrounded by Negroes who contend Southern whites must recognize them as their equals if Negroes are educated.

President Roosevelt appointed a Negro in Chicago as United States Attorney affairs of the Bureau of Immigration in that section.

Under President Harrison about eighteen years ago, the first Negro was employed in the government bureau. Now more than 200 are employed. 1892, 2,397 Negroes held government positions in Washington. In 1907 there were 2,785, increase of 16 1-2 per cent. In the same time the increase of whites was 9 per cent.

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1908. Negro employee attempted assault upon employer's wife and was discharged. He killed employee and committed suicide.

Washington, D. C. Police ask for more officers that they may stop purse snatching by Negroes.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1907. Negro rented home, moved in furniture and family. At night hundreds of callers suggested he was not wanted in that part of the city. Next day he moved out.

Scranton, Pa., December 30, 1907. Police arrested Negro for assault on three ladies in two weeks. He carried concealed, a padded club.

Washington, D. C., 1907. Wife of the Capital Traction Com-

pany was knocked down and robbed of her pocketbook by a Negro.

London, England, September 28, 1907. At points like London, Liverpool and Southampton stranded Negroes experience trouble when they try to work their passage hence as the crews refuse to work with them. As there is no objection at Cardiff, most of the Negroes are sent there.

Columbus, O. Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio, holds that it is illegal to deny colored children equal rights in schools established for whites.

Kansas City, Mo., October 23, 1908. Professor Charles Zueblin, formerly of University of Chicago, in a lecture on "Fraternity," strongly denounced Anglo-Saxon treatment of the Negro race and argued for the intermarriage of the races.

San Francisco, Cal., January, 1907. Where there was considerable friction, because the Japanese children were excluded from the white schools, between the Japanese and the white citizens, and President Roosevelt favored the Japanese attending the white schools, more than 1,500 Japanese house servants were dismissed.

The Japanese contend that their children shall sit with the white children in the United States schools; but they prevent Korean children from sitting with Japanese children in Tokio, because they say Koreans are inferior.

Opelika, Ala., August 29, 1904. Two Negroes suspected and arrested, confessed plan set to murder a whole white family.

Montgomery, Ala., October 20, 1904. Negro going under three aliases captured at Century, Fla., was brought to Montgomery for assaulting two white women, then attempting to assault two Negro women, and later attempted to assault white woman at point of pistol.

Columbus, Ga., December 6, 1904. A Negro killed his mother-in-law, robbed her and then burned her with her house. Negroes captured him and were preparing to mob him, when he was recued by white men.

Selma, Ala., March 15, 1904. Two Negroes killed a man and barricaded themselves in a house where they resisted arrest. They were lynched.

Charlotte, N. C., April 15, 1904. Negro on the gallows confesses to charge of assaulting white woman.

Tallahassee, Fla., September 5, 1904. Planter killed at night by Negroes who are supposed to belong to "Before Day Club."

Jonesboro, Ga., March 30, 1905. Negro 17 years of age convicted on charge of assault upon white girl.

Americus, Ga., April 6, 1905. Negro assaulted white woman at Preston, Ga.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 11, 1905. Farmer, while sitting by the fire holding baby upon his lap, was assassinated by two Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga. Officers attempt to arrest Negro gamblers. Negro killed an officer.

Americus, Ga., March 25, 1905. Dr. A. J. Logan, in Friendship neighborhood, was called at night to see a patient. When about one hundred yards away it was found that the Negro had gotten him out to murder him. The doctor saved himself by shooting the mob of Negroes until they dispersed.

Charlotte, N. C., April 5, 1905. Negro sentenced for criminal assault upon a white woman. Confessed.

Selma, Ala., March 15, 1905. Two Negroes lynched for killing a young professor at Pine Apple, Ala.

Abbeville, S. C., May 15, 1905. One Negro killed another. When officers attempted to arrest him, in his promiscuous shooting he killed an innocent white man. He was followed to his hiding place and killed.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1905. A collector was beaten into insensibility and robbed by a crowd of Negroes. All escaped.

Rochelle, Ga., May 15, 1905. A furious Negro, after killing another Negro, resisting arrest shot a white man. He was surrounded in his hiding-place, where he had a Winchester and about one hundred cartridges, and was killed.

Albany, Ga., March 15, 1905. Police officer was stabbed while trying to arrest a Negro.

Royston, Ga., September 19, 1904. Negro lynched for killing a young man.

Charleston, S. C., October 3, 1904. White man lynched for killing another white man.

Greenwood, S. C., September 24, 1905. Negro lynched; criminal assault on fourteen year old girl.

Atlanta, Ga., April 27, 1905. A young lady was disturbed by a noise in her room just after midnight. A Negro was found under her bed.

Albany, Ga., April 17, 1905. The Negro, Pete Thomas, who killed the marshal of Pretoria, is captured. He says he has killed six men.

Athens, Ga., February 11, 1905. A Negro entered by the

back way into a dwelling and broke into the bedroom of two young ladies. Their screams and the firing of a pistol frightened him away.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1905. Two Negroes tried, convicted, and will hang for criminal assault upon and murder of two young ladies. Another Negro convicted of the murder of a sanitary officer.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 28, 1905. Baldwin Marr, wife and two daughters lived alone in the country. A Negro boy, eighteen years of age, hired on the farm, reported at supper that the horse had stuck a pitchfork in his foot. When Mr. Marr went out to help free the horse, he was shot down by the Negro, who shot at one of the daughters standing in the door. He attempted to enter the house and being barred out by the mother and daughters, with his gun on his shoulder he rode the horse away.

Valdosta, Ga., March 1, 1905. Three different families have found Negroes hiding in their houses during the past week.

Atlanta, Ga., May, 1905. A woman had her purse snatched from her near her home by a Negro who made his escape.

Tennille, Ga., September 23, 1904. A man passing a Negro lodge-room at 4 a. m., was attacked by two Negroes. He jumped from his buggy and ran them off.

Newberry, S. C., September 22, 1905. Negro attempted a criminal assault upon a young lady at night, while she lay in her bed asleep.

Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1904, 2 p. m. Negro man rang door bell at the home of a prominent white citizen. Governess responded. He asked if any one else was present, and seizing her, he carried her into a room up-stairs. Her screams frightened him away, after he had nearly torn her clothes off.

Gainesville, Fla., October 7, 1904. Deputy sheriff, while riding with his wife, was killed by Negro with a gun.

Bainbridge, Ga., August, 1904. Negro entered bedroom of young lady at night. Her screams frightened him, before he could be recognized.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 16, 1905. Two officers hunting for a Negro fugitive were fired upon from ambush and killed.

Birmingham, Ala., April 11, 1905. At Tuscaloosa, a citizen sitting by the fire holding his baby was assassinated by two Negroes.

Telfair County, Ga., July, 1905. Negro attempted assault upon white woman.

Gordon, Ga., August 18, 1905. Negro assaulted white woman.

Thomasville, Ga., August 17, 1905. Negro hired two days ago on a farm near here, asked the wife of farmer, who was away, for key to cotton house to get his coat; as she handed it to him he caught and choked her helpless and outraged her. She was in critical health.

Coal Creek, Col., November 6, 1903. Two Negroes killed a white man in cold blood. All Negroes forced to leave the camp.

Little Rock, Ark., September 5. Negro lynched on Sunday. Had attempted assault on two white girls.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 8, 1904. Mob tried to catch a Negro, who had struck white boy with club.

Cairo, Ill., September 19, 1905. Three white men and three Negroes slain in race riot.

Mt. Holly, N. J., July 15, 1904. Three Negroes assaulted white woman; had to be guarded by troops to prevent mob from lynching.

Larimie, Wy., August 29, 1904. Negro lynched by three hundred men for attack on white girl.

St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Three hundred Negroes and Poles attacked street car to prevent three non-union men from working at packing plant.

Seranton, Pa. Labor union decides to form separate unions for Negroes.

Phowell, Md. Negro kidnapped and killed fourteen-year-old white girl.

New Haven, Conn., May 25, 1904. Up to this date three attacks have been made upon white women by Negroes.

Johnstown, Pa. Negro made criminal assault upon white woman.

Little Rock, Ark. Special from DeWit. Five Negroes taken from officers and shot. This makes nine in a week. Race trouble over a Negro striking two white men.

Murphrysboro, Ill., March 10, 1904. Negro in jail for criminal assault upon lady teacher. Mob came for him, but heavy guard was about the jail.

Philadelphia, Pa. Negro assailed young lady teacher between street car and the house. Her screams frightened him away.

Council Bluffs, Ia., December 28, 1903. One thousand men and boys battered in the jail door to secure and lynch two Ne-

groes, charged with assault upon two white women. Older and wiser heads begged them to leave.

New York, N. Y., March 21, 1905. Mob of two thousand attempt to lynch a motorman, whose car ran over a child.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1910.—There was a race trouble and quite a riot because a Negro struck a street car conductor over the head with an iron bar.

New York, Jan. 28, 1911—Because a white man protested at his twelve-year-old daughter being ordered by the teacher to dance with a Negro boy, a schoolmate, his family is threatened by letters. His wife suffers from nervous shock and he says he will take his family to Florida until the excitement subsides. Flushing, L. I.

Springfield, Ohio, June 2, 1904. A crowd of Negroes surround jail at midnight and try to lynch a Negro charged with killing another Negro.

Greenwich, Ky., March 21, 1904. A French Canadian broke into a house and attempted assault upon two women. Efforts were made to lynch him. Sheriff pacified mob by beating criminal.

Springfield, Ohio, March 7, 1904. Mob shot Negro to death. After battering prison and getting body they hung his body to a telegraph pole and riddled it with bullets for half hour. Charge, he killed a white man.

Oyster Bay, L. I., March 21, 1904. Threats to lynch a negro if the mob can catch him. He had kicked a white woman, a cripple, into insensibility.

Johnstown, Pa., September 27, 1904. Governor asked to protect Negro assailant upon white woman from mob.

Cairo, Ill., May 3, 1904. Negro holds white woman and child for ransoms of \$600. Mob killed him.

Harrodsburg, Ky., September 28, 1904. Eighty Negroes are ordered to leave community because a Negro woman stabbed farmer's wife.

Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1904. Deputy sheriff on automobile successfully steals away from a mob trying to lynch and from blood-hounds, a Negro who had assaulted and killed a young lady.

Fulton, Ky., April 4, 1904. Mob attempts to lynch two Negroes for shooting an officer.

Philadelphia, Pa. Negro giant attacked and cut the throat of delicate woman.

Cairo, Ill., May 13, 1904. Negro lynched because he was charged with robbing a man.

Trinidad, Col., April 8, 1905. Two thousand men attempted to mob a white man, who killed a deputy. The sheriff stood the crowd off until train was secured and he taken away.

New Haven, Conn., May 25, 1904. There was a criminal assault tonight by a Negro upon a young lady. This is the third in this city lately.

Scranton, Pa., December 5, 1904. A resolution passed instructing the central board to form a separate union for the Negro.

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1904. "For the good of the service," a member of the hospital corps was dismissed from the United State's service because he had married a Negress.

The Canadian government refuses to allow Negroes to enter and settle upon their lands for the same reason that they give for refusing to receive dark races from beyond the seas—because they are not likely to become desirable citizens. It is a good time for the Negroes to importune ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft to intervene since they have appointed and tried them in responsible positions governmental, and seem to prefer them.

Dent, Ohio, March 25, 1905. A Negro who had leased a farm near here has been notified by the citizens to leave.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 17, 1905. A student here with some Negro blood in him, has been requested to be removed by the president of the school. White men refused to stay.

Sheffield, Mass., near Boston, white parents complained at mixed schools. The school board organized separate school with Negro woman for teacher, but the Negroes refused to send. Negro lawyer took the case to the courts, courts sustained the board.

Rochester, N. Y., May 12, 1904. Delegates to convention of hotel and restaurant employees, International Alliance, and to Bartenders' Industrial League, resolve no charter be granted Negro bartenders in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indiana.

But the case which, coming as it did upon the field while there was a heated political campaign in the country, caused the most widespread discussion, was the lynching at Statesboro, Ga., 1904.



Mr. Sutton: Here are some war records secured while we were on a visit to the Jefferson Davis Museum in Richmond, Va. They leave the North with no reason to compare their victories on the fields to ours:

Seceding States, 1861, had a population of 8,000,000, about 4,000,000 slaves; non-seceding States had population, 1861, 24,000,000; enlisted United States troops, 2,778,800; enlisted Confederate troops, 600,000; Confederates paroled April 1, 1865, 174,223; Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons, 98,802. Total, 272,025.

United States army at close of war, May 1, 1865, 1,000,816; United States soldiers in Confederate prisons May 1, 1865, 272,025. Total, 1,272,841.

Of the 2,778,000 enlisted in United States army, there were German, 178,800; Irish, 141,200; British-Americans, 53,500; English, 42,500, and other foreigners, 74,400. Total foreigners, 490,100, lacking only 109,200 being as many foreigners as the whole of the Confederate enlistment. Truly the North overpowered, subdued and whipped the South with the outside world and thus saved a larger per cent of its native-born manhood, while the South lost her old and young manhood in the struggle. But she is independent today and her youth and manhood are her support. No monument to the Northern soldiers can equal the achievements of the Southern army placed at such a great disadvantage without a treasury while the enemy had more than four times as many men and the treasury of the nation. It is not a pleasant thing to present these views from Statesboro, Ga., and from Springfield, Ill., to report the riots, mobs and lynchings from all over the country; but that the people may see again that human nature is the same the world over; that the North may have evidence she is as guilty as is the South, and that her representatives in the halls of Congress may not eternally be grilling us when others are worse than we are; and, as this is a **Guide into the South**, we want a full introduction of one to another on all conditions.

Upon the Statesboro riot the Philadelphia Press said: "These crimes grow out of the depravity of human nature. They are not local and unless prevented by the strong arm of authority they may happen anywhere." New York papers, forgetting, perhaps, that in 1741, March 18, there were hanged in New York four whites and 18 Negroes and that thirteen Negroes were burned because an attempt was made to burn the city, spoke warmly on the Statesboro trouble. The New York

Herald: "The eyes of the country and of the civilized world are fixed upon Georgia. What will she do?" The New York Times: "The whole business is an unmitigated disgrace to the community in which it occurred, to the State of Georgia and to the United States of America." Expressions are all against mobs and seemingly in favor of the Negroes. We are opposed to riots, mobs and much opposed to lynchings anywhere, all the time when the guilty can be brought to full justice. But look at this family, father, mother and three innocent, helpless children. Not one had committed or even conceived an idea of a crime against their assailants who killed them for money—the parents—and burned them all, perhaps the two babes alive, and brought worse than death by fire, upon mother and daughter after they were dead. Change places with Bulloch's people and keep cool if you will.

We reproduce the article from the Topeka (Kan.) paper hoping not to stir the animus in any heart, but to show that one of this race, born and reared and educated in the North, far away from the South, if under such teachings as come to his kind there he is not far removed in nature from his race in the Central African jungles, although he is in the midst of a people who, with their literature, their money, their Christian teachers put into the South at the head of Negro schools, would show the Southern people, a people who understand the Negro better than does any other part of America, and a people who are to them much truer friends, yes, show the Southern people how to harmonize, educate, elevate and Christianize the Negro race.

But at Springfield, in a section from which there had come criticism and abuse for such as engaged in riots in Statesboro, Atlanta, and other places in the South, here in Springfield, the only place where Abraham Lincoln ever owned a home, here under the shadow of the room to his memory, in the shade of his tomb and his monument, on the 14th of August, 1908, his own people in a rage lynched first a Negro, it is said, only because he had a white wife, and then another for trying to defend himself against the mob. They then assaulted and chased Negroes and burned Negro property for ten hours—it has never been known how many were killed—until the Negroes of Springfield—those who did not flee to Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Northern States, and the Negroes from the towns within miles of Springfield and the dead Negro's

white wife were gathered in the arsenal for protection—4,200 military men were not able to quell the mob for some days.

When we were there months afterwards we were told it was dangerous to go through the burnt district in the day time and our informant, a citizen of Springfield, said he would not go through it at night for \$25.

We were reliably informed that not the rabble and the outcasts, but the people who rode over Springfield in their automobiles were the people who headed and lead the mob and conducted them in their burnings and assaults.

What caused all of this? There and practically everywhere else these conditions and crimes have been brought about by the teachings and promptings that are given the Negro by the Northern people who have put into their heads the idea of social equality.

In his original nature he does not expect nor does he want it. But by insistence on the part of his teachers he eventually, with a spirit of madness, aggressively takes hope to attain what no Anglo-Saxon people at any point on the green earth will allow him to reach. When our people North have accepted wisely with the South the situation as God himself handed it to us a superior people in common, and when they are willing to walk hand in hand with us in this great work of elevating the Negro along lines of common sense and religion, we shall more easily, rapidly and successfully put him upon a higher and a more acceptable plane.

This is not in a spirit of criticism to hurt, but in a proudly Christian way hoping that we shall understand each other better in the very near future and that by mutual effort we may help this race which is in a way our wards and yet who are still individually—people, responsible and amenable to the common law and to the Supreme King, each for himself.

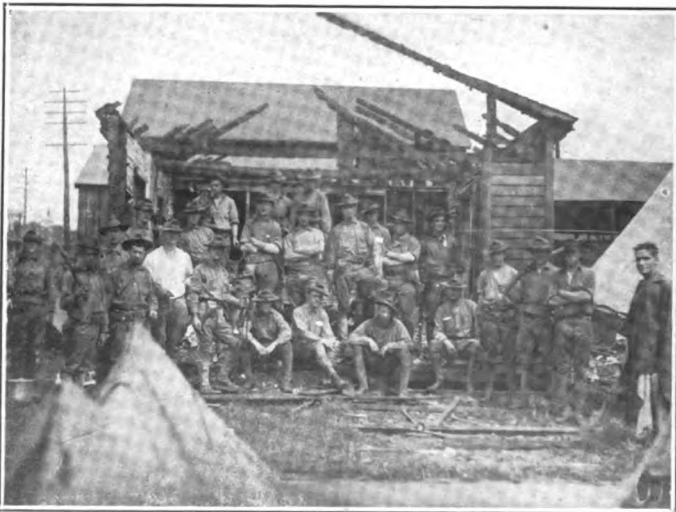
Gerron: "Are the conditions as you represent them."

Assuredly yes. Doesn't Congress have to record at every session some charge brought by some Republican vote seeker's assault upon the South for our treatment of the Negro. And is it not the prevailing opinion where we have investigated? When we stood at 422 on 10th street in Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of May, 1908, at 4:53 in the afternoon and a Negro walked up and down the sidewalk and cursed and dared and defied a white man, using vulgar, obscene, and profane language, and when one of our party said he would not live three minutes in Georgia did not the man who held an iron





**Burnt District, Springfield, Ill.**



**Burnt District, Springfield, Ill.**

hammer in his hand say he ought not to live here one minute but if you struck him the cop would take you both to the lock-up and the Negro would come free?

Are there not now 20 per cent more Negroes holding offices and government positions in Washington than when McKinley was elected and does not each succeeding president fall deeper in love with the South and appoint more Negroes to responsible places? And yet they try to love our young and unsuspecting into voting for their kind.

---

### NEGROES IN THE SOUTH AND ELSEWHERE.

Reliable information says that in 1860 the State of Delaware had 1,789 slaves; District of Columbia had 3,185; Maryland, 87,189; Kentucky, 225,483; Missouri, 114,931; New Jersey, 18; Utah, 29; Nebraska, 15; Kansas, 2. Also that Gen. R. E. Lee freed his slaves in 1862 and 1863, while General Grant's family held theirs in bondage until they were freed by Lincoln's proclamation. Negro slavery, we learn, began in the North. The first American slave-trading vessel was built at Marble Head, Mass. Rhode Island had, at one time, 150 ships peddling negroes and that State sold them up to 1770.

Slavery was abolished gradually in Pennsylvania, beginning in 1780; and in Massachusetts the same year. It was abolished in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1784, in Vermont in 1799, in New York and New Jersey in 1804; but New York decreed total abolition July 4, 1827, freeing 10,000 slaves.

December 7, 1835, President Andrew Jackson, in his seventh annual message to Congress urges that body to fix penalties for punishing citizens of other sections who are guilty of creating excitement in the South, "Attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection and to produce all the horrors of a servile war."

Truly the race problem does mean a problem of all the races but it means especially a problem of the Negro race. It concerns all the people of every race of these United States in particular and of the world at large.

We are here together and to remain. Our interests are mutual. What helps the one helps the other; whatever hurts one injures the other.

The Negro, in a great measure, tries to do and to be like the

white man. Hence the white man should be good and very good.

The North has for the Negro sentiment but no labor. The South has for the Negro both; the former in a better way.

We learn from Bulletin No. 8 of the last census that in the Gulf States the Negro is six times as criminal as the white man. The same ratio exists in Pennsylvania, while in Ohio the Negro is eight times and in Michigan ten times as criminal as the white man. In the North we find 12 white prisoners to 10,000 inhabitants and 69 Negro prisoners to 10,000 inhabitants.

The race prejudice grows with the coming of a new generation. For this condition the North is largely to blame. Let her leave the South alone and conditions will be more conducive to peace.

Has a negro ever been lynched or even imprisoned in the South for wanting employment in the South? Has he ever been denied to own and to inhabit property wherever he was able to buy or to rent it?

The South remains wedded to woman's protection and holds as more sacred than life itself the God-given chastity, and purity found alone in the Anglo-Saxon blood pure and unadulterated. For the protection of these her people count no possession of purse or brain or blood too great a sacrifice.

The whole nation is beginning to realize that when our fathers wrote "All men are created equal" that they had no thought of any other than the white man. It has been made evident that liberty and education for forty years in the South and a hundred in the North and since the beginning elsewhere have never made the races equal.

Much in many ways has been done to lead us to these menacing conditions. Each individual who has been a party to project the virulent teachings which brought us into this state of affairs is personally, and individually and gravely responsible for the fruit brought forth by the seeds sown.

Whether they distributed literature among slaves to incite them to murder and worse; passed amendments, as law makers, to our laws to suppress a superior and to elevate an inferior people; appointed to office, people justly objectionable to those who, after all, must be responsible for peace and prosperity; encouraged the idea of a day and a time of equality; or sat at meat in the White House, as the Chief Executive of this Nation—greatest nation on the globe—with a mullatto and mon-

grel, each one—all are responsible. And to their charge may be placed the regrettable and unenviable, national state of affairs.

What do these forecast? Statistics show that in the United States there were 1,808 murders and homicides in 1885, 10,500 in 1895, in 1904 there were 8,482. In 1885 number of executions in the United States were 108, murders and homicides to each execution, 17. In 1904 there were 116 murders and homicides, to each execution. In 1903 the United States reported nearly 9,000 homicides, Germany the same year reported 321 with quite 60,000,000 people, England and Wales had 322 with 250,000,000 population and France 562 with 38,000,000 people. The inference is we place too low an estimate on life and are careless with our criminals.

#### **A CASE SIMILAR TO OTHERS.**

Does some mother or wife weep for him who rests there? In the year 1898 a stranger, a white man, came into the community between Coleman, Ga., and Pecan, Ga., and took up his abode mainly among the negroes. He was seen at times by white men who owned farms here but he lived entirely excluded from white associates. He told some of the white citizens that he slept sometimes in the negro churches or school houses, sometimes under negro dwelling houses. But it is known that he associated altogether with the negroes, and though they claimed to know nothing of where he came from or his business, yet they were very fond of him and showed him every kindness. He seemed to be familiar with a certain line of affairs in the section and from the course of conversation it was learned that occasionally he visited Cuthbert and perhaps other towns. He evidently had few belongings, generally was not very well dressed and always carried a brace of pistols and a Winchester rifle.

He was in the community some months. The next spring he visited the section around Georgetown, Ga., and there confined himself to the negro society exclusively. One morning Mr. . . . . ., a farmer, was passing over his farms among his tenants when he came upon the stranger eating breakfast at a spring in the field with the negro on that farm. He ordered the farmer to leave threatening to do him violence should he be slow about getting off. Mr. . . . . . went to the county site, Georgetown, about three miles away and reported the matter to the county officials. The sheriff and two other men started back with Mr. . . . . . and when they had gone



about one mile from town, as they were driving along the public road down a hill and were entering a dense swamp in the bend of the road they saw him lying in a ditch upon his face watching them very intently. They demanded of him some explanation of matters. Without warning to them he put his rifle upon the men and just as he got it into position one of the party shot a bullet centerly through his head. He died instantly and they found upon examination that he did not have a cartridge in his gun nor on his person. They took him to town, kept him until the next day and buried him in the County Pauper farm without any identification. It was noticeable that the negroes claimed he was a good man and that they had lost a friend. Eternity alone will reveal all.

Mr. Geron: "I am interested as I meet the citizens of Georgia to find a strong leaning to the disfranchisement of the Negro. I am inclined to the opinion that too much politics has hurt the race.

"Furthermore, I see no uplift for a people who forget their best reason and resort to lynchings and mob violence; especially since it is censured by the best people and condemned by the law. But the temptations to North and South are evenly accepted for the same cause."

Even so, and since this sentiment is not confined to any one section or people but prevails universally among the best everywhere; the voice of the best citizens, the law and the Word of God should prevail.

An ex-Chief Justice has declared that every man connected with a mob where death ensues is a murderer. The laws themselves recognize such as murderers.

Only a few people, under these heats of passion, when the best of hearts might be stirred, stop to think coolly and to act sanely.

"Murder," according to the Code of Georgia, "is the unlawful killing of a human being, in the peace of the State, by a person of sound memory and discretion with malice aforethought either expressed or implied.

"Malice must exist at the time of the killing. It need not have existed any length of time previously.

"Express malice is that deliberate intention to take away the life of a fellow creature, which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof.

"To deliberate is to reflect with a view to make a choice and a reflection but for a minute is a sufficient deliberation.





**Lopers' Place, Springfield, Ill.**



**Springfield, Ill.**

"It is evidence of express malice if there was no assault upon the person killing or attempt to do him violent personal injury by deceased.

"Malice is the motive that is present at the time of the killing and no other malice need be shown.

"Providing the weapon beforehand for the purpose of killing deceased is evidence of malice.

"Malice shall be implied where no considerable provocation appears and where all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and a malignant heart."

There are more than a thousand persons in chains in Georgia for murder and attempted murder. How many equally as guilty are out of chains? A low estimate of life is hurtful-hellish.

In the face of these declarations of law is it not true that every human being lynched or mobbed to death, whether North or South, above age or under age; whether by gun, or rope, or fire, or what not; whether white or copper colored, red skinned or black, is murdered?

If affirmatively true, then, is not every person helping, aiding or abetting in the murder, whether he or she be North or South; whether above age or under age, whether by gun, or rope, or fire, or what not; whether white or copper colored, red skinned or black, is not such a person a murderer?

If so then what is more, not only do the best people, the law and the courts condemn him, but the law of the God of the universe which must be appeased is over him.

He declares for the murderer the burning hell—the death of deaths, which after this old world shall have passed away, folded as a garment beyond the cycles of sunny time, shall still torment and burn the soul given foul to such deeds.

God's face is so turned against the murderer as to make for him a haunting like as only avenging angels can burn into consciences laid bare to the darts of expert hell-detectives, on merciless missions of judgment sent.

The murderer dogged at every step by fear and dread of approach—not of his victim's kin alone—not of parents broken hearted, unreconciled, not of sisters saddened and of brothers maddened, not the approach alone of wife bereft and helpless and unsupported and unprotected—nor of children in want—not only in dread of these; but he dare not approach to the place where the ghastly deed was left on record, where Satan raised his murder-hand and the life stopped. He dare not

even approach these by thought lest dogged and hounded, he, in wake and dream, might afresh rush the wounds to bleed again. Lest the gush of blood, upon memory's reviving groan and thud, starts the rave of heart at the gory drop, gushing before his imagination from the wounds of the hour of fury, and frantic malice, and maniacal spite and hate.

When wakeful, all uneasiness, dread, shuddering, apprehension and tremulous terror. When asleep, dreams of courts and juries and witnesses and convictions before faces pronouncing his own blood the immolation for the victim of his truculent, murderous heart of sin-rot do haunt him; till sweat, from his sleepless aches and fears and dreads and horrors do wash his body down and make it wankle and pale and limsy and tired and still more wakeful against sleep. Oh, such blood offerings like Cain's call out from the earth, heaven-reaching stench crying back to the clammy death-hands, "Where is thy brother?" These hands hang heavier, doubtless, whose crime-guilt is unatoned, while the murderer cries out against the dampened eyes from grief loved ones over victim; but the murderer, with grasping fingers, clinching teeth, rivets the ever-present Ghost-Man to his (the murderer's) day-life, night-dream.

Who can abide under the approaching phantasm of harrowed fear and dread, with memory recoiling upon the never-failing spectre coming even through fog and myth upon the time, the scene, the act more than imaginary; brought by the executioner of bloody retribution and shine of sin; and who, pitying not a tear laughs at sobs? He who, guilty, startled by rustling leaf, bestirred by flash of light, shaken by horses' feet, frightened by glowing hearth-embers, disturbed by actor's sway, musician's song or court bell, uneasied by barking dog, trembling at muffled voices, shrinking from inquisitive eye-search, quickened by creeping footsteps, sleepless near passing throng, wakeful near church steeple, careening his memory to the grave of his victim, stopping the heart-beat at the thought of blood-gleam or weapon glitter, restless, rolling and fainting at the coming, the waning and the fading moonlight, sighing at the dawn-cock crowing, at which omen-bidden, all stirring spirits return to their graves as Peter's conscience, at the thought of a denied Master. He who heavy, faint and capricious of heart leaps from craggy thought to bewilderment of soul on fire-embers, hot with boiling blood scenting to heaven the corpuscle heat of the victim crying from earth to God. Thus he foretastes the hell

of you and the death over and over of repeating retribution. By sailing on visionary seas he is deluded into drift against mountainous funeral blasts whose wierd echoes betoken an enchant to chasms of rapturous cheat.

And so he, the murderer, a drivel, babbles the loose, meaningless mumbles of a hideous demoniac. Neither prayer nor swear but an inhibit of heart bursts swoops upon his semisane heart, clouterly bidden by running on memory's treacherous promise of faint hope of seclusion and hide but to open in the sheen and glare of too true a guilt of hell's mission under lead of Satan's angels of despair, despondency, desperation and death. Him, the murderer, Oh! look upon him!

On the conditions I submit for your consideration what I consider some of the most common-sense and opportune articles I have ever read on this subject.

### **AN UNWISE AND HURTFUL AGITATION.**

J. B. Gambrell.

The anti-negro discussion now on in some quarters is to be deplored by every thoughtful person. The denunciation of any people, anywhere, after the wholesale manner of some politicians, is a cheap business always, and little short of criminal under some conditions. It is not to be questioned, that the race problem is a grave one, and is to become probably more so with time. But the race problem in America is not co-terminus with the negro race. It is a problem involving all the races inhabiting America. And when we go beyond our own country, and enter the domain of international politics, the problem enlarges to take in all the nations of the earth.

The question to be settled is whether different nations can live in friendly relations with each other and, despite racial instincts, racial prejudices and racial interests, deal justly with each other? No one race in America or in the whole world is on trial; all races are, the predominant race most of all.

I have said that the race question is broader than the negro question. In the North, notably in the great centers, such as New York City, Boston and Chicago, the strain on American institutions is terrific, and often the best American element is submerged by waves of foreign influence. And this is spreading into the rural districts in many places, especially in New England. It will spread more and more all over America, in the South as well as in the North.

It may be affirmed, I think, with all confidence, that the wholesale enfranchisement of any race of unseasoned people is a mistake. Under certain conditions it may be a crime. I believe the enfranchisement of the negroes as it was done was more than a blunder; it was a crime against a weak, untrained race, and a high crime against civilization. It put the negroes under burdens they were not prepared to bear. It put them in conflict with the Saxon race, inevitable strife and failure. It made a paradise for demagogues. It debauched the ballot box with an enormous purchasable vote.

This mistake, in a less flagrant way, is repeated, in kind, by the enfranchisement of immigrants from all lands, wholesale, without any regard to their knowledge of American institutions, or their fitness to become, at the ballot box, the arbiters of the destinies of our country. I hold that it is no hardship on anybody to be required to know enough to vote intelligently before voting at all. It is political sanity and a kindness to all concerned.

But the South had Negro suffrage forced on it, and that, too, in the worst possible way, and at the most inopportune time. To my thinking, the highest achievement of the Southern people was not carrying their contentions on the points of their bayonets four years in the face of more than four times their numbers. Southern courage did not reach the acme of glory when Pickett's and Heth's division, in tattered gray, assailed the heights at Gettysburg. It was when, disarmed, the remnants of the armies of the Confederacy returned home to meet the fiery torrents of vindictiveness, which sought to overwhelm all that was dear, by enfranchising a people wholly unfit to rule the land. It was a gigantic struggle for civilization itself, for everything worth anything to any race. I went through it all, the four years of war, Gettysburg, the Pickett charge, reconstruction and all. The sublimest achievement of the Southern people was their rescue of their civilization from this cyclone of fanaticism, mixed with every base passion. In saving ourselves we saved the negroes, our country and all. To this hour I can not think of the base use to which the unoffending negroes were put without feelings of the profoundest indignation.

But the conditions in the South were met. Mississippi took the lead by making a constitution which practically put suffrage on an educational foundation. This constitution has been

upheld by the supreme court of the nation. The political aspects of the negro problem have been settled. The negro is not a political menace in Mississippi now and never will be again. There are other phases to be dealt with, but they must be considered from the economical and sociological standpoint.

The present agitation to disfranchise the negroes is exceedingly unfortunate at this time, especially for the South. It is manifestly a political war cry. It will avail nothing toward the proposed end. At this time the burden of negro enfranchisement is on the North. We are through with it, but at the North the Negroes are yet a power. They hold the balance of power between republican factions, as in Ohio now. If disfranchisement ever comes, it will come through the North, not through negro baiters in the South. And, if it ever comes, it will come with other needed changes. As certain as we live, the North must be convinced of the need of ballot reform before it can come. The Northern States are in school now.

Disfranchisement, when it comes, will carry a reduction of representation in congress, no doubt, and the lessening of Southern influence in the nation. This could be borne, if a corresponding blessing came with it. But the present agitation can not be fruitful, and it is prejudicial. It would not, if successful, cure our ills. The negroes would still be here. The same outrages would be committed. The same economical and social conditions would obtain. The present agitation is barking on the wrong track. It is stirring feelings of race prejudice to no good. We have a situation to meet, and the white race must show itself worthy of its leadership by meeting these conditions in the right spirit and after the right fashion.

The agitation against the education of the negroes is of a piece with the other. What the South needs to do now is to let the North worry with the situation, cease to listen to extreme men and go about the settlement of all these questions in a thoroughly sane, Christian way. I, for one, do not believe in ignorance for the settlement of any question. It can not be that civilization can be advanced by shutting out light from any human beings. I say it can not be. Christianity and enlightenment are the universal solvents of human woes. They go together. If our people are wise they will discountenance this new apostasy from the fundamental tenents of our civilization. I hold that the Saxon race will only show itself fit to lead by dispensing light to all races.



Instead of a new race-phobia, the good people of both races, all races, should seek an approachment to each other for a sympathetic dealing with all race issues. Nothing is good for one that is not good for all. It is worse than a blunder to mislead the people and aggravate a condition already too bad. Let the cheap politicians talk, but let us not heed them. Rather let us seek the betterment of the whole land by making every man wiser and better.

Dallas, Texas.—In Baptist Standard.

### **RACE PROBLEM AND SOLUTION.**

**Interesting Letter by W. W. DeHaven, of Macon, in Wisconsin Paper.**

The following letter written by Mr. W. W. DeHaven, of this city, to the Monroe Sentinel, of Monroe, Wis., will doubtless be read with interest by his friends here.

Mr. DeHaven is a native of Wisconsin, but has long identified himself with the South and this city, and what he has written ought to have much weight on the minds of Northern people. Following is the letter:

Macon, Ga., Feb. 5, 1907.

Mr. Charles A. Booth, Monroe, Wis.,

Dear Friend: I enclose postal note for —— to apply on my subscription account with the "Sentinel." Please render statement of account, so that I may know how we stand. I have been much interested in the "Brownsville" affair. During the Spanish War the Third engineers were camped near us, a very fine regiment by the way—Major John A. Logan, Jr., was in command of the Provost Guard, with headquarters at corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, in the city of Macon.

A telephone message came to him late one night that several companies of the Tenth infantry (colored), were on their way to the city with arms in their hands to "do" the town. He sent an emergency call to the colonel of the Third engineers, who sent several companies at double quick to head them off. The colored infantry were disarmed and placed under guard for some days. So you see that Macon came very near having an affair of her own.

The Negro soldiers were bent on avenging the burning of the infamous Sam Hose, who had been killed for assault not long before. The terrible rioting in Atlanta last fall put a quietus on the assault business in that locality—a terrible

remedy for an unspeakably horrid crime—but the only remedy which will percolate down into the brute's consciousness and cause a restraining fear to keep him from the awful crime. I do not advocate lynch law, but I try to think "Put yourself in the outraged family's place." The people of the great North have hardly begun to see under the surface of the race problem. If they understood it better they would sympathize with their Southern brethren more. The Southern people discriminate more closely between the large body of good law-abiding Negroes and the criminals than do others I think, and are willing to be taxed for their education, help build their churches and give substantial aid, looking to their betterment in every way; and this in spite of the fact that there is a large class of moral degenerates being developed in the city dives, bred to do the daily dirty work in the saloons and then to go out as firebrands in the community. At the North you run the Negro out of town, you give him no place to do skilled work, but here the carpenter, mason, painter or other artisan, works along side of his white brother and gets the same wages, too. The white people helped him to organize a State fair which was held in Macon last fall and which proved a financial success, netting over \$5,000. I have been on the grand jury and petit jury in our county of Bibb many times, and I know that the Negro is fairly dealt with in our courts with a leaning rather to mercy in his case because he is a Negro. The law-abiding Negro can get about anything he wants here from the white man, except political office. Those who are best acquainted with his mental and moral make-up know that he is best when he lets politics alone.

With kindest regards to my old Monroe friends,  
(Macon Telegraph.)

Yours fraternally,  
W. W. DeHAVEN.

---

### SENATOR HOAR AND SENATOR BROWN.

By James Callaway.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was celebrated for his oratory. His speeches against "Imperialism" rank as the most eloquent in the English language.

Sometimes in the Senate he and Senator Joseph E. Brown would have a tilt. Senator Brown was never called the "Old Man Eloquent," as was Senator Hoar. But howsoever eloquent the oratory he made a mistake if he sought to unhorse

Senator Brown in debate. Senator Brown was so painstaking in investigation, and was wonderful on facts. He drew from the record in his debates and not from the imagination.

This investigating turn of Senator Brown's mind revealed itself in the debates in the Senate. When the Mormon question was up, Senator Brown, late in 1884, delivered a notable speech on the "Polygamy of Utah and the Polygamy of New England." In the debate Northern Senators had thrown off on the South. Senator Brown had looked up the "record," and gave them a taste of his quality. His speech was full of data—facts that hurt—facts which stung the pride of New England. Edmonds got mad.

Senator Hoar replied to the speech with great bitterness, not relishing the showing of the Georgia Senator in contrasting New England and Utah. And to hit at the South, Senator Hoar taunted Senator Brown with slavery and mulattoes.

Here was opportunity for the Joe Brown pike, and the Georgia Senator made answer to this slavery and mulatto charge June 16, 1884. Senator Brown was not a word painter like Senator Hoar, but he was eminently practical, and had a business way of presenting facts with unerring judgment. He knew when to shoot.

In contrasting the slavery of Massachusetts and Georgia Senator Brown brought out some curious history. He quoted freely from George H. Moore, a member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, author of "Notes on History of Slavery in Massachusetts," and from Elliott's History of New England.

This he quotes from Moore:

#### **Slavery in Massachusetts.**

"The Puritans in their earlier code made ample provision for slavery, and added the conviction that slavery was established by the law of God, and Christianity always recognized it as the antecedent Mosaic practice." (Page 105 Moore's Notes on Slavery in Massachusetts.)

"Massachusetts held in slavery Scots and Irish. (Elliott's History). Negroes and Indians were bought and sold without compensation by people and priests alike. (Elliott, page 180).

"Throughout the wars Indians were sold as slaves and held as slaves. The people of Massachusetts made rum and carried cargoes of it to Africa and bought cargoes of slaves for the markets of the West Indies and Southern colonies, and

brought portions of them to New England." (Elliott, vol. 2, page 179).

"The people of Massachusetts raised slaves for the market, and they were taxed like horses, oxen, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, until after the commencement of the War of the Revolution." (Moore, page 65).

"Negroes were looked upon as a good dog is now." (Elliott).

Negroes were advertised for sale, as we now advertise a cow or horse. Moore's Notes on Slavery in Massachusetts, page 70, says: "Negro men, women and children were mixed up in sales with wearing apparel, gold watches and other goods." For instance: "Very good Barbadoes rum is offered with a young Negro." "Just arrived, a parcel of likely Negro girls and boys; a bargain."

Again, Elliott, page 178, the following:

"Just imported from Dublin in brig Derby a parcel of Irish servants, both men and women, to be sold cheap by Israel Boardman. June 5, 1764."

"These serve as specimens of advertisements, and the slaveholders were very accommodating to the customers—would sell Irish, Scotch, Indian, or Negro, man or woman, boy or girl, anything and any way for the money. Slavery was a traffic.

"The colonists of Massachusetts sold Indian prisoners and assumed to themselves a right to treat the Indians on the footing of Canaanites or Amalekites, possessing a few rights they were bound to respect." (Third Bancroft, page 408).

"They exported Indians to sell for Negroes." (Moore).

"Slaves who committed offenses were tried and punished in the most vigorous manner. Slaves were forbidden to leave an hour after sunset upon pain of being whipped or imprisonment. They were forbidden to meet together in the streets more than two at a time. And slaves who assaulted a white man were to be whipped and sent beyond the seas." . . . In 1774 the slaves of Massachusetts sent their humble petition to the Governor: "We have no property; we have no wives; we have no city; we have no country." (Elliott, page 192).

Such was the slavery of Massachusetts, so unlike that of Virginia and Georgia in ante-bellum days.

Continuing, Senator Brown said: "Having shown where slavery came from and how it invaded my State against the protest of my people, but forced by New England traffic mongers, I will account for a portion of the mulattoes." (Senator

Hoar left so as not to hear more). Then the astute Senator quoted again from Moore, the New England historian:

"In 1694 all Negroes and mulattoes and Indian servants, male and female were taxed. In 1726 the assessors were required to estimate Indian, Negro and mulatto slaves as other property." "Negroes, Indians and mulattoes were forbidden to serve as porters in Boston, except they gave security. Their testimony was not received in court like a white man's. They were forbidden to go to fires at night." (Two Elliott, page 189).

"At the end of the Revolutionary War all the free Negroes and free mulattoes were banished from Massachusetts by act of her legislature, and failing to go were whipped twice a month until they did go. Massachusetts was enacting laws in reference to mulattoes when the colony of Georgia was absolutely prohibiting slavery." See Elliott's Hist., vol 2, page 178).

"In purchasing slaves from Massachusetts, the market place for slave dealers, we purchased a due proportion of mulattoes, which were scattered all along down through the history of Massachusetts. We got the mulatto institution as we got the slavery institution—from Massachusetts by purchase. She was not careful about the slave, whether Indian, Irish, Scotch, Negro or mulatto. The only question was the money the slave will bring.

"Any casual observer who will go to Massachusetts and Georgia will see that the proportion the mulattoes bear to the number of Negroes in Massachusetts is much greater than in Georgia. 'Doubtless the wonderful effect of climate.'

"Between 1860 and 1870 an immense cold wave from Massachusetts or other Northern States, bore down upon the South. This cold wave rested for years upon the South, and it bleached with yellow large numbers of the young Negro race, and they are called mulattoes. The same as in Massachusetts.

"In 1860 Georgia was a slave State. What proportion did the mulattoes bear to the blacks? According to the census there were 425,208 blacks, and 36,000 mulattoes, being a little above 8 per cent who were mulattoes. How did the count stand in Massachusetts? In 1860 there were 6,531 blacks and 3,071 mulattoes, being almost 50 per cent of mulattoes as compared with the number of blacks. So much for slavery in Georgia

and Massachusetts, and the origin and existence of the mulattoes."

Space forbids going into the speech where he contrasted Polygamy of Utah to that of New England—to the detriment and shame of New England.

Jefferson Davis was so pleased with the speech on Polygamy of Utah and New England that he wired his congratulations to the Georgia Senator.

The New England press berated Senator Hoar for opening the "slavery and mulatto question," and acknowledged that while Senator Hoar was the "Old Man Eloquent" that Senator Brown had the facts and the figures, and the data and the statistics, which put to flight the oratory of the Massachusetts Senator.

Blaine did not feel more cheap when Ben Hill unhorsed him than did Senator Hoar when so whipped by the cracker Senator from Georgia. The old Senator was not so powerful as to the "aristocracy of oratory," but he was mighty with deeds and facts. He had judgment—and what in popular parlance they call "horse-sense."—Macon Telegraph.

---

### **RACE PREJUDICE IS INCREASING EVERYWHERE, SAY LEADERS.**

To the Editor of The Telegraph: In the interest of our people throughout this country we respectfully request that you insert the following in the columns of your journal:

At the race conference held in Philadelphia April 7th and 8th, 1908, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, namely:

Be it resolved that we, the members of the race conference assembled in Philadelphia, April 8th, 1908, do recommend to our people throughout the United States that Sunday, May 31st, be set apart and observed by all of our churches and all of our people as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God for deliverance from the bondage of our present condition in the United States. Be it further resolved that the officers of the National Negro American Political League be instructed and they are hereby empowered to send copies of the above resolution to the religious bodies of all denominations of the race and to the pastors and churches of our people throughout the United States, and request them to join us in the observance of the above mentioned day of fasting and prayer.

As a race we are oppressed and wronged in almost every part of America, and race prejudice is increasing everywhere. It is manifesting itself in localities where hitherto we were fairly well treated. This same prejudice is taking strong hold of millions of people who seemingly were, until recently, in favor of treating our race with fairness and justice. The door of hope and opportunity in almost all departments of life throughout this country is being closed against us on account of our race and color. Christian bodies that, a few years ago, knew "no bond or free," race or color in their treatment of the Negro have sided against him. Many of the educational institutions provided for our race by the States in certain sections of our country are being reduced to the common school grade, and the school terms shortened. In the South, as well as in the North and West, we are being opposed by organized labor, and avenues where we may win a living are being either lessened in number or made more and more difficult of entrance. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States has been nullified by most of the Southern States, and the Republican party, though in possession of all branches of the Federal government, has practically ignored this amendment, and in Ohio and other States public approval by those in charge of the Republican party is being given to the effort made to have the party abandon the fifteenth amendment altogether. Our race, as a whole, is being unjustly condemned by those in high authority for the crimes committed by a few members of the race, and as a people we are being held up to ridicule, contempt and scorn by the public press in most sections of the United States.

Many of our own people, seemingly, are becoming discouraged and are failing, as we believe, to embrace the vital principles of Christianity as our fathers did, and are becoming skeptical with regard to the willingness of our Heavenly Father to plead the cause of the weak against the strong and to deliver those who put their trust in him.

These things make it absolutely necessary that our entire race should confess before God their sins and shortcomings, reconsecrate themselves to Him and appeal to God to deliver them out of the hands of those who wrong them, and to move for the defense of the weak.

We therefore call upon our people everywhere to observe Sunday, May 31st, as a day of fasting and prayer to God Almighty.

We are, Yours for the uplift of our people and the glory to God.

National Negro American Political League.,

J. Milton Daldron, D. D., President.

W. T. Ferguson, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1908.

---

New York Sun says:

Exploits like the Afro-American Realty Company's tend to create distrust of the Negro as a citizen, adding heavily to his burden of disabilities in the competition for a livelihood. At one time colored men in New York were employed in the best paid grades of domestic service, they were favored barbers and waiters and were engaged in a number of occupations on the border line between the skilled and the unskilled trades. From virtually all pursuits in which brute forces is not a prime requisite the Negro has been expelled by white labor or by Chinese and Japanese. He has held his place only where brawn counted in the struggle against the physically inferior immigrant from Southern and Eastern Europe. A remarkably large proportion of the Negro men of this town now live on the earnings of their womanfolk, whose work is likewise restricted to the coarsest drudgery.

(Dated May 2, 1908.)

---

Special to The Washington Post.

St. Louis, May 1.—Henry Watterson, of Louisville, while here today discussed the Cosmopolitan Club dinner at Brooklyn, N. Y., last Monday night, at which prominent white girls sat beside Negroes and applauded speeches for intermarriage of whites and blacks.

"It was such a case as this that caused the heartaches and bitterness of reconstruction days," he said. "It is such acts as this today that will undo everything that has been done for the Negro.

"Intermarriage between the races may be a good idea for New York. To me it would be an eminently amusing spectacle to see Broadway, from Twenty-third to Forty-second streets, lined with automobiles containing fashionably gowned women, wearing Merry Widow hats, waiting patiently for their black husbands to come out and be driven to luncheon.

#### **Not for Kentucky.**

"I don't object to intermarriage between certain blacks and whites. There are some women in the world who would prob-



ably be happier with Negro husbands than with white. They would feel at their ease, more at home. Such women should be allowed to mate with monkeys if they please. However, I will say in passing that it would not be a good idea for Editor Holt and his Negro-loving satellites to talk very much in Kentucky.

"The trouble with these Easterners is that they are so provincial. They never see beyond the horizon of Manhattan Island. They only know life as they have seen it in their narrow, restricted way, and can not get away from the New York idea.

#### **Burden on South.**

"The disastrous effects of such a dinner can not be estimated. Throughout the country, wherever there are obstreperous Negroes, there is likely to be trouble. And the South must bear the brunt of it. It is always so. The class of Negroes that live in the North are different from those of the South. The perils to the Southern woman on the lonely farm, five miles from the nearest neighbors, are great."

#### **From Baltimore Sun:**

Southern white men who take the law into their hands do not go to the extremes which have characterized the outbreak in the capital of Illinois. They do not, except in the case of Atlanta, wreak vengeance indiscriminately upon the guilty and the innocent black. They do not resort to incendiarism. They do not terrorize the city for forty-eight hours and degenerate into a pillaging, destroying mob. They act outside of the law, it is true. But they go about their law-breaking systematically and in the spirit of men who are defending their homes from the worst type of criminal. They do not lynch an octogenarian Negro, as the mob did in Springfield, merely from the love of killing—the blood lust.

The Standard, Chicago, paints a dark picture of the Negro situation. It says:

"Yet, notwithstanding all that has been done to solve the Negro problem by repression, by ostracism, by 'making the nigger keep his place'; notwithstanding all that Christian kindness and sympathy, missionary zeal and education have done to end a condition which bids fair to become appallingly critical, the complications of the Negro problem appear to be increasing. Within a year in one of the fairest cities of the South, in which about every fifth man is a Baptist,

innocent, industrious Negroes have been shot down by decent men become fiends. Negro soldiers at Brownsville have acted as if they were King Leopold's uniformed murderers in the Congo Free State. United States Senators have wrangled over, newspapers have disputed over, Negro organizations have fought over, the various aspects of the black man question. So many are the complications that we are constrained to ask: Is there a ray of hope? Will there always be a Negro question to divide the North and the South, the blacks and the whites? Will Negro hatred which to so great a degree characterizes the Southerner continue as at present, steadily to increase among Northerners? What shall we do?"

Then this paper, which is always sane when discussing this question, says:

"Much as we appreciate the motives of President Roosevelt as exemplified in the suggestion made for the appointment of a national commission by Congress to consider this same matter, we are convinced that the initiative for a constructive remedial policy, in order to success, must come from the South. Once the South has made a wise, broad, statesmanlike deliverance, the whole nation would be glad to follow its leadership."

---

#### **Notice to Chicago Tribune from Gage Park, Suburb of Chicago.**

The first Negro that shows his face around here will wish a dozen times he had never heard of Gage Park. See those shot-guns there. Everybody out this way has one of those. And what's more, everybody knows mightily well how to use his gun. Will we use them? You just bet we will. We don't want Negroes here, and we are not going to have them. It won't be a case of tar and feathers for us. We wouldn't take that. We'd simply—well, just wait till one comes.

---

#### **Report from Brighton Park to Chicago Tribune.**

As a resident of the south side, and one acquainted with conditions there, especially with reference to the colored invasion, I wish to give a few reasons for the intensely bitter feeling which is engendered against the Negroes, and which, if allowed to continue, will most assuredly lead to an uprising beside which the Springfield riot will be a child's game.

Restrict the Negro to Negro quarters, keep him in his proper place, and conditions may be better. Otherwise prepare for

a far worse riot than that at Springfield, and that in a short time.

The average white man will not accept the Negro as a neighbor. The Negro knows this fact, and he knows also that once a family of his race is located in a neighborhood, property values begin to fall, and the neighborhood becomes a Negro territory.

Washington, November 9.—In deciding the case of Berea College vs. the State of Kentucky favorably to the State the supreme court of the United States today held that a State of the union may constitutionally legislate to prevent the co-education of the white and black races.

The case was instituted to test the validity of the State law of 1904 prohibiting white and black children from attending the same schools. The higher State court took the position that the white and black races are naturally antagonistic and that the enforced separation of the children of the two is in the line of the preservation of the peace.

The opinion of the supreme court was handed down by Justice Brewer and affirmed the finding of both the Kentucky circuit court and the court of appeals. Justices Harlan and Day dissented.

#### **Opinion of Justice Brewer.**

Justice Brewer's opinion dealt entirely with corporations as affected by the Kentucky statute, and did not consider the question of its applicability to individuals, proceeding upon the theory that a state has complete control over corporations of its own creations. He then construes the law of 1904 as in effect an amendment to the charter of Berea College and added:

"It is undoubtedly true that the reserved power to alter or amend is subject to some limitations, and that under the guise of an amendment a new contract may not always be enforceable upon the corporation or the stockholders; but it is settled that a power reserved to the legislature to alter, amend or repeal a charter authorizes it to make an alteration or amendment of a charter granted subject to it, which will not defeat or substantially impair the object of the grant, or any rights vested under it, and which the legislature may deem necessary to secure either that object or any public right. \* \* \*

"We need concern ourselves only with the inquiry whether the first section of the Kentucky law can be upheld as coming within the power of a state over its own corporate creatures. We are of opinion that it does come within that power."

Responding to some of Justice Harlan's strictures, Justice Brewer said:

"There is no force in the suggestion that the statute, although clearly separable, must stand or fall as an entirety on the ground that the legislature would not have enacted one part unless it could reach all. That the legislature of Kentucky desired to separate the teaching of white and colored children may be conceded, but it by no means follows that it would not have enforced the separation so far as it could do so, even though it could not make it effective under all circumstances. In other words, it is not at all unreasonable to believe that the legislature, although advised beforehand of the constitutional questions, might have prohibited all organizations and corporations under its control from teaching white and colored children together, and thus made at least uniform official action."

---

On Train, Ga.

Mr. Zack Marooney:

Dear Zack, I feel ticklish bout condicions up in the mountains. that gal rites mity lovin letters but its "Mr. Zeke," "Mr. Zeke," and "Mr. Zeke" this and "Mr. Zeke" that. A man red in a book down here tother day out of the full hart the mouth speaks and i think she must be ful of Zeke. And then Zack, she sed that pesterin Jon over to Semanthys kep trying to here what was sed. I wush I could here what Zeke sed. It is a carload of pumkins to too coonskins he sed enuff.

Zack, ef I lose her I'm a goner. I can't sleep and rashions don't taste gud to me sense that las letter. I'm gwine to rite her a fu, you bet. I bin gittin help on tothers but I will rite thisn. Cant you slip roun and tare down sum of Zeke's plans? Here, make agrements with her a week ahed and go with her til I cum. Hold im off Old Boy, its farwell Dixie ef he gits her for I'm gone shore as the didapper got the worm. Ax Jon ef he heerd Zeke say anything funny to Huldly. I send you some Hunny Du Tobaccer and Sum Little Brown Mule and sum Segars made at Bainbridge, give the ole man a chaw or two of both kinds and a wiregrass seagar

and tel him sumthin for me. Dont let her no I axt you too but tel the Ole Omern I rote you I wanted to eat some of her appel dumplins and to drink some of her butter milk. Bout saddy Huldy'l git my letter, drap in early Sundy and give her these two pieces of poetry fur me on the sly. I copy them outen a buk and they remind me of her. Oh ef I can git her I'll stick to her like a houn puppy to a bole of pot licker or a town gal dus to her dope.

Yours Rory.

---

“O Woman! Woman! weave thy love around  
thy chosen lover, who in thee hath found  
A loveliness and purity so sweet,  
that he doth watch for coming of thy feet  
that brings him happiness and thrills his heart—  
For one, of all thy kind who can impart  
To him holiest bliss, the sweetest joy,  
that ever can crown his life so tenderly,  
He worships thee within a holy fane,  
Let not his hope and joy be all in vain!”

---

“What married woman is untainted, pure?  
She, who when married spreads for man no lure,  
Bestows caresses on no man but him  
Who is her husband; she who doth not trim  
Her form to catch the vulgar gaze, nor paints  
Herself, or in her husband's absence taunts  
Not her sweet purity; exposes not  
Her form undraped, whose veil no freeman aught  
Has raised; or shows her face to others than  
Her slaves; and loves alone her husbandman;  
She who has never moistened her pure lips  
With liquors that intoxicated; nor sips  
With others joys that sacred alone  
To him, her strength; who claims her as his own.”

---

### WATTERSON AND THE RACE CONFLICT.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

Henry Watterson last night discussed the problem of conflict between the Caucasian and African races before the students and friends of the Eckstein Norton Institute, a colored educational institution. He said:

“The people of the United States (and when I say the peo-

ple of the United States I mean all the people, black and white, Northern and Southern) have no greater issue to meet, no larger problem to solve than that which goes by the name of the Race Question. The institution of African slavery is gone—let us all thank God for that!—but the African we have still with us. He is with us in ever-increasing numbers. He is here to stay. My eye falls on quite a few of them at the present moment, and I am going to talk to him as to a neighbor and friend, speaking the truth as I am able to see it.

“The two sections of the American Union were in the beginning jointly responsible for African slavery. Originally slavery existed both North and South. The African was brought here in Northern ships. When the North found slave labor unprofitable it sold its slaves to the South, which mistakenly thought it profitable. I have never heard that the North failed to put money it got for its slaves in its pocket. It is to the glory of slave-holding Virginia that when she ceded an empire to the Federal government she stipulated that human slavery should never step foot thereon. At last the institution of African slavery precipitated the South into a ruinous war, and after this war it was discovered that slave labor had been no more profitable in the South than in the North.

“During a century of agitation and contention among the whites about the blacks, starting with the suppression of the African slave trade to culminate with the proclamation of emancipation, it was the black people, not the white people, who behaved themselves like Christian men and women, and if Gabriel should suddenly blow his horn and the world should come to an end this blessed instant, many a white man might be found holding a black man to plead his case before the Recording Angel. You ought to be very proud of this. It should constitute your point of departure in that soul-journey from grave to grace toward perfection which is the goal of those that accept for their rule of life and death the religion of Christ and Him crucified!

“Many years ago, within the circle of a bay window, overlooking one of the great avenues of Washington City, I was dining with a party of friends. We had been discussing the race question, when, as if to punctuate our discourse, two men across the way—a black man and a white man—entered upon an altercation which came to blows. The police were conveniently, I might say characteristically, absent. A ring was formed, and, in true Marquis of Queensberry style the race

war upon a small but tangible scale was then and there fought out. Taking this to illustrate the interrupted conversation one among our immediate group asked apparently confident of the reply, 'which are we for, the Nigger or the Irishman?' It was an eminent statesman of the South who answered. 'Well, before I decide that I should like to know which has the right to it.' My own attitude toward the racial question had always grounded itself in the same principle. I want nothing for myself, or for my children, which I am not ready to give you and your children.

"I passed many of my boyhood days upon a plantation in Tennessee—in point of fact, upon two plantations in Tennessee—where slavery existed in its complete but also under its better aspects and conditions. From the earliest dawns of intelligence, which I can remember, the system seemed to me monstrous. 'If slavery is not wrong,' said Lincoln, 'nothing is wrong.' So I thought, and so I think. Thousands of men fought and fell on the Confederate side in the War of Secession, who believe the same thing; as did Washington and Jefferson, and the gentlemen of Virginia who made the first American Revolution.

"When the second American Revolution came to pass, liberating, as by a single stroke of the sword nearly 4,000,000 slaves from bondage, my sentiment of freedom was in excess of my sense of the magnitude and the complexities of the event. I accepted the situation. The three last amendments to the constitution I declared to be the actual and final treaty of peace between the North and the South. It was my opinion—based on feeling not on knowledge or judgment—that given perfect citizenship the newly liberated slave would be able to work out his own destiny. During the ten years of Reconstruction that ensued, I devoted my energies toward the habilitation of the black man of the South as essential to the pacification of the white men of the North and South. There are black men still living in Kentucky who can not fail to recall the contest we had with the elements of disorder masquerading as the Ku Klux Klan long after the disbandment of that dread organization in the States South of us, the struggle for the admission of Negro testimony to the courts of law—in point of act, the stubborn fight for the expurgation of the old black laws from the statute books of the Commonwealth—narrowing itself down even to the right of the Negro to ride upon the street cars. Happily, this State and this city escaped the

many evils and dangers which would surely have followed if the extremism of those dark days had prevailed.

"Because it did not, we have had no race war or serious racial conflict here in Kentucky. Reasonable white people and reasonable black people find it easy to get along much as if there existed no color line. Each is inspired by a sense of duty to the other, which, under the benign influence of religions and humanity, may now blossom into the old domestic relations of confidence and affection, the ownership clause succeeded by a manhood clause, at once self-respecting and reciprocally respected.

"But, friends and neighbors, there are bad white men and there are bad black men; there are foolish white men and there are foolish black men, and what are we going to do with them and about them?

"This, our planet, would be a heaven indeed if all of us were wise and good. But, if all of us were wise and good, why each of us would be ten feet tall, and beautiful, and educated and rich—above all, mark you—rich! None of us would have to work, just only to loll back in the shade of the summer and eat watermelons, and to snuggle by the roaring log-heaps of winter and tell fairy tales, with angels to wait upon us. That is the promised Jubilo. I am afraid it is a good ways off yet. Meanwhile, both winter and summer most of us, very nearly all of us, have to work; and even the few who have nothing to do but cup custards and clip coupons, to play policy and to beat the races, are not the happiest. What, then, is best for us, black and white alike? For be sure the interest of one race is the interest of the other race, that neither can prosper if either suffers.

"I must tell you, after forty years of experience and observation and reflection, that I think we began wrong. We put the cart before the horse. Four millions of poor black people, with some centuries of abject slavery and many ages of barbaric night behind them, were not equal to using the freedom that came to them so suddenly and especially the ballot, with prudence or intelligence. How could they? I don't blame them in the least. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder at their self-restraint. As, during the sectional war, they were faithful servants, remaining at home and tilling the fields and taking care of the women and children, so, since the war, according to their lights, they have tried to be good citizens. I glory in every step of progress they have made—and they have made



many strides—from that day to this. Temperamentally ever for the under dog—a crank about personal liberty, if I am a crank about anything—my heart goes out to the black man wherever I see him honestly struggling to raise his children to a condition better than his own. Hence, it is a pleasure for me to be here tonight, to witness what I see before me and around me, and to felicitate you upon such a showing for yourselves and the noble institution established by Eckstein Norton.

“The race question is a mystery. For the matter of that life is a mystery. Whence we came, whither we are going, we know not. The Negro—you will understand that I say Negro as I would say Briton, or Egyptian, as a racial designation and not as a nickname—the Negro is thought to be especially imitative. All of us are more or less imitative—particularly the ultra Smart Set of high society—which, on the seaboard, imitates the little it knows about the English nobility, and, in the interior, whatever it can find out about the smart set of the Seaboard. It is an unfortunate characteristic of imitation to take for its examples rather the bad than the good of whatever attracts its admiration or its envy. ‘Jest like white folks’ is sometimes heard in colored circles of fashion—that is, among the Colored Smart Set of the Colored Four Hundred. Now, for my part, I scarcely think much more of the Colored Four Hundred than I think of the Caucasian Four Hundred, who live for vanity and pleasure, and who, if they can’t go to heaven in their automobiles, don’t want to go at all.

“Every shoemaker to his last, the saying hath it, and that say I, each mother’s son of us to his vocation, whatever it be. Men in their places are the men who stand.

“Honor and fame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part—”

“The lines may be something musty, but they are even truer now than when Pope wrote them two hundred years ago amid class favoritism and caste distinction, uncontested and immovable. ‘You can not make a silk purse out of a sow’s ear,’ the familiar aphorism tells us. No more can you make a musician, or a poet, or a lawyer, or a doctor, out of material that was heaven-sent and man-meant for blacksmithing, for dray-driving and plowing.

“All of us are the creatures of evolution and education. The white races seem to have got along faster in the great eternal

plan than the black races. Why, I can not tell you. It is a simple fact, obvious to all of us, that, just as Europe and America are further advanced in arts and arms than Africa, are the Europeans and the Americans ahead of the Africans in the developments of modern culture. As this ought not to be the subject of vain-glorious exaltation among the whites, it should not be considered, or felt, as either a humiliation or a reproach by the blacks. In case it should become so the future would be dark, indeed, for both races. Each needs to grow in grace; but it is my belief that each can and will thus grow in grace here in the South first of all and most of all, and within lines plainly fixed by God and nature, leading to that ultimate peace that passeth understanding, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down in harmony.

"We may not escape our manifest destiny. Neither of us can get rid of the other. Schemes to that end, however, ingenious, are wholly visionary. Since this is so, let us take account of what has been done these forty years of freedom.

"I stand here tonight to declare that the world has never witnessed any such progress from darkness to light as that which we see in those districts of the South where the Negro has had a decent opportunity for self-development. Look at Jamaica—nearly a century of emancipation, the Negro at a standstill—look at South Africa, riches piled on riches, the Negro still a savage and less considered than the animals—yet it is England that piques herself on what she has done for freedom and the black man.

"Let the Negro go to any New England community and try to get employment. Barred on every hand; plenty of sentiment but no work. There are regions North and West which never knew slavery and were a unit for the Union where the Negro is refused admittance. He is told to move on. He is what the President described the other day as 'an undesirable citizen.' Turn Southward, plenty both of work and wages for all who bring tranquil minds and willing hands. Bad people, slothful people, get on nowhere; but nowhere on the habitable globe has the liberated slave fared so well, nowhere has he so fair an outlook, as in the Southern States of North America.

"Why?" Because we know one another and because, no matter what anybody says to the contrary, there is a common bond of association between us. Never can the white man of the South forget what the black man did during the war waged for his freedom; and what he might have done. Never

should the black man of the South forget that he is the weaker in the race toward perfection and for a long time must look to the white man for help of many kinds. It is through these reciprocal obligations and interests that the two races will reach an institutional system of living and doing entirely satisfactory to both.

“Nothing is to be expected from the rushing hot-house process, or from any artificial arrangement; everything is to be hoped from nature left to herself—unvexed by misdirected political considerations, uninfluenced by outsiders teaching false philosophies—simple justice and kindness presiding over the ordinary laws of common honesty and common sense.”

---

“The negro in Africa has scarcely burst the chrysalis of the primitive state of man. In America he is yet in a state of radical childhood. As he realizes this, the faster he will grow, the quicker he will learn, the sooner he will reach his racial manhood: In less than half a century he has done wonders. Before the century we have just begun is half over he will have done greater still. He has yet and upon an extensive scale to learn habits of method and order, habits of tenacity and acquisition, habits of sustained industry and sobriety, without which no race, white, red, brown, or black—or any individual man—can get on and prosper.

“He is a bad white man who will not help his neighbor black man when that neighbor black man shows the spirit to help himself. He is a bad black man who cherishes hatred in his heart against the white man because he is a white man. He is a foolish black man who thinks because the mirage of social equality, which would prove a curse rather than a blessing, is denied him. Social questions the world over create their own laws and settle themselves. They cannot be forced. It is idle anywhere for anybody to contest or quarrel with them. No man should want to go where he is not wanted; true, self-respecting men dismiss the very thought of it, going their own way, hoeing their own row and giving praise to God that their happiness is within themselves and beyond the reach of any man, be he white or black, King or vassal!

“Go then thence, tonight, uplifted, each to his appointed task—no bitterness in any heart—the love of God supreme, but this love of God measured by man’s love for man—even as it was revealed to the good Arabian sleeper—in that exquisite

poem of Leigh Hunt with its equal blending of religion and humanity.

“Abou Ben Adhem, may his tribe increase,  
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
And saw within the moonlight in his room,  
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,  
An angel writing in a book of gold;  
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,  
And to the presence in the room he said,  
‘What writest thou?’ The vision raised its head,  
And with a look made of all sweet accord,  
Answered, ‘The names of those who love the Lord.’  
‘And is mine one?’ asked Adhem. ‘Nay not so.’  
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,  
But cheery still, and said, ‘I pray thee then,  
Write me as one that loves his fellowmen.’  
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night  
It came again with a great, wakening light,  
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed.  
And, lo! Ben Adhem’s name led all the rest.”

---

Macon, Ga.

Dear Hazel Eyes:

In reply to yore leter erbout them long wurds an' them aigs and beeswax an sich like I'm again moonshiners and tigers and all sich. Georgy went dry an it wuld stay dry but some of these fessed prohibitionists ar erbout the wettest dry fokes yu ever seed. Now the fokes they fuss an fume erbout the offercers but the officers no moren the prohibitioners. The officers in some places cotch the tigers and the moonshiners and the hier ficials jest turned 'em lose and wouldn't punish 'em. What's the need of ketchin 'em? But sum of the jedges is fixin 'em and sum of the officers are gwine ater em like a first-baseman after the ball. What's the use when you can by it almos ennywhere on short notis. I seed a whiskey sine in Macon tother day advertisin a new kind of licker—sine wuz panted on som bords an it said: “Sole everywhere” and I spose it means here in Macon, too. But honey, listen, these got a shriff here named Hicks and the city sum officers an bless yore life they are shore ketchin the tigers. An ef these coats will stick to these officers they'l soon brake up all the tigers roun Macon. Shorely these tigers don't think bout the evil

tha ar doin. Thar is sich a thing as startin a evil when you don't see the end of it. A man from th<sup>e</sup> State of Michigan came here fore the war and jined the army. His segars gave out an he took a piece of paper an some tobacco and made a siggeret. The first siggeret that wuz ever made it wuz made right here in Macon. His name wuz Maj. T. C. Downie. Las Saturday a boy lited a sigerret in a factory in New York on the ninth flore of the buildin an set it a fire an moren 140 peeples, mosly wimen an girls, were killed by jumpin outer that burnin buildin. All caused by one sigerret. Many others are hurt an thousands an thousands of property lost—jest one siggeret. But thar ar thousans of boys killin themselves smokin siggerete. If Mr. Downie had ever thought of this he wuld not er made that siggeret. And these bline tigers are doin lots of harm, no tellin how much and they can git a man a drink of lickens that will keep him from doin anything. They rarely ever riggerlect whar they git it, yes, Hazel Eyes, they jes forgets all erbout it.

If these half-way prohibishioners will get with the shore-enuff prohibishioners and help the good wimen and the good men Georgy will stay dry. But yu no they no the officer that's jes a little dry—mosly when he's runnin for a office and they can't keep the thing down. Why you no somebody said 3 senators got \$1,000 apeece to vote for licker an tha kept the \$1,000 apeece jes the same ater votin for prohibishion. This comin legislature will try to do lak Alabama—git local opshon with a nu govnor. An what's more the prechers an the good wimen don't no how bad it is but its so much bettern it was when they had bars and if the prohibishioners will be shore enuff dry the State will soon be dry, too.

You axd me 'bout the stiles. Well, they are here most like they are in Peechtree in Atlanter an' Eutaw Place in Baltimore. Don't make yer dress that er way like these what they call hobble skirts. I guess theye do but not them Harem scarems. It won't do for a little girl to tighten her frocks and cut um short to save cloth like they did in the war times and by these stockins with holes in um that you can see thru, but ef my 250 pounds Hazel eyes, were to dress like that an' go down Chesnot Holler all the folks would leve home. Cloth is goin' to be cheper. Doesn't take much as it did, but the price of hair is gwine. Some of um ware moren they could raise on a good flock of sheep. I'm goine to bring the precher. Don't do me like the gal did the feller down here tother

Sondy. Her bud told me. He said sis had two bows, and one he came 'bout dark and sis kep talkin' to him and he kep tellin' her to answer him an' she kep promisin' and she showed 'im pictures and books an' kep goin' outen the room. Finely she stade a long time and mammy axd him what he was waten fur, and mammy was cryin' and he said he waten for sis. Mammy told him sis got in the buggy with Jon, that is her other bow, and had just sont her word they war married over to a nabor's house. Then he sed that feller sot thar and would cuss a little and cry a little, and cuss a little and cry a little. I don't cus, an I don't want to cry, but I'm shore comin' fixed for business.

Yours,  
Rory.

---

## THE NEGRO QUESTION AND IMMIGRATION.

### Speech of Hon. James M. Griggs.

The House being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 20345) making appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—

Mr. Griggs said:

Mr. Chairman: It has been said that there is more dynamite under the race question than under any other question ever before the American people. No matter how true this may have been in the past, it seems now no longer true. I might multiply illustrations to prove this, but the fact that a few weeks ago it was discussed on this floor, vigorously, but without acrimony or even unpleasantness of any character, and the conduct and apparent trend of the present campaign for the Republican nomination for President are sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the Negro is no longer, as he once was, the "ward of the nation." As a free man, he is 44 years old, and the country at large looks upon him as full grown. Upon this fact the whole country, North and South, is to be congratulated.

I propose today to present to the American people one phase of the question that has been overlooked. Five years ago I was invited to deliver the annual address at the commencement of the Georgia School of Technology. Speaking then to a school of young white men who were being educated along technical lines, I could but let my mind go over the field of

possible future competition between the white men and the black men of America. I spoke what was in my mind and heart, with malice toward none and charity to all, and my only excuse for imposing it on the House today is the verification since of so many of the suggestions then put forward. I said:

There is a question now pressing hard upon all of us in the South, and in a manner which makes it of peculiar importance to young men who are about to become a part of the great industrial world. I saw in a reputable magazine, published in one of the Northern States, some days since an article on technical education and manual training in the South. Knowing that I would soon speak to you, I began to read it with interest, hoping to get some thought for your edification. Imagine, if you can, my surprise and chagrin when I found two Negro schools only cited as examples of what technical education is doing for the South. Ignoring this great institution and others of like character in neighboring States, two Negro schools were named as representing the great advance of the South along lines of technical education and manual training. This is not all. I have been reading of late in some of our Northern and a few of our Southern newspapers solemn and heavy editorials, urging manual training and technical education for the Negroes of the South as the solution of the race question.

In the ponderous language of superior wisdom these gentlemen discuss the accomplishments of certain prominent Negroes along this line, all solemnly assuring us in conclusion that this is the solution of the race problem. Northern newspapers and Northern philanthropists, if they believe as they profess, may be correct in their position. They confess to believe in the equality of all people and all races, modified only by opportunities and achievements. I shall discuss the question, however, from the standpoint of a Southern white man, who does not believe this any more than he believes the "leopard can change his spots." The Negro is with us, the race question is ours, and it is for us to solve in the best interest of the Southern white man and with all possible tolerance for the Negro. By us it will be solved. Others may aid us or may hinder us in its final solution by example or advice, well meant or otherwise. It will still be our problem.

I lay down the broad proposition which I do not believe will meet with denial in any State of large Negro population (indeed I do not believe it will meet with honest opposition from

any white man anywhere), that the Negro race is not the equal of the white race, and never can become so, no matter what its environments or accomplishments. Just as in the struggle during the thousands of years gone by, the white man has led, so will he continue to lead to the end of time. The assertion that manual training and technological education for the Negro will solve the race question is itself a declaration of the inferiority of the Negro. It does suggest the possibility of equality with the white man for the future, however.

It declares equality now for the Negro with the large number of white men engaged in pursuits other than the so-called learned professions. But they tell us that this will solve the race question. If so, then the sooner we cease all controversy over it and unite our energies toward a consummation so devoutly to be wished the better for us and for the black man of the Southern States. If, however, it is not the solution of the question, and if it will, as I know, only go to "weave a more tangled web" in our already tangled civilization, then it behooves us to search earnestly for the solution if solution there be. I shall discuss the question today in perfect loyalty to my own race, and at least, in perfect kindness to the other and weaker race, remembering always that—

When self the quivering balance shakes  
'Tis rarely right adjusted.

Since mankind grew from families into tribes and these began their predatory incursion into the territory belonging to their neighbors, there has always been a race question sharply at issue somewhere in the world. Profane history abounds with descriptions of race wars, and the great book of books is filled from Genesis to Revelation with narratives of race antagonisms and racial antipathies. We are told that Cain went into the Land of Nod for a wife and I am not sure that evidence is wanting there of parental objection on account of race or color.

The history of Egypt affords us more illustrations of racial antipathies and race wars than the history of any other country. The rich valley of the Nile has been from remotest antiquity a bone of contention among the people of Southwestern Asia, Northern Africa, and all Europe.

The civilizations of Egypt have been at once the admiration and astonishment of all succeeding generations. The deeds of her soldiers and statesmen have been preserved in stone and



emblazoned in brass. We can read her history from her ruins. Like our own people, they have always been a little extravagant and often grandiloquent in relating their accomplishments.

We are told that on a stone near Mount Sinai, erected by himself, is the representation of an Egyptian king, smiting the enemy, and describing himself as the "Smiter of Nations," the "Great God," and "The Lord of Justice."

That history does sometimes repeat itself, we see in the airs of the heads of two great nations of very modern times. One of them is an emperor; the other shall be nameless here. (Laughter and applause.) The deeds of her different kings are celebrated by columns and obelisks all over the present territory of Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Scythia, and Thrace. Looking at it from this distance, it would seem that no civilization before or since has surpassed that of which I speak.

A neighboring people, a different race, saw and coveted this fair land, and the Shepherd King with an army "Like unto an army of locusts" laid waste her beautiful gardens, destroyed her great cities, and demolished her magnificent temples.

He swept away as far as he could every vestige of Egypt's former civilization. A few tombs and obelisks were left, the only monuments to her former glory. For five hundred years that race ruled over Egypt.

During all this time the races kept separate and distinct. One was dominant, the other subservient. When at last the aboriginal race succeeded in defeating and driving out the invaders of five hundred years before, it was a victory of racial instinct and race pride. The race problem was settled.

It was the dream of every ancient Egyptian ruler to add Ethiopia to his dominions. Army after army went down from Egypt only to be hacked in pieces and hurled back in defeat. The last effort of Egypt to absorb Ethiopia met with such disastrous defeat that the Ethiopian king became the ruler of Egypt. The Ethiopians then governed, the Egyptians served.

Ethiopian rule was at length overthrown and Ethiopia became, for the first time, a province of Egypt. Again the Egyptian ruled and the Ethiopian served. During all this period the "Ethiopian did not change his skin," and pride of race still lived in both peoples.

The Ethiopian of today is as far removed from the Egyptian, although both are subject to British rule, as he was 2,000 years ago. Today the white man rules in Egypt, others serve.

The Punic wars were race wars. The implacable hatred between the people of Southern Europe and Northern Africa arose from nothing except the racial instinct planted in the hearts of both by the Creator.

When the first Punic war ended and a treaty of peace was made, we are told that it was engraved on brass, and, amid a great flourish of trumpets, it was deposited in the capitol at Rome, so that all the world might see and know the deep and abiding love between the dark people of Carthage and the white men of Rome. The great race question was once again settled.

I can see the Peace Commission sitting at Rome, somewhat like our many Indian commissions. I can hear the assurances of love and affection from one commissioner to another as the bowl of peace was passed around, and I can see the glad peace jubilee at Carthage and at Rome over the tidings of great joy, announcing the final settlement of the race question, which had for so long disturbed their world.

That peace lasted a little longer than the time required for the commission to dissolve and the commissioners to return to their homes.

Following that for one hundred and twenty-five years there was bitter war between those people ending only with the complete destruction of the Carthaginian nation and the wiping of the great city of Carthage from the map. Again a race question was solved.

The Hebrews were seventy years captives in Babylon, and the Book of Daniel is full of the race troubles of that unhappy period; yet, after seventy years in slavery, they returned to Canaan, the same proud race who "hanged their harps upon the willows and sat down by the rivers of Babylon" seventy years before to "weep when they remembered Zion."

They were five hundred years in Egypt. The Angel of the Passover, notwithstanding, overlooked no Hebrew home as he passed over the land to mark the way for the death angel who followed him on that terrible night of the plague of the first born.

When Moses marshaled the hosts to seek the promised land there was no difficulty in determining who should go.

When the Red Sea rolled back, leaving the dry road to pass over, none but Jews walked through; and when Pharaoh's host, pressing hard upon them, was engulfed by the closing waters, no Jew was among the dead.

During all these long years the Egyptians ruled and the Jews served. Hard Egyptian taskmasters daily drove suffering Hebrews to the making of "bricks without straw."

Coming down to later times, one of the strongest illustrations of race antipathy and its converse is found in the history of Spain. The old Kingdom of Spain was a hotbed of Jewish oppression. No Jew had any rights which a Spaniard was bound to respect. The Jew was subject to the whims and caprices of his neighbors of Spanish blood, and had no redress for any wrong anywhere.

In the sixteenth century the army of Mohammed having grown restless for other worlds to conquer swept from South-western Asia into Africa. Completing the subjugation of Northern Africa, their eyes turned in avarice to the fair fields and lovely gardens of Spain. They swarmed across the narrow water which rolled between the continents, and the proud nobles of Spain surrendered to the Arabs.

The conquerors from the desert were the children of Hagar, and related by blood to the children of Sarah, who had suffered Spanish persecution during so many years.

Conditions were at once reversed; the Jew, who for many years had served the Spaniard, at once became a master, the equal in every way of his kinsman from across the sea; his every right was now respected and he in turn saw the humiliation of Spain's proud grandees, who now had no rights which Jew or Moor was bound to respect.

The Spaniard persecuted the Jews; the Moors subjugated Spain and placed the Jew in power and affluence. The Moor was his kinsman. The Spaniard belonged to another and different race. The Spaniard ruled and the Jew served. The Moor and the Jew ruled and the Spaniard served. Is there a better illustration of the maxim that "blood is thicker than water?"

It may be insisted that the world has advanced beyond every illustration I have given. If so let him who believes it consult current history. I have but to call your attention to the hatred between the Celt and the Briton, the riots which mark every meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, between the Germans and the Slavs, the two distinct races which make up the dual empire now tottering to its fall, and the hatred which all the world knows exists in India today between the natives

Burnham, in his account of British rule in India, and the British tells us that the lines between Briton and native are

more closely drawn today than ever before, and that race hatred deepens as the years roll on.

The deplorable conditions in Macedonia and Armenia, where the blood of murdered Christians daily cries aloud to high heaven, speak in language more eloquent than words of the powerful prejudices which drives the Turk to oppress and murder all not of his blood.

The cry that stirs all Russia more than any other today is "the Turk must get out of Europe."

The Frenchman hates the German, not because of Metz but because of the difference in blood of the two great races of Continental Europe.

All history is made up of stories of race pride and race antipathy. From the time the world began all races have had in their hearts love for their kind and have constantly struggled to gain and maintain supremacy over every other race. It is the law of nature, and is not to be overcome by the edict of a sovereign or the pronouncement of a legislature. It can not be educated or refined away. It had its inception in the birth of the races. At their death only will it die.

We of the present generation, both white and black, were born into the conditions which exist in the South. These conditions are not to be charged against either of us. He was our slave. He is now our political equal by the same power of law which made him our property. Can he continue our equal before the law and our inferior in fact, without endangering our social fabric? This is at last the question which ever intrudes itself upon us, and is really the race question of this day and this people.

As I said at the outset, it is now asserted by many of our friends in the North, and admitted by some of our neighbors, that the settlement of the race question must come from manual training and technical education for the Negro. They tell us that his and our future happiness depends on teaching his eye and his hand. He must be taught to labor with these. According to them, his hand is to be encouraged and his head discouraged. This all sounds very well at an educational rally.

The great fact is overlooked that, after all, the brain directs the eye and the hand, or its work is of no value. The manual laborer is a brain worker just as if he held the pen rather than the jackplane. The imaginary line between the so-called brain worker and the manual laborer was drawn by the brain

worker himself, and it only marks a difference in the field of brain activities.

One puts his thoughts on paper, his conceptions on canvas and in marble; the other works with wood and steel and iron. All are directed by the same intelligence, and individuals succeed or fail in accordance with the brain power behind the hand.

I confess I can not understand how you may successfully encourage the hand and the eye without at the same time developing the brain which must direct them both.

If I am mistaken in my opinion, however—if this can be done—and the line to be laid down for the limit of progress of the Negro be religiously hewn to by him, let me ask what you propose to do about the bitter competition which will follow between him and the thousands of our young men who are not fortunate enough to possess the means to secure a liberal education and entrance into a learned profession or, who, like you, have determined that technical education and manual training will better prepare you to build up the waste places of our land?

Our Southern friends who advocate this remarkable proposition insist that the Negro must not compete with our so-called brain workers.

According to this propaganda, however, he must be educated to compete with the white carpenter, the white blacksmith, the white factory boss, the white farm superintendent, but must not be allowed to enter into competition with our doctors, our lawyers, and other professional men. Our friends have not followed their thoughts on this subject to their logical and inevitable conclusion.

The number of men and women, white and black, in the United States engaged in professional pursuits is 1,258,538. All other pursuits combined equal 27,814,696. There are 114,460 lawyers, 132,002 physicians and surgeons, 30,038 journalists, and 446,133 teachers and college professors in the United States.

Our colleges are turning out about 6,000 doctors and 5,000 lawyers every year. Statisticians estimate that 2,500 doctors and 3,000 lawyers per annum would serve to keep the ranks of these two professions full. Therefore, there is a surplus every year of 3,500 doctors and 2,000 lawyers. That both professions are crowded to that degree where there is no longer room even at the top is patent to the most careless observer.

If other professions are equally overcrowded it will not be many years before the ranks of the manual laborer or the tradesman, who, though not generally classed as such, is himself a manual laborer, will be largely swollen by the addition of failures in the professional class.

If the figures given be correct, and they can not be successfully contradicted, let me ask you how a solution, or anything approaching a solution of the race problem, is to come from Negro technical education and manual training. It would serve only to put him into active competition with the vast majority of our white people, excepting only that small professional class where competition is now so great that the "survival of the fittest" is no longer the unvarying law.

If the Negro is to be educated by us to compete with the great majority of our people; if he is to be thus made the competitor of our artisans, why should our artists be immune? I ask in all candor, Does any man who knows anything of the race question from actual contact and experience believe that this would even tend to a settlement of the problem?

It would undoubtedly be better for the Negro, provided it brought with it a field for his activities. This it can not do, and without this it would be a curse not only to the white man of the South, but to the Negro as well—yes, a thousand times over.

The difference between the Northern and the Southern man on this question is this: The Northern man, outside of the professions, has been brought up to look upon his hand as worth so much to himself and his family. The labor of his hand will produce much or little, according to its training. This is his stock in trade. It is his capital. Upon the strength and skill of that depends his progress in the world. The Japanese, the Chinaman, or the Negro, with a cheaper hand, comes in competition with him. At once, as the result of this competition, his hand cheapens in value, his stock in trade is reduced, his capital cut down, his income cut off. He resents this and race riots follow in our Northern cities.

The environment of the Southern white man for a long time was different. For years the Negro did all of the manual labor of the South, and he was in no sense a competitor of the white man. This condition existed for the many years before the war. Since his freedom his presence in the South in great numbers has been and is a social menace, overshadow-

ing every other phase of the race question and, indeed, every other question.

The breaking of the social barriers established by the white man of the South for the preservation of our civilization is the forfeiture of the black man's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We of the South all see and understand this.

His entrance into competition with the white laborer of the North is a forfeiture of his right, by the sweat of his brow, to earn his bread. The white laboring men of the North all see and understand this. A distinction with very little difference.

Industrial conditions in the South have not been at a standstill during all these years since the war. We are no longer a purely agricultural and professional people. We are now largely manufacturers. More of our young men are every year entering the ranks of manual labor.

Advocates of this proposition are assuming two impossible conditions. First, they assume that the Negro can be educated up to a line and held there (whether voluntarily, by law, or by public opinion I do not know); second, that the technical education of the Negro will eliminate competition between him and his white neighbor. Neither will nor can be done.

Educate the Negro to compete with the white laboring man and you may as well open wide the door to every other avenue of thought and action. Make him the competitor of this large majority of our people, North and South, and expect peace!

You may as well go stand upon the beach  
And bid the main flood 'bate his usual height;  
You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To sway their high heads and make a noise  
When they are fretted by the guests of heaven.

(Applause.)

Our friends in the North have this view of the labor end of the Negro problem, and they are about persuaded to take the Southern view of the social question. Some of our Southern people, in an honest effort, no doubt, to meet our Northern friends half way on the race problem, are about to sacrifice the very principle of white supremacy—that feature of the race question which is best understood in the North. They have not thought. As I have said, we of the present generation found the Negro here, and the Negro found us here.

Neither of us deserves any particular credit or discredit for that fact.

The Negro lovers of the North are as far wrong as the few Negro haters of the South. I am discussing the question as the friend of the white man; I am discussing it as a white man to white men, all of whom are interested in the future of our race, and all of whom love the land which gave us birth. There is no fear for the white race in the South. This land and this people are our present burden. I harbor no hatred for the Negro. I recognize the faithfulness of the black man to his master in time of war, but I can not forget the horrible orgies of reconstruction days. I deeply pity his misfortunes, but I am for white supremacy first. There is a political maxim:

The utter extermination of a race of people is inexpressly sad, yet if its existence endangers the welfare of mankind it is fitting that it should be swept away.

This is the Briton's defense for his heartless conquests in every quarter of the globe.

The only justification ever offered for our conquest of the Philippines is based on this historical maxim.

It is cited here, not because I believe it will ever be necessary in the South; not that I believe that the white people of the South will ever need or desire to invoke it. I cite it in justification of what is, in my opinion, the only other solution of the race question ever proposed.

The Hebrews were commanded to exterminate the races of Canaan. Nations have time and again been wiped from the map and races swept out of existence in pursuance of this great natural law. But as I have said there is no necessity for, and no danger of destroying the Negro race in the Southern States. I would not be misunderstood. I say I speak to-day as the friend of the Southern white man, and I am not the enemy of the Southern Negro. I simply stand for the supremacy of our race, let it cost what it may.

We could not prevent the education of the Negro if we would, neither can we direct the lines upon which it shall proceed nor where it shall end.

Determination to be educated has its reward in final success everywhere.

But for God's sake let us not depend on the technical education of the Negro to solve the race problem. This proposed solution will accomplish only one of two things—it will either drive the great majority of our young white men into other



States, or, it will create the most terrible race war ever written of in the history the world. I do not believe our young men will be driven from their homes. If perchance they should refuse to live in a land with conditions so deplorable, and if, like their fathers before them, they should go out and build new homes for themselves in the wilderness, we would have left to us a land made up of two classes of people, a professional class of whites and a laboring class of blacks. To see the absurdity of this condition requires only that I call attention to it.

It is impossible for the two races to live together many years longer on terms of exact political equality and peace. It has never been done and never will be done. Where two races have lived together without amalgamation, one has always been absolutely dominant and the other absolutely subservient. One has ruled; the other has served. The white man rules in the South today.

The Indian has faded before the white man because he would not accept the white man's terms. The Negro has lived thus far with the white man, because he has willingly accepted the humble seat given him by his white neighbor.

This must continue, or separation must come. Social equality and amalgamation are not to be thought of.

The great Teutonic race to which we belong has, through its various branches, developed more of race pride than any race on God's footstool.

Their restless energy has carried them into all climates and among all people. They have mixed with all, amalgamated with none lower than they. They have consorted with all, mated with none of an inferior race. Race pride is so strong with the men of this race that it rises beyond and above even parental love, thought to be the strongest of human feelings. There is no danger of amalgamation.

Then what must be if we are to live together in peace? As I have intimated, there must be perfect submission from one and complete control by the other.

The Anglo-Saxon, cradled in war, full of endurance and courage, self-sacrificing, glorying in his manhood and the achievements of centuries, will never yield the land which is his by all the ties which can bind man to his home.

It was bought with the blood of our fathers and, please God, it will not be yielded up by the sons. There is not a white man in any one of the so-called Negro States who would not

gladly see the repeal of the constitutional amendments making the Negro a citizen and a voter. While this is true there is a disposition in some quarters of the South to laugh at the efforts of earnest patriotic men in this direction. There is no complete salvation for the South outside of this one thing.

Many gentlemen say it is impossible. The same gentlemen would very probably have said ten years ago that present conditions and feelings of the people North and South on the social side of this question were impossible.

This is absolutely necessary to our final salvation. Everything else is a miserable makeshift, only to tide us over to the time when public opinion everywhere will approve of the repeal of these amendments and the correction of these terrible mistakes.

A union half white and half black can live no more than a union "half slave and half free."

Separation of the races would be best for white and black alike; but it seems that neither race is yet ready for that. The time will be, however, in the years to come when the manhood of the country, North and South, white and black alike, will demand it.

Separation will not come in our generation, but many of us here today will live to see the repeal of these amendments. Separation will follow disfranchisement as the night the day.

The cupidity of the white man and the stupidity of the Negro will delay this consummation, but it is sure to come, and I believe as peacefully as the sun will rise tomorrow morning.

As I said, however, that is not to be now. Neither race is yet prepared for it, and only disfranchisement is left to insure the white control so necessary to the peace and prosperity of the South.

The Negro could not be less a factor in the political life of the South if disfranchised than he now is. No one need fear the oppression of the Negro if denied by law the privilege of voting. He is only a menace and a scarecrow now; not a factor in determining political issues. His rights are guaranteed to him now only through white judges and white jurors in all of the States of the South. That will not be changed by repealing these amendments. The privilege of voting is now scantily exercised by the Negro in all of the Southern States.

Political privileges are not granted as a matter of right. They are either granted by grace, or they are the achievements of the individual, and eternal vigilance and unfailing

courage is their price. Some men are born free, some are made free, and some achieve freedom. The first and last classes are those who are really free, and constant struggle is the price of preserving their privileges. Those made free by the sacrifices of others, possessing that which was obtained through no personal effort or sacrifice, neither understand nor appreciate its meaning. Constant struggle is the price of life. That which we call the business world is an everlasting warfare governed by the inexorable law of the "survival of the fittest."

Idealists confidently look forward to the time when all men will live in perfect peace—when all races will dwell together in perfect harmony.

All history teaches the contrary; all nature tells us that it is an impossible condition. The king snake braves the deadly fangs of the rattler not alone because he belongs to a different family. He kills him to satisfy his appetite as well.

All nature feeds and fattens on nature. This will continue to the end.

When our fathers were oppressed they made their way to other lands. They faced the dangers of the floods, the wild beasts of the wilderness, and the hatred of brave and strong and crafty savages, as they carved these great States and built up this great Union.

If the Negro in the South is oppressed either by law or in fact, let him follow the white man's example. Let him find and make for himself a home. He need not complain of poverty because the poverty of the Negro can not surpass that of the Pilgrim Fathers and the debt-ridden cavaliers who first settled on our shores.

"Be ye not unequally yoked together" is as applicable to us as to the Corinthian Christians, for "what communion is there between light and darkness?"

The repeal of the Constitutional amendments conferring suffrage will be only preliminary to final separation. Disfranchisement will come first in the States of the South. It will finally become law in all of the States. The Negro will turn for a home to those States guaranteeing greatest privileges to him. As his numbers increase in these States and he encroaches more upon the privileges of the white man, he will in turn be disfranchised there and will seek other homes, until finally, under the impulse of race pride, which, during these many years in the wilderness, will grow strong within

him, he will establish somewhere with the white man's help, an abiding place. This is the only final solution of this question.

Think not that we can accomplish that which the Lord of Hosts would not undertake in Egypt. All of the plagues of Egypt did not secure to the Jews their natural, to say nothing of their political, rights, and not until they had wandered for forty years in the wilderness under the rod of God's chastisement did they finally reach the land of Canaan and begin to write their glorious history. Let the Negro take courage from their example.

Finally, the greatest struggle of all will one day come, the great contest for supremacy between the white and the colored races of the world. By colored I do not mean the Negro races alone.

In that contest of which I speak on one side will be arrayed all the white men of the world and on the other all the yellow, brown, and black men of the world. When that conflict comes, will the American Negro ally himself with us? Remembering the wrongs to himself and his fathers from the time when Noah sent Ham out with a curse upon him until today, he will forget that he is an American citizen and remember only that he is a Negro. He will stand, as you will stand, with his own race, with his own color, with his own blood, against what is to him an alien race, an alien color, and an alien blood.

To weaken the white race in the South is to weaken the white race everywhere. To strength us is to strengthen the arm which must one day be tested in this great contest for world control between the white and the colored races.

The destruction of Southern civilization will not be the ruin of the Southern States alone.

"Think not that thou in the king's house can escape more than all the Jews." It will reach, in its powerful and baneful effects, the great States of the North, and their civilization will suffer with ours. I do not fear the destruction of either Southern or Northern civilization.

Our fellow-citizens of Caucasian blood who are not now struggling with this problem as we are will not refuse to listen to their brethren of the South. We are all of the same blood. We have fought the same fight to reclaim the wilderness and to establish and guarantee life and liberty to ourselves and our children.

For every Lexington there is a King's Mountain. For every

Saratoga there is a Yorktown. For every Gettysburg there is a Bull Run. For every Shiloh there is a Chickamauga. Bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, with these glorious memories, the common heritage of all, they will not finally refuse to lend us their aid in solving this, the most serious problem ever given to any people. (Applause.)

I said this nearly five years ago. Almost daily happenings in all parts of the Union confirm the correctness of my views.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, a Northern man, who has studied this question intelligently, both North and South, is publishing a series of articles in the American Magazine, and I quote from the March, 1908, number of that magazine:

Hostile physical conditions of life in the North are not the only difficulties that the Negro has to meet. He thought he left prejudice behind in the South, but he finds it also showing its teeth here in the North. And, as in the South, a wide difference is apparent between the attitude of the best class of white men and the lower class.

Different degrees of prejudice, it is true, are apparent in the two sections. In the South the social and political prejudice, the natural result of the memories of slavery and reconstruction, of the greater mass of the Negro population and of the backward economic development is stronger. In the North, on the other hand, comparatively little social and political prejudice is apparent; but the Negro has a hard fight to get anything but the most subservient place in the economic machine.

One of the first white men with whom I talked (at Indianapolis) said to me with some impatience: "There are too many Negroes up here: they hurt the city." Another told me of the increasing presence of Negroes in the parks, on the streets, and in the street cars. He said: "I suppose sooner or later we shall have to adopt some of the restrictions of the South."

In Boston, of all places, I expected to find much of the old sentiment. It does exist among some of the older men and women, but I was surprised at the general attitude which I encountered. It was one of hesitation and withdrawal. Summed up, I think the feeling of the better class of people in Boston (and elsewhere in Northern cities) might be thus stated: We have helped the Negro to liberty; we have helped to educate him; we have encouraged him to stand on his own feet. Now, let's see what he can do for himself. After all, he must survive or perish by his own efforts.

In short, they have "cast the bantling on the rocks."

Though they still preserve the form of encouraging the Negro, the spirit seems to have fled. Not long ago the Negroes of Boston organized a concert at which Theodore Drury, a colored musician of really notable accomplishments, was to appear. Aristocratic white people were appealed to and bought a considerable number of tickets; but on the evening of the concert the large block of seats purchased by white people was conspicuously vacant. Northern white people would seem to be more interested in the distant Southern Negro.

In the North the Negro finds himself in an intense industrial atmosphere where relationships are more strictly impersonal and business-like. What he gets he must pay for. Charity exists on a large scale, as I shall show later, but it is the sharp inquiring, organized charity of the North.

In short, coming North to find a place where he will be treated more like a man and less like a serf, the Negro discovers that he must meet the competitive struggle to which men of the working class are subjected in the highly developed industrial system of the North.

There are counties and towns where no Negro is permitted to stop overnight. At Syracuse, Ohio, Lawrenceburg, Ellwood, and Salem, Ind., for example, Negroes have not been permitted to live for years. If a Negro appears he is warned of conditions, and if he does not leave immediately he is visited by a crowd of boys and men and forced to leave. A farmer who lives within a few miles of Indianapolis told me of a meeting, held only a short time ago by thirty-five farmers in his neighborhood, in which an agreement was passed to hire no Negroes, nor to permit Negroes to live anywhere in the region.

White ministers sometimes have spasms of conscience that they are not doing all they should for the Negro.

Let me tell two significant incidents from Philadelphia. The worst Negro slum in that city is completely surrounded by business houses and the homes of wealthy white people. Within a few blocks of it stand several of the most aristocratic churches of Philadelphia. Miss Bartholomew conducts a neighborhood settlement in the very center of this social bog. Twice during the many years she has been there white ministers have ventured down from their churches. One of them said he had been troubled by the growing masses of the ignorant colored people:

"Can't I do something to help?"

Miss Bartholomew was greatly pleased and cheered.

"Of course you can," she said heartily. "We are trying to keep some of the Negro children off of the streets. There is plenty of opportunity for helping with our boys' and girls' clubs and classes."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," said the minister. "I thought, in cases of death in their families, we might offer to read the burial service."

And he went away and did not see the humor of it.

Another minister made a similar proposition; he wanted to hold a Sunday-school for colored people. He asked Miss Bartholomew, anxiously, where he could hold it.

"Why not in your church in the afternoon?"

"Why, we couldn't do that," he exclaimed; "we should have to air all the cushions afterwards!"

### Human Nature North and South.

In fact, the more I see of conditions North and South, the more I see that human nature north of the Mason and Dixon's line is not different from human nature south of the line.

Mr. Chairman, the South needs the labor of the Negro, but we want none of the riffraff of Europe to supplement it.

While we would give heartiest welcome to all from our sister States who, understanding American institutions, make good citizens everywhere, we are absolutely and unconditionally opposed to indiscriminate immigration. The South is being rapidly populated now in the good old-fashioned way, and if left alone to settle our social and domestic problems, we shall, within the next decade, show to the world the richest and greatest, as she is now the fairest, domain on the face of the earth.

Let all thinking men everywhere ponder well these words. (Applause.)

---

Albany, Ga.

Dear Maroonny: I promised to rite agen from Albenny. Well, they have that same ole deepo I wrote erbout five years ago, but the town an the country is a growin' to beet the ban. These ar a huslin people and thar's improvements evry whar you look. They hav hole brick blocks, sevrel banks, and sum of the bes' hotels in South Georgy; and these moneyed bisness men will shore hep you if you mean to stop here and work







**Scene at Albany, Ga.**

and bild up with the country. The rale rodes keep mity bizzy and lots of fokes cums to Albenny day and night. Its a reglar cumin' an a goin' on trains an ortomobeels all the time an' shorely the rale rodes will give Albenny a better deepo sum time. She shore orto have it kase she dus her part an its a mity bizzy place with lots of munny. But its got so many rale rodes an groes so fast may be the rale rodes don't know how big to build the deepo. But they can jist bild a big un for Albenny ain't neer dun groin' yit.

They hav purty parks, and streets and drives and lots of things to interest you, an thar's a river neerby an' its naver-gable cleer to the deep water. I send you a pictur of a place on this water. It was tuk by Wortman's Studio an' ef you want to see purtys go to Wortman's Studio in Albenny or Wortman's Studio in Bainbridge, Ga. Thay's the best picture finders I've sene in the South Ga. Georgy went dry but Albenny, they say, is not zactly dry. Not as I no, but they say its got wet places in it. You see the river is close by and they have sevral artesian wells, but then its not zachly dry no how, tho they have don a mity heep of suerin, still its enclined to be wet and yet it mout posserbly be a little wusser. I hardly no, but then it mout ef it were bigger. But they'l change forces some of these days and it'l be dryer then. If you cum here inves sum munny. It will pay you when they drane the land and dry the town, kase its goin' to be a grate place.

Yours,

Rory.

P. S. Say, that couple at the hotel went home and married.

R.

Lands in Dougherty County, Georgia: Barnett & Pray, Albany; Jessie Batts, Hawkinsville; F. P. Fort, Marietta; J. H. Henderson, Macon; H. J. Lamar, Macon; C. C. Lumley, Sasser; James Calaway, Macon; H. W. Johnson, Albany; J. A. Johnson, Albany; J. W. Johnson, Albany; Mrs. L. B. Beall, New York, N. Y.; H. H. Nelms, Albany; F. F. Putney, Albany; R. H. Warren, Albany; Real Estate, Major R. E. L. Spence, Albany, Ga.

---

Dothan, Alabama, is one of the fastest growing towns in the South. It has many marks of steady and safe improvement along many lines. The magnificent public buildings, the unsurpassed, modeled Southern homes, the paved streets, the

unequaled pride and stable support shown in their school buildings and schools, the demeanor of its citizens towards strangers and all public causes, convince one very rapidly that it is a place with no small idea of the best things for their own community and the public good.

The schools are under the skilled and safe management of Superintendent J. V. Brown, whose equal, Dothan thinks, can't be found in any other man. Dothan has supplied him with the very best and most up-to-date school building and furnishings in the South—found in a town of even ten times the size of that of Dothan; and his teaching force is recognized as second to none.

Dothan has much wealth among the men who have practically retired from business, and have moved there to be in a healthy, easy place, and among a clever, thrifty, progressive people.

Dothan National Bank is one of the most potent factors in the city's upward tendency. It started in one corner of a livery stable, twenty-seven years ago, with a \$15,000 capital, and today has \$100,000 capital, with a \$50,000 surplus. The present president, Mr. James Faircloth, has been with it all these years.

Dothan is on the Central of Georgia Railroad, from Macon, Ga., to Florala, Ala., and the Atlantic Coast Line, from Savannah, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., and is at the terminus of the railroad to St. Andrews Bay from Dothan.

Land owners at Dothan and other points in Alabama are: Judge George Leslie, Dothan; Mrs. R. L. Espy, Gordon; John A. Harp, Columbia; J. A. Miller, Gordon; W. C. Oates, Montgomery. Stockmen: T. L. Blackwell, Columbia; C. J. Stevenson, Dothan; W. A. Gilley, Dothan. Real Estate: Gaines & Gaines, Dothan, Ala.; Newspapers: The Dothan Home Journal, and The Dothan Eagle, both dailies with good circulation.

**RACE EQUALITY FEAST—WHITE GIRLS SEATED NEXT  
TO COLORED MEN AT DINNER—CHEERS FOR IN-  
TERMARRIAGE.**

**Editor of Independent, While Doubting if Many White Men  
Will Take Colored Wives, Says Black Men Will Make up  
for it by Choosing Fair Partners—San Juan Hill Hero  
a Hero Here Also.**

New York, April 28.—Social equality and intermarriage between the races were advocated last night at a banquet of the Cosmopolitan Society of Greater New York, where twenty white girls and women dined side by side at table with Negro men and women.

Whether by accident or design, all of the white women save three found, when they reached the tables in Peck's restaurant, at 140 Fulton street, that the seats beside them were to be occupied by Negro men. Many of the men were as black as coal.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, who had intended to speak to the society, remained only long enough to view this startling seating arrangement. As the first course of the dinner was served he called Andre Tridon, the treasurer of the society, aside, and pleading as an excuse another speech which must be delivered uptown, hurried from the room. In spite of promises that he would return and speak, Dr. Peters failed to come back.

**White Girl at Speaker's Table.**

Miss Mary White Ovington, a Brooklyn society girl, who has been prominent in settlement work, and whose father is proprietor of the Hotel St. George, was the only white woman who occupied a seat at the speaker's table. Negroes were clustered all about her. On her right hand sat William H. Ferris, colored graduate of Harvard, who told later of his effort to implant his "Boston education" in the South. At this table also sat Hamilton Holt, introduced as "editor-in-chief of the Independent," and whose subsequent utterances on intermarriage stirred his auditors to enthusiastic applause.

At the left of Miss Ovington was seated Editor Villard of the New York Evening Post, and his plea for "equality and abolition of caste spirit" a few minutes later drew forth another wild outburst.

But the one table in particular which attracted attention

was that at which half a dozen white women were seated, and where the dashing young Negro, Capt. H. T. Thompson, sat between two white girls from Greenpoint.

These young ladies were Miss Isabel Eaton and Miss Marian Doolittle. They laughed and chatted with their Negro entertainer during the meal, while he retold his exploits at San Juan Hill, where he served as adjutant of the Eight Illinois Colored Infantry.

#### **His Recitals Interrupted.**

One of his apparent interesting recitals was dramatically interrupted by a violent attack of nose bleed, which caused his unceremonious and hasty departure from the table, but he was received with evident pleasure when he returned, five minutes later, and renewed his attentions to the young ladies.

At this table were also seated Mrs. J. W. Gates and her sixteen-year-old daughter, Bessie. The latter was a very attractive blonde girl, gowned in a blue creation, slightly decollete. She wore a light straw hat trimmed with brilliant poppies. Treasurer Triden announced that Mrs. Gates and daughter were prominent in society in Seattle, and were in New York "studying art." Directly across the table from the little debutante sat Edward C. Walker, president of the Sunrise Club, which organization was among the first to rush to the defense of "Affinity" Earle, and which later attracted attention by preaching of Polygamy.

Mrs. A. Stirling, a white woman, occupied a seat at the same table at the left hand of Dr. John A. Morgan, a West Indian, who was the blackest man in the assemblage. Mrs. Morgan sat near Prof. Walker and plied him with questions during the dinner.

Mrs. L. Landis, said to be a prominent Brooklyn woman, sat at an opposite table at which were ten Negroes, men and women. Her husband also occupied a seat at this table. Miss M. Lyons, one of the colored women speakers, sat directly opposite Mr. Landis. The Landis party, however, left the room before the speaking concluded, when the place became quite warm.

#### **Wealthy Colored Woman There.**

All of the attention was not that paid by the colored men to the white women. One large Negress attracted much attention. She wore a large hat with white plumes and brilliant diamond ear pendants. The manager of the banquet an-

nounced that she was Mrs. Anna Allen, a "wealthy colored lady of Brooklyn, who owns many houses, not tenements, either." Mrs. Allen was surrounded during the evening with plenty of attention.

Miss Marie Perrin, who did not give her address, was a young white girl who sat at the side table which was dominated over by the gallant Negro army captain. She sat close to Miss Martha Thompson, a colored girl and a relative of the military Negro.

The "social equality" of the affair acted like new wine upon the diners, two-thirds of whom were Negroes. The free license of the speeches was received with loud outbursts. Groans greeted the names of Roosevelt, Taft, and Bryan, and wild applause followed every mention of socialism. But the greatest demonstration was drawn out by direct or indirect allusions to intermarriage, whether through the gentle discussion of "social equality," as spoken by Miss Ovington, or the broad, bald advocacy of the direct intermarriage.

Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, struck the keynote of the feelings of the Negroes when he said: "Inter-marriage, if continued long enough, would solve the race problem. I do not believe that the white man would be so anxious to marry the Negro woman as would the Negro man to wed the white girl; but this would continue, the Negro man marrying the white woman, until the dark race would gradually bleach."

### South "Must Recognize Them."

Mr. Holt had spoken of the race problem as one of the four great questions of the present day, enumerating the international peace question, the woman question, and the industrial questions as the other public matters. Then he said:

"Conditions are going to get worse in the South before they get better. When the colored people get educated the whites in the South will have to recognize them as their equals." A great outburst of applause and hand clapping greeted this statement. The speaker continued:

"What must the remedy be? To let things remain as they are is unsatisfactory; deportation is impossible; then it must be amalgamation and education. Intermarriage, if continued long enough, would solve this race problem." The applause that this received was not stopped for several minutes.

"I am surprised," continued the speaker, "that we have no great white man who has championed the colored race."

Cries of "Foraker, Foraker," interrupted him.

"No, no," shouted the speaker. "I don't mean that: I mean a man who will consecrate his life. Nothing ought to appeal more to a white man than this great field for a philanthropist."

### Moved up Close.

Miss Ovington did not touch upon race equality as bluntly as Mr. Holt had done. Still, she grew enthusiastic when she got to speaking, and said:

"Move your chairs nearer together and get up closer." That invitation was readily accepted by the colored dinner partners of the white girls and a great noise of chair crowding continued for some minutes.

"I am very glad to have been asked to welcome you in behalf of the Cosmopolitan Club," said Miss Ovington. "We hope to have many such clubs as this soon, and we shall know by next session if our movements is going to be a success. Caste spirit is not simply a race question. I am in this work because it is human. The danger of this caste spirit is not a racial matter, but relates to us men and women of this republic. It means moral and physical ruin, especially in the South.

"I like to think that we are going to eat with and stand up for our colored brothers and sisters whenever and wherever we meet them or wherever we can. I believe it would be a terrible state of affairs when the Negro gives up any of his rights as a man.

"He should never be satisfied until his equality is recognized. The power of love overruns caste and brings people of all castes together. I should like to think that our society stood for the hunger of brotherhood among all human beings."

The efforts of the young lady evidently pleased her hearers. They cheered and clapped when she sat down.

At this point Mr. Villard, of the Evening Post, was called to speak, but a diversion for a time threatened to stop the dinner. A newspaper photographer had mounted his camera on a stepladder to obtain a flashlight picture. The white women began to fidget and cast appealing looks about for aid as soon as they saw the camera trained upon them and their Negro dinner partners. A bustle followed at the speakers' table, and Manager Tridon, who was busy arranging for the

photograph, received a penciled note, warning him that no picture must be allowed. The women refused to pay any attention to the speakers until the camera was taken from the room.

### **Villard for Equality.**

Then came Editor Villard. He said: "This spirit of caste is the most dangerous spirit that can threaten any land, particularly a Democratic form of government. We stand in this country for equality—equality of rights, liberties, and to do as we see fit. It is a question of whether one believes in Christ or not."

About this time Dr. Ferris, the colored collegian, was called upon. He was delighted to speak, and said:

"Is it too soon to admit the Negro into the brotherhood of equality in the human family? This meeting means more to the Negro of the black belt of the South than to the Negro of the North. It marks an epoch for the down-South Negro. It is a question of recognizing them as a man and as an equal. There is only one way to succeed—demand your equality."

"We have two leaders—Booker Washington, advocating peaceful resistance, and then there is Dubois, saying: 'Exercise your rights.' Now, which shall it be?"

"Exercise our rights!" shouted a voice, followed by great applause, which was joined in by white and black alike.

### **Pastor Sees Life in Socialism.**

Rev. George Frazer Miller, a Negro, declared the great bugbear to abolition of caste was the "social equality." He said the natural remedy was in the ballot. He declared he could see no reason for giving the Negro vote to Roosevelt, Taft, or Bryan, and that he owed the Republican party nothing. "Our rising sun is socialism, which promises true equality, without reference to race or society," he shouted.

Vice-President Humphries, of the Colored Republican Club, felt called upon to say: "Race prejudice is not going to be settled with peaceful means. The man with the hoe should not hesitate to use it at both ends—to belabor with the handle. You must have equality."

John Spargo, a white settlement worker, was applauded when he shouted: "You Negroes must assert your powers—you, my friends, whose skins are tanned darker than mine. The equality of opportunity must be placed before every child born into this world."



Max Barber, a Chicago Negro editor, spoke of Candidate Taft as the "heir apparent to the throne," and declared he would not give the Negroes "untrammelled use of the ballot." He said the opportunity was at hand to wipe out caste by use of the ballot.

Dr. O. M. Waller, a Negro, who is secretary of the Cosmopolitan Society, presided.

---

"Macon, Ga., November 28, 1904.

"Hon. Thos. W. Hardwick, Sandersville, Ga.:

"My Dear Mr. Hardwick: I am in receipt of your very kind letter of the 26th instant and appreciate the request you make therein for an expression by me relative to some phases of our present political situation.

"That there are agencies and influences at work, the design and purpose of which are to Republicanize the South, is easily discernible in recent newspaper communications and other utterances, and as well in the announcements made of intended efforts to this end in this State in the near future.

"It cannot for a moment be thought possible that the effort can succeed in Georgia; but unless the scheme and its disastrous consequences if successful, are understood and realized, it is possible that effort may succeed in part—sufficiently so to produce a division among our people. Such a division would destroy the present peaceful political conditions resulting from a solid, unified white man's party, and produce the untold evils which would be found in a political struggle, with the majority of the white men on one side, and all of the negroes and a minority of the white men on the other side. If nothing more is practicable, to accomplish this division would be a most joyous achievement for the Republican party, to which the solid white men's party at the South is a grievous offense.

#### **Receiving Our Submission.**

"The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in the recent presidential election and the triumph of a solid North, seems to be regarded by the victors as presenting a favorable opportunity for receiving the submission of the Southern people, and their praise as well for the measures and policies of the Republican party,

"When the spaniel is chastised, he is all the more ready to lick and fawn upon the hand that struck him, as it is in the

next instant extended to him in a conciliatory caress. And thus in the assumption that a like spirit will be found in the men of the South, it is manifestly intended, in what is evidently regarded as the hour of our humiliation, to secure through honied words and the promised prospect of political favors, the surrender of at least a part of our people. Aside from the consideration of self-respect which is involved, the possibility of accomplishment of this undertaking is dependent on whether the people of the South shall, in the presence of such effort, clearly recognize and appreciate the results which must follow from the ascendancy among them of the principles of the Republican party in relation to those matters which most closely affect their social order, their civilization, and their material prosperity. If there are such recognition and appreciation of the inevitable results, the success of such effort is impossible however strong may be the influence thereto, or however great may be the rewards for the abandonment of the heroic and untiring struggle of a generation. Under ordinary social conditions, where the divisions between political parties are only upon the lines of economic questions, or upon the policies and methods of governmental administration, the ascendancy of one party or the other is a matter of comparatively slight importance to a people. Under such conditions, the safety of their vital interests is not endangered by the success of one party or by the overthrow of the other.

#### **White Supremacy a Vital Issue.**

"This is not true, however, where conditions are such as those in which the Southern people are placed. Those conditions were not of our making, and we are in no wise responsible for their existence today. Forced upon us as those conditions were by the enactment and adoption of the fifteenth amendment, the vital, the supreme issue for the Southern people is and must be white supremacy. A party which denies the principle and practice of white supremacy and which seeks to overthrow white supremacy, is a party whose domination in our State and local governments would certainly mean ruin for the South. It is well for the men of this day to understand and realize this fact, that they may appreciate and properly value the struggle which was made thirty years ago to throw off the negro domination and to establish the white supremacy which has since been maintained.

"They should know and realize that it is the Democratic

party of the South which achieved and now maintains white supremacy, and that it was the Republican party which forced negro rule upon the South. And what is of more immediate importance, they should know that it is the Republican party which, by its official utterances and practices, now denies and combats the principles of white supremacy among us. The principle is the vital one with us, and no one who in any manner or degree fails to recognize and affirm its importance, and correctness should be allowed to evade the issue or deceive us, it matters not with what honied words, or in whatever guise, he may come.

"It is not a question to be disposed of with ambiguous phrases, or with the splitting of hairs, or by professions which are inconsistent with acknowledged practices. Those who practice social equality cannot excuse themselves to us by saying that in theory they are opposed to social equality.

#### **Democratic Party Clear.**

"The Democratic party in the South makes no uncertain or equivocal utterance in regard thereto. It is at all times and under all circumstances and everywhere within our borders unqualifiedly in favor of and insistent both in theory and practice upon white supremacy. The Democrats of the South recognize this as vital to their important social and material interests, and to maintain it in their State and local affairs they will, if necessary, sacrifice every other political consideration and interest. Therefore, it is that for every man who believes in the vital importance of white supremacy in Georgia, his place is in the Democratic party. He should not be seduced into an abandonment of it by the promises of rewards from those who preach or practice political and social equality, nor should the man of today turn from it because of weariness in the struggle which his father has handed down to him. The issue of white supremacy is as vital today as it was when his father maintained it under circumstances vastly more difficult and trying than those of today.

"The intensity of this demand for the maintenance of white supremacy is not due to hostility and unfriendliness by the whites toward the negroes. That no such feeling exists is conclusively proven by the fact that during nearly 40 years of freedom, with all the world open to them, only an inappreciable fraction of the negroes have by any inducements been lured away from the Southern States. But with the kindest feelings

toward the negroes, and in numberless instances of personal affection for individuals of the race, as is found in the personal experiences of almost every white man in the South, it is recognized that negro rule would be a calamity which would involve in ruin the negro no less than the white man; and I use the term 'negro rule' as equivalent to mongrel rule, the latter being, if anything, the worse of the two. During the past 34 years it has been through the supremacy of the Democratic party in the South and through its unyielding maintenance of white rule, that our civilization has been preserved, and that there has been made possible our great material progress and our marvelous increase of wealth.

#### **Business Interests Involved.**

"And it is the assurance and confidence which the business world has that the whites of the South will continue through the Democratic party to maintain their political supremacy, which causes it to retain hundreds of millions of dollars of investments which its capitalists already have here; and it is the confidence in the continuance of that rule which will cause them to continue to eagerly seek here other investments. On the other hand, let it be known to the business world that, by political revolution, white supremacy as represented in the Democratic party has been overthrown in Georgia, and that the Republican party, with its black cohorts, had grasped the reins of power in the State, and capital and investment would as promptly flee our borders as darkness follows the disappearance of the sun.

"We have orderly and honest and economical government in Georgia. If so let the truth be proclaimed that it is because the Democratic party of the State is in power and embraces within its membership those who represent the educated intelligence, the virtue and the property of the State, all united in the maintenance of white supremacy.

"We have a marvelous and a rapidly increasing material prosperity, the product of the diligent and peaceful industry of our people. And this increasing wealth, is, in its production through all our varied industries, made practicable because the white people of the State, acting through the Democratic party, by the maintenance of good and honest government, make it certain that investments are safe in Georgia, and that every man is protected in the fruits of his labor either of his head or his hand; and further that the value of no man's pro-

erty is to be practically confiscated either through the burden and waste, or the plundering of dishonest and incapable government.

"It is because of the fact that the Democratic party, through white supremacy, maintains in Georgia honest, capable and economical government with protection to person and property, that the people of Georgia, both white and colored, are, speaking generally, peaceful, contented, prosperous and happy. And it is a fact, equally incapable of successful denial, that if the Democratic party were to lose power in Georgia, and if the Republican party should, with those who would necessarily compose its majority, gain control of the State, we would have in Georgia neither honest, nor economical, nor capable government, nor would there be among our people, white or black, either peace, or contentment, or prosperity or happiness.

#### **Note Present Conditions.**

"It is well to note present conditions and to recur to the struggles of the past, in order that we may recall the remembrance of the utter ruin and desolation from which the Democratic party saved the South, and that we may realize the abyss of social degradation and material desolation and governmental ruin in which we would be today plunged, if it had not been for the work of the undivided white men of the State organized the Democratic party which has saved us from all these calamities in the past, and were it not now for the same work through the same organization which guards and protects us from these calamities at the present time.

"There never was in all history a blacker nor a more infamous crime attempted against civilization, than the effort which the Republican party made in the years succeeding the civil war to overthrow the rule and power of the intelligence and virtue of the South, and to place them under the enforced domination of the utterly ignorant and debased in their midst.

"It was a crime against society and civilization unsurpassed, unequalled and unprecedented in all the ages to endeavor by legislative enactment to take millions of black men, the lowest and most inferior in blood and development of the human race, ignorant and utterly wanting in each and every moral and mental equipment for governing themselves or others, and to place them in governmental power and control of the white people of the South—a people of education, culture and re-

finement—a people who not only by their own character, attainments and achievements, but by the attainments and achievements of an ancestry of a thousand years, justly ranked as a not inferior part of the foremost and most illustrious race of all the earth.

### **White Man's Victory.**

“And as there was never a greater crime attempted against civilization, so there was never a greater service rendered to civilization than in the work of the united white men of the South which defeated the infamous attempt. And so in the years which are to come will impartial history write it down. If there were nothing else of which to boast, if this were the sole achievement of the Democratic party in the South, this great work which it accomplished in rescuing the South from a fate worse than anarchy, would earn for it and entitle it to the undying gratitude and appreciation of all those in the world who value and prize civilization and all of its attendant blessings.

“And there are none who should be more grateful to the Democratic party for this than the Republican party of the North, because the Democratic party in thus saving the civilization of the South, at the same time also saved the Republican party from ‘the deep damnation’ which would have been adjudged against them through all the ages, if they had succeeded in the effort which they made to convert this whole Southland into the desolation of another Haiti.

“Nor is this simply ancient history with which the men of this day have no practical interest. For while the immediate effort to Africanize the South was thus defeated many years ago, the end is not yet. The fifteenth amendment which was for this purpose added to the constitution, presents a continuing menace to our civilization and our social order, which can only be guarded against in the future as it has been in the past by the union of all white men in the maintenance of white supremacy as superior to all other public questions.

“Our people in the presence of this menace have been thus united for nearly forty years, and I doubt not they will so remain if they continue to realize the gravity of the issues which make such union essential to safety. I speak generally, for there are some few white men in the State who do not stand politically with their fellows. I doubt not the majority of these white Republicans in their hearts favor white supre-

macy, and that they would regret to see its overthrow; and yet no man can escape his own personal responsibility in such a vital matter, for there can be no question that if a sufficient number of white men could be secured in Georgia by the Republican party to add to the negro vote and make a majority the Republican party would again be in power in the State, and white supremacy would be overthrown.

### **Piebald Legislatures.**

"We would again have piebald conventions and piebald legislatures, and a repetition of the scenes of corruption and the debauchery of the reconstruction days. However honest their purposes, these men are playing with fire, and they are doing so with impunity to the public interests only because there are enough white men in the State who see their political duty in pursuing the opposite course, and thus prevent a conflagration as the result of this action.

"And the fact is not to be questioned that those who have thus aligned themselves with the Republican party are indebted to the rule of the white Democratic party in Georgia for the present and past security of their persons and of their property, as well as for the peace of their homes and the prosperity and success of their business enterprises.

"It cannot be successfully disputed that the Republican party favors negro rule in the South—certainly to the extent that it seeks to establish it in some instances, and is willing for it to be established in all instances—in the South.

"The enfranchisement of the negro could not have been other than a design to establish negro domination in the States of the South. When the enfranchisement laws were passed it was shown that in some of the States the negro far outnumbered the whites. There can be no doubt that it was the intention and expectation to establish negro rule in each of those States. In most of the other Southern States the negroes so nearly approached the whites in number, that with the many whites then disfranchised by the same laws, and with the aid of the carpet baggers and the military, there was every reason to anticipate that negro rule would be established in each of them. That design was in fact accomplished and negro government was set up in each one of the reconstructed Southern States, and in each one of them there was an era of lawlessness and plunder and corruption and dishonesty such as has never

been known under any professedly civilized government in modern times. Although those governments were overthrown and white supremacy established in the Southern States, the Republican party, while in control of the federal government, has, to the extent of the opportunity thus offered, endeavored to impose and fasten negro rule upon us—and at no period has this effort been more marked and determined than at present.

### Offices Held by Negroes.

“The two most important offices in Georgia under the executive department of the federal government are the collector of the port at Savannah and the collector of internal revenue in the State—each of these offices is held by a negro.

“The most important office in the executive department in Washington held by any one appointed from Georgia is that of registrar of the treasury, and that office is held by a negro.

“In a recent issue of the *Augusta Chronicle* I saw the following statement of the number of negro federal office holders in three cities: Savannah, 42; Atlanta, 94; New Orleans, 108.

“Doubtless they are represented in the offices in other cities in the South in similar proportion. And so evidences without number could be given that the Republican party seeks to put the negro in positions of authority over the white man, and the so doing is the practical essence of the overthrow of white supremacy and the establishment of negro rule. The case of Crum in the Charleston custom house is too notorious to require comment. The same is true of the Indianola postoffice in Mississippi, where the postoffice was closed for months in order to force a white community to take a negro woman as postmaster. The Indianola case had a counterpart in Hogansville, in this State, where in order to compel a respectable and refined white community to mail their letter in the Hogansville postoffice, and thus to do business with an offensive and objectionable negro as postmaster, all the railway postoffices were instructed to receive no letters on cars when passing Hogansville. In each of these instances absolutely violating the law in order to force upon white people a negro as an office holder. And these acts of the executive department, and hundreds of others which could be mentioned, forcing negro office holders on the white people of the South, have recently had the emphatic endorsement and approval of the Republican party in the declaration in the Republican platform in favor of reduc-



ing the representation of the Southern States in congress unless the negroes are allowed, provided they have the numerical majority in any States, to take the dominion and control of such States. Such a proposition could have no other purpose and design than to establish negro rule over white people in the South.

#### **As to White Officeholders.**

“It is true that there are many white federal office holders in the south, but most of them are in charge of postoffices where it would be impracticable for one reason or another to place negroes. It is also true that in all the Republican administration there have been special instances where in response to urgent appeals whites have been appointed in the place of negroes. But a modification of the practice of negro office holding does not deny the principle of the negro rule, and it is only a question of time when the practice may be made again well nigh universally. And the practice of negro office holding is negro rule. In this connection the possibility is not to be overlooked that the bestowal of office upon a few favored white men may be adroitly and skillfully used as a consideration by which our people may be conciliated into an abandonment of their opposition to the party practicing negro rule.

“But although much remains unsaid, time and space will not permit me to further elaborate the proposition that the Republican party is not the place for one who favors white supremacy, and who opposes negro office holding and negro rule.

“Those who desire to divide the whites say that there is no negro question, and that therefore the whites can safely divide. The negro question is not now actively in evidence in our local politics, simply because the whites are united.

“A division among the white people means the negro with one part of the whites fighting the other part of the whites, or the two divisions of the whites fighting between themselves for the control of the negro vote. In either case disaster must follow. Equality in political association tends, however slowly, nevertheless certainly, to social equality; and social equality leads in the end inevitably to miscegenation and amalgamation.

“While there are many differences, the one plank in the Southern Democratic platform to which all Southern Democrats agree is white supremacy, and in this there is no oppor-

tunity for equality of political association, the progenitor of social equality.

### **Most Important Question.**

“While I have been somewhat lengthy in my reply, the whole discussion may be summed up in the single sentence, shall we, above all other things stand for white supremacy? If there are any who will endeavor to conciliate Georgians in their opposition to the Republican party, and to persuade them that their interest lies in the advancement of that party in the State, the issue to be determined will be a very narrow one, if not confused or disguised.

“It is simply this: Does the Republican party believe in and advocate white supremacy, and is it opposed to negro rule and to negro office-holding in the South? If yes, then the Democratic party in the South will ground its arms so far as concerns that issue. But if no, then the argument with us is closed, because if the Republican party is opposed to white supremacy in the South and does favor negro rule and negro office-holding, there are no considerations which should be sufficient to induce the white men of Georgia to support that party.

Of course, there can be but one answer to these questions by any candid Republican who does not seek to evade or becloud the issue. For in the practice of social equality by many prominent in its ranks, in the ridicule and jeers now freely directed at the protests of the South against the practice by certain persons of social equality, in the forcing of negro office-holders on the Southern people, and in the utterance of the last Chicago platform, there is no room for possible doubt as to the attitude of the Republican party on the negro question.

“It is probable, now that the election is past, that the indignation and resentment of the South may cause an abatement of the zeal with which negroes have been heretofore put in office. For this we will, of course, be duly appreciative, but nothing short of the recognition by the dominant party of white supremacy and the avowed renunciation of negro rule and negro office holding will justify the relaxation of their vigilance by the white men of the South; for so long as the principle of negro rule and negro office holding is recognized, there is no security as to the time when the active practice of each may be resumed.

### **A Law Unto Ourselves.**

"The fact is not to be ignored that we are a peculiar people and that in consequence we must be a law unto ourselves. This is not as we wish, but we are subject to conditions beyond our control. We are peculiar in the fact that we face conditions such as confront no other people, such as have confronted no other people since the dawn of history. Where the negro is in small numbers, his presence from a political or even a social standpoint is comparatively unimportant. But it is different when he comprises a large proportion of the population. The man who says there is no negro problem in the South, either is uncandid, or he is not thoughtful.

"In 1865 the negroes in the United States numbered 4,000,000. In 1905 they will number more than 10,000,000. There are those who may read these lines who will live to see them number more than 20,000,000. And there are children now born who will in their day see more than 30,000,000 of them here. How, in view of these facts, can it be said by any one, after thoughtful consideration, that there is no negro problem?

"The mere presence of the negro in the South necessarily presents a tremendous problem—how two peoples in nearly equal numbers, the extremes of the human race can live together, and yet separate and in peace. But that problem has been intensified an hundred fold by the enfranchisement of the negro.

"In fact this feature so overshadows all others that it may be said, now at least, to constitute the negro problem. If the people of the North are sincere in oft expressed desire to leave the people of the South to deal with the negro problem, their first step should be to repeal the fifteenth amendment. That would leave each State free to deal with the question as it saw fit. Until it is repealed, the South is not left free to deal with it. The Southern States with that amendment repealed would undoubtedly disfranchise the negro, and the necessity for the solidarity of the South would immediately disappear.

"To require the Southern States to surrender a portion of their representation as the price to be paid for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment would be a great injustice, because the universal rule has been that representation is based on population and not on the number of voters. The provision in the constitution which gave three-fifths representation to the slave population was no exception to this rule, as the

reduction was a compromise made with those who denied the right of any representation to that population, on the ground that they were not citizens, but only property.

#### **Willing to Reduce Representation.**

“But while it would be such gross injustice, and while the North ought to be too magnanimous to exact it, still if the repeal of the fifteenth amendment can be secured in no other way, it would in my opinion be better for the Southern States to pay the price of a loss of a part of its representation, rather than that this eternal controversy over the negro and the inevitable sectional differences and animosities resulting therefrom should continue during all the indefinite future.

“The loss of any part of our just representation in congress would be a costly sacrifice, one to be consented to only in case of absolute necessity, to accomplish a greater good. The loss of a corresponding vote in the electoral college would be of less consequence, for unless there is a material change in the disposition and temper of the North it is a matter of little practical consequence whether the electoral vote of the South be great or small. There will be no political peace and harmony between the South and the North so long as the right of the negro to vote is forced upon the South. The repeal of the fifteenth amendment, leaving to each State the power to regulate for itself the negro question, would destroy the sectional barrier which the South so greatly deplores, and for the removal of which it knows no other method.

“No fears need arise in the minds of the genuine friends of the negro anywhere that this repeal would mean ill results to him. In fact, it would be to the interest of the negro no less than of the white man. An unavoidable irritation and antagonism must inevitably arise, when an inferior race endeavors through the ballot to gain the ascendancy over a superior and naturally dominant race, or even to share in the governmental power. To this effort on the part of the negro in the South has been due nine-tenths of the friction between the two races.

#### **Whites Would be Just.**

“But this cause of conflict removed and the threat of negro or mongrel domination forever withdrawn, the magnanimous and kindly white men of the South would instantly recognize and appreciate the changed relation and act accordingly. The

eternal interference of misguided zealots at the North would then largely abate, and the proper relations between the races would be promptly and fairly adjusted, with fullest consideration for all the rights of the weaker race.

"Until this amendment is repealed, the menace which must ever accompany it will require that the white men of the South should stand together upon the issue of white supremacy, and opposition to negro rule and negro office holding. It is within the power of the Republican party if it desires to do so, to repeal the fifteenth amendment within the next three months by securing the necessary action by congress and the ratification by the requisite number of State legislatures. When they refuse to do so, it can only be because they desire the continuance of the opportunity for negro rule and negro office holding.

"And if while thus still beleaguering our stronghold, they approach with soft words and promises of the favor of those who sit in the seats of power, I would cry to the defenders of white supremacy: 'Beware! The Greeks are at the gates bearing gifts!'"

Sincerely yours,

A. O. BACON.

---

#### **EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. NORTHEN DISCUSSES THE RACE QUESTION.**

The following is the full text of Governor Northen's Fourth of July address on the race issues delivered at Montclair, N. J.:

As a citizen of the central South, I have been invited to address representative citizens of the North upon the most serious problem of the nation, carrying with it great and momentous concern to all the American people. The problem of the races is, at the same time, the most irritating in its conditions, the most unpopular for discussion and the most difficult of solution of all the problems that confront the nation.

As an American citizen, I am far more concerned, let me assure you, about the righteous adjustment of fundamental and threatening national problems than the success of any strictly partisan policies or the aggrandizement of any section, even though it be my own. I shall, therefore, abide the requirements of your organization and discuss this grave question absolutely free from party bias and sectional prejudice, looking solely to the greatest good of the greatest number. I am sure

what I shall say will be received in the same spirit in which it is delivered. In this problem we must face facts and not party schemes or sectional policies.

The discussion necessarily requires reference to conditions in separate States and in separate sections. Any reference of this kind that I may make shall be confined exclusively to the history of the times to which I refer, and the resultant facts of experience.

More definitely the problem is the American adjustment of "the relations which should exist between the white people and the negro people of a common soil and whose welfare, in the last analysis, is a common weal."

The Caucasian stands at one extreme and the African at the other extreme of the races. If, by any means, we can adjust the relations of the extremes, we will settle, in a measure at least, all the problems of the races that come between.

Everywhere, whether together or separate, there seems to be on the part of all, white and black, an inborn racial antagonism. The opportunity has come to the American people, as to no other, to adjust the relations that will harmonize the antagonisms of all the races. We cannot but believe that God has so intended with all the peoples of the earth, and it seems that he is using us for the uplift of our common humanity. We have the black men in large numbers. The red men we found here. The yellow men are clamoring and will finally get in. All these different ones are His creation and He wants each made complete and perfect in his place. Why may we not come to the task in willing and patient co-operation with all the higher forces that seek to bring joy and gladness out of sorrow and crime?

These two peoples, the white man and the negro, are as distinct in racial elements, racial traits, personal characteristics and racial tastes, as the extremes of all the races can suggest or imply.

The question, the great question of this hour, North and South, is, what are we to do, what can we do, what must we do under these difficult conditions to obtain and make steadfast the fullest possible freedom, the general conditions, both North and South, will allow?

Before I further advance, in order that I may be altogether fair to the negro—I shall endeavor to be fair to the end—let me state some things fundamental and to be remembered, while

we attempt the solution of the problem. These things fundamental may give us some patient and due consideration.

First, the negro is, in no sense, responsible as an original factor for the ills that have come to the American people because of his residence in our community. He did not come to our shores of his own free will and of his own accord. He was abducted from his home, chained and dragged aboard slave trading vessels and brought to our shores under his protest and through the greatest iniquity that has ever cursed the American people.

Second, we are paying the penalties that are consequent upon the negro's freedom, occurring at a time when the nation was stirred by war and blood and crime. At emancipation he was untutored and unguarded and allowed to roam the fields and the country at large. Later, under reconstruction, he turned his liberty into license, in crimes that entailed wholesale slaughter and violence. It is not his fault that he was left to the promptings and instincts of his wild and destructive nature without hindrance and without restraint.

Third, we have the spectacle of a weak race which lived for ages in wanton sin, in great incapacity and unpreparedness, placed in the dangerous environments of competition with what is strongest, and of association with and imitation of what is weakest and most criminal in the superior race. This is a severe test under the demands of a superior race, having centuries of civilization, in contrast with an inferior race, just beginning to know. "The negro must know that competition is becoming more and more intense and that the burden put upon him is growing heavier in this advanced century, than he can bear. Unless these conditions are changed, slowly and silently, the negro will be hemmed every way, within straighter limits, his numbers will decrease and he will be steadily driven to the wall."

Fourth, if in these conditions he was made a part of the body politic, with all the power of the ballot and the influence of a citizen, charge can be laid at his door, if evil and crime in abundance have resulted. He never sought such relations at the beginning. It was the act of the nation. These things need to be said, not at all in criticism, but as history and in absolute fairness to the negro who is now a citizen.

If these of our statements are true and make the resultant a problem, it must be the white man's problem and not the prob-

lem of the Negro. The Negro is not responsible for its beginning.

It is not the problem of the white man at the North nor the a problem of the white man at the South, but it is the problem of the white man of the nation.

Every free-born American citizen, who is a lineal descendant of the original settlers of New Jersey or Georgia, Massachusetts or South Carolina, or any other of the thirteen original colonies, is either directly or remotely, descended from people who indorsed and encouraged the iniquitous slave trade and the subsequent dealing in human beings as merchandise and chattels. From all these sins the negro is entirely free and white men of the nation, the entire nations are responsible.

My own State, Georgia, became a slave State about the same time as did Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With my State this curse was much longer continued and the people of Georgia are suffering the greater and more lasting evils than are the people of New Jersey, only because of the lateness of our release from slavery.

The settlers in the thirteen original colonies have scattered the negroes into every State in the Union. Wherever they go they carry the problem of the races, demanding solution dependent in its difficulty, primarily, upon the relative number of each race in the community in question.

In Nevada there are 35,000 white people and 134 negroes. In Georgia there are 1,181,000 white people and 1,035,000 negroes. Of all the States, Nevada having the least number of negroes, should have the least difficulty in the solution. As Georgia has a larger number of negroes than any other State in the Union, it would seem that Georgia would have the greatest difficulty in effecting a solution. If this basis of solution is correct, Nevada would have only four-tenths of 1 per cent of difficulty, while Georgia would have 85 per cent of trouble.

New Jersey has a white population of 1,812,000 and 10,000 negroes, Alabama has a white population of 1,000,000 and 827,000 negroes. New Jersey, therefore, would have only 4 per cent of difficulty, while Alabama would have the much greater responsibility of 82 per cent of trouble.

Indiana has a white population of 2,458,000 and 57,000 Negroes. Louisiana has a white population of 729,620 and 651,000 negroes. Indiana, therefore, would have 2 1-2 per cent of



difficulty, while Louisiana would have the much greater responsibility in 90 per cent of trouble.

Illinois has a white population of 4,734,900 and 85,000 Negroes. Tennessee has a white population of 1,540,000 and 480,200 negroes. Illinois, therefore would have 2 per cent of difficulty, while Tennessee would have the much greater responsibility in 31 per cent of trouble.

Ohio has a white population of 4,000,000 and 77,000 negroes. Arkansas has a white population of 944,500 and 367,000 negroes. Ohio, therefore, would have 2 per cent of difficulty, while Arkansas would have the much greater responsibility in 40 per cent of trouble.

A close study of these figures and others like them would necessarily compel the conclusion that Nevada could not be expected to outline an acceptable plan for the adjustment of relations in Georgia. The same can be as forcefully said of all the States put in comparison. If such comparison is made as to race troubles in the States named and others, North and South, terminating in violence, bloodshed, criminal assaults and lynchings, the results, by comparison, would astonish many who are not now informed.

More important than the statements just made is the consideration that the white people and negroes in Nevada did not undergo the violent shock that came to the white people and negroes in Georgia, immediately after the war. Antagonisms and bitterness and hate were then engendered in Georgia and at the South that caused a separation of the races that has grown wider and wider apart. A feeling has developed more and more intense, which, aggravated by crimination and re-crimination and crimination again from all parts of the nation, as well as abroad, has given us a problem at the South entirely unlike anything possible anywhere else just now.

In 1865 the South had no problem of the races. No people on the earth were more loyal to the trust committed to them than the negro at the South before and during the Civil War.

Whilst almost the entire male population of the South was absent from home in war, the women and children were left without protection except as it was furnished by the strong arm of the negroes who were slaves upon the plantations of the Southern States. It never occurred, for a moment, that there might be an uprising or an insurrection of slaves to destroy our homes and slaughter our women and children. We knew the

attachment and the loyalty of the negroes. These attachments were quite as strong on the part of the white people. These conditions obtained because of the real affection maintained in the mild household slavery of the South. The people at the South have a veneration and most kindly affection for the old-time negro who lived before and during the war. These never give us trouble. It is quite pertinent to ask, therefore, how this devotion was so radically changed into such unfortunate antagonism and continued bitterness. This involves the negro's relation to citizenship and politics, untutored, unguarded and unrestrained as he was.

The bonds between us were all finally broken, separation and bitterness ensued, and we became literally two peoples. Steadfast as the negroes stood during the war, the pressure became too great under reconstruction.

After the war, the Negroes were promptly made citizens. The people of the South were forced to look not only upon abandonment by the Negroes of former pacific relations, but upon absolute treachery among her own people. Many men who had been true to the South during the war, now, broken down in fortune, and without hope for the future, believed they saw political elevation for themselves in the use of the Negro's vote in politics. The breach was widened by the presence of the military all over the South, who while not encouraging the schemes of division and domination concocted in the Union Leagues, were under orders to support and defend political leaders created by the leagues.

Since that day, the Negro at the South has been determined to oppose, politically, everything he believes the white man wants. He is a Republican, an independent or a what-not, just so he may oppose and fight against anything he knows the white man advocates. To this the white man will not submit in patient endurance without striking back in kind. The Negro's politics has strained his relations and largely hindered his opportunities at the South.

Upon this subject Prof. H. M. Brown, a Negro and a member of the faculty of Hampton Institute, one among the best schools for Negroes at the South, says: "The greatest enemy to the Negro and the greatest obstacle to his progress is the politician and the Negro politician is the worst of all. The politician uses the Negro for his selfish purposes. In the South, such designing men have played upon the weakness of the

Negroes and have, in many instances, arrayed the members of the Negro race against their best friends, the Southern white man. They have been taught that they are asserting their independence by voting against the interest of the very men to whom they go in time of trouble and they have not been able to see or to realize that their interests lie closest to the interests of those whom they oppose at the polls. I know and every colored man of common sense knows, that the best white blood of the South cherishes for us a friendship which no other class of white people can understand, much less feel."

In addition to this spirit of intense opposition, born in politics as just stated, a greater element of our problem is that we find ourselves in the midst of large numbers of Negroes who are ignorant and vicious, grossly immoral, self-assertive and almost entirely unrestrained. For these conditions the people at the South do not hold themselves altogether responsible.

The emancipation of the slaves did not irritate the people of the South. We were quite willing to care for them as freed-men if they had remained dependent upon our direction.

Speaking of the history of these times, Dr. John E. White, Baptist pastor in my city, has said: "What did Georgia do? Her legislature of 1866, amid the roaring of the wreckage, devoted itself to the manifest common sense of statesmanship by providing a special series of laws for the establishment of a status for 'people of color.'" Simple, clear and conceived Christian conscience, whose laws aimed no harsh blows, but gave expression to the sense of Anglo-Saxon responsibility to a confused race that stood in need of the strong hand of kindness and guidance. Of course, these statutes passed away with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, but standing the other day with that old law book in my hand, I said to the group of Supreme Court judges in the room: "If Georgia and the South could have been left to fulfill the spirit of this little book in the adjustment of race relations, how much happier everybody would have been. There would have been no Atlanta massacre of September 23, 1906."

It is a great mistake to believe that there is no kind of harmony between the better elements of the races in Georgia and at the South. Quite the contrary is true. As stated by the Hampton professor, the best Negroes at the South are returning to their former relations, in recognizing "that every col-

ored man of common sense knows that the best white blood of the South cherishes for them a friendship which no other class of white people can understand, much less feel."

Dr. D. Clay Lilly, Presbyterian pastor at Winston-Salem, N. C., and formerly secretary of colored evangelization for the Presbyterian church of the United States, speaking of this class, says: "The good class of Negroes is intelligent, progressive and resourceful. Its religion is not a sham. Its education has not spoiled it and its devotion to duty is not inspired by the 'loaves and fishes.' Its ideals are good, its social standards high and its life wholesome and elevating. It has been lifted from heathen darkness to its present attainments by the power of the grace of God. If all American Negroes were of this class, there would be no 'Negro problem.'

"It will be best for all parties if the white man, strong and dominant, will look seriously and sympathetically at the weaker and the dependent race, and seeing him, just as he is, intelligently set about aiding him."

This is just what we have begun to do in Georgia, upon a plan based entirely upon our local conditions, as in my judgment, all other people must be allowed to do.

The solution of the problem as reported for Buxton, Iowa, with a population of 5,000—93 per cent Negroes and 7 per cent white people—doubtless meets all the conditions and all the demands of that community. The Negroes own and manage all the places of business and the whites seem to be their employees. If this plan pleases all the people in Buxton and is acceptable and satisfactory to them, it is no matter for my interference. The conditions are altogether local.

I am not here to suggest a solution for New Jersey nor a solution of the problem at the North. That is altogether outside of common courtesy and a proper regard, for an intelligent, thoughtful, capable, Christian people.

Before we entered upon our plan in Georgia, there were some things fundamental that were necessary to be settled between the races at the beginning.

There is a chemistry of humanity as there is a chemistry of fire, water, air and gunpowder, that may result in serious explosion if it is not properly understood and wisely handled.

All history shows that no two races approaching, in any degree, equality in number, can live peaceably together unless intermarriage takes place or the one becomes dependent upon the other.

The Sabine women prepared the way for the admission of the Sabines to Rome and gave the former place among the conscript fathers. Alexander, having conquered Persia, married the Persian Roxana and thus lessened the social distance between the new provinces and the original empire. Alaric, Clovis, Henry I, of England, in Italy, Gaul and among the Saxons, respectively, resorted to the same policy of intermarriage and for the same purpose. The long dissensions between the Normans and Saxons, under William, Duke of Normandy and William Rufus, disappeared when the two races follow the example of Henry. On the other hand, Israel and Egypt, the Hebrew nations and the people conquered by them and others, proved the impossibility of two races living together, without the dependence of the one upon the other or intermarriage.

Miscegenation by law will never take place at the South. That may be accepted as an established fact and settled, beyond question, and for all time to come. Intermarriage at the South need not be argued for a moment. Unless the South breaks the record of all history, there is only one alternative left and that is that the Negro must be dependent, in a measure at least, upon the white man as he can not hope to dominate him. God's efforts to keep Israel pure is one of the most interesting studies of Scripture.

This basis of action was notably accepted in an address delivered in my city by Dr. Booker Washington and loudly applauded by the large number of Negroes he was addressing. From that address I quote as follows:

"Another element in the situation which has prevented the Southern white people from taking hold, in a whole-souled way, as they are now doing in Atlanta, has been the scare of social equality; something existing somewhere that nobody exactly understands, but it was something that was always used on every occasion when Southern white men or women attempted to put forth genuine effort to help the black man.

"Another element that has kept the two races from co-operating has been the constant threat of Negro domination. I am in constant touch with all classes of my people, North and South, and I do not hesitate to say that the Negro has no ambition to mingle, socially, with the white race, neither has he any ambition to dominate the white man in political matters. With these two points definitely understood, I see no reason

why we can not co-operate on the platform laid down by the league.

"What the Negro is interested in far beyond any matter of social intermingling, far beyond the matter of racial or political domination, is that every individual black man, with his family, shall be absolutely sure that he will receive justice. Assure the Negro that the same justice administered to the white man will be administered to him and we have the key to the solution of our whole racial problem.

"I have not come here to speak today without careful examination into the situation. I have watched every move. I have read every word that has been uttered on the part of the leaders of this movement, and I do not hesitate to say that I have as much faith in their earnestness, in their sincerity, in their ability to help lift up the Negro, in a way that no other group of white men, in any part of the country, can do at the present time. I believe in their sincerity as much as I believe in the sincerity of any of our friends who live in Boston, New York or Chicago, and we shall prove recreant to our race if we do not heartily co-operate in every effort they are putting forward to bring better conditions in Atlanta and throughout the South."

With this mutual recognition and acceptance of conditions, thus far, it is easy to understand what is meant by "dependent upon the other."

The Negro in Georgia has now put himself as a dependent upon the superior race by his own public, general and voluntary statement. The white people of Georgia would be grossly recreant to this acknowledged confidence and this trust if they did not give the assurance "that every individual black man, with his family, shall be absolutely sure that he will receive justice," in his civil rights, his industrial relations, his educational opportunities and his moral and spiritual interests. This the people of Georgia have publicly proclaimed. All that we now need in order to work out our problem, slowly and surely, is the sympathy and not the criticism of those who do not still understand the great hindrances that are yet in our way.

In Georgia we are free to announce that all men, irrespective of color, race or condition, shall be equally exempt from punishment, until guilt has been duly ascertained and declared, and, to further announce that nothing but authentic justice can be called public justice or is public justice, either in law

or in fact. Anything outside of authentic justice, found in lynching and the riotous savagery of mobs, is as much condemned by the people in my State as any State in the Union or any section of the nation.

Lawlessness on the part of white men is as severely censured and condemned as lawlessness and violence by Negroes. With us there can be no aristocracy of crime. A white fiend is as much to be dreaded as a black brute. In Georgia, we insist that the white man and the Negro are to be always equal before the law.

Second, while we deny and disallow social equality, we are quite free to grant and to defend the Negro's fullest rights in industrial privileges and business opportunities.

From the very beginning, even during the earliest day of reconstruction, the Negroes had no means for support or for accumulation, except through the favor of the Southern white people. They were practically penniless. Notwithstanding the poverty of the white people and alienation of the Negroes, the white people gave them shelter and food and employment. I do not believe that there are now twenty-five capable and trustworthy Negroes in my State today, out of employment, who could not get work in fifteen minutes if they wanted it. Negroes have access to all the trades and all the professions, as barbers, mechanics, artisans, masons, lawyers, dentists, etc. They are not prevented from work by labor unions. Such distinction between the races would not be approved by our people. Starting in 1866 without a home and without a penny, the Negroes in Georgia today pay tax on \$23,500,000 worth of property, more than one-sixth as much as the whole State was worth at the end of the war. This could easily have amounted to \$123,000,000 if so many Negroes were not indolent, idle and irresponsible.

If other sections and other States see fit to allow and adopt social equality and deny equal industrial privileges to the Negro, it is no matter for interference or criticism by the people of my State or the people at the South, as this is a matter to be locally determined. In the event of such differences in any State or section, the Negro has the right and the opportunity to make choice between the two. When this choice is determined, the Negro will then be distributed in such relations as he thinks will best suit his opportunities.

Upon this point may I quote Dr. Washington again? He

says: "It is in the South that the black man finds an open sesame in labor, industry and business that is not surpassed anywhere else. It is here that the form of slavery, which prevents a man from selling his labor to whom he pleases on account of his color is almost unknown.

"If a Negro would spend a dollar at the opera he will find the fairest opportunity at the North. If he would earn the dollar his fairest opportunity is at the South. The opportunity to earn the dollar fairly is of much more importance to the Negro just now than the opportunity to spend it at the opera."

Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy says: "The South has sometimes abridged the Negro's right to vote, but the South has not yet abridged his right in any direction of human interest or of honest effort to earn his bread. The one is secondary, the other is primary; the one is incidental, the greater number of enlightened peoples have lived happily for centuries without it; the other is elemental, structural, indispensable; it lies at the very basis of life and integrity, whether individual or social."

Third, whilst we demand and will always positively enforce the requirements that the Negro shall have separate schools and separate educational institutions, we are quite willing to provide that they shall have equal advantages with the white people for primary education under our public school system. Indeed, their educational opportunities are in advance of those of the white people in that the white people pay by far the greater bulk of the taxes, while the schools for the races are the same in character and advantage. They are under the control of the same boards of education and the same State and county officials.

Vanquished, deep in debt, with a rural and scattered population, cursed with illiteracy, facing the gravest difficulties in every line, needing every available dollar, the South, in order to serve an alien people, severed from them in spirit, opposing them politically, irritating them socially, handicapping them industrially, by their indolence and unreliability, arose in her poverty and though the bread was not enough for her own, with amazing generosity, she breaks the thin, scant loaf and to the weaker race gives a more liberal part.

Of this condition Dr. A. D. Mayo, a prominent and honored educator and citizen of Massachusetts, has said: "The world has never witnessed such a spectacle as this inspiration of the



superior Southern people at the close of the Civil War, to set us as the supreme motive power in the future life of their States, the entire system of education, developed by the genius of the American people during the past two hundred and fifty years of their colonial and national existence.

With all this ample opportunity for mental and intellectual training, it is due to say that for many generations yet to come, if ever, there will be scant opportunities at the South for many Negroes thoroughly trained in the higher education.

Some would-be friends of the Negroes, as it seems to me, have made mistakes in attempting to educate the Negro outside of his environment and away from his opportunities. To conceive of training the whole Negro race in the higher branches of learning is as unwise as it is economically impracticable. There is no race with such intellectual endowment that all its people can be highly educated. At present only a small per cent of the Negro population need or can take the higher education. The Negro race must have leaders from its own race—these can be developed only by the best training.

If the Negro is made industrially capable and industrially reliable the people at the South would rather have his service than such as could be rendered by any other people upon the earth. But it is possible that the kind of education to which he has been encouraged in some quarters has given him a feeling of self-sufficiency that has lifted him entirely out of his place among the people who would be more than glad to use him, with profit to himself, if he were only willing to serve.

Because of this condition of things, educationally and otherwise, after nearly one-half century of patient waiting, the white people in my State and the white people at the South are, reluctantly, turning away from the employment of Negroes as cooks, laundresses, plowmen, coachmen and kindred positions, to other people whom we are to receive from abroad. No white man in Georgia can be charged with this great loss of opportunity incurred by the Negro, and of material and educational development that would have come to him.

Whilst the Negro is in no way responsible for the beginning of the problem, he is, most criminally, responsible for its wicked continuance. There is not a single Negro from among the one million in my State, who does not fully understand the villainy of the outrages that are sometimes committed by

their people. This responsibility is upon them and upon them solely. We expect to so hold them until they are controlled, properly punished and made obedient to law. In this effort the better Negroes are now rendering most helpful service and counsel.

These are co-operating with us in building, most successfully, a State great in its material force and equipment. The increase in the tax values of Georgia for the past twelve months was more than one-third the value of the entire taxable property of the State at the close of the war.

In 1904 the State increased its tax values \$26,276,809 over and above the values of the year previous. In 1905 the increase was \$40,945,527. In 1906 the increase was \$48,692,257. Showing a steady annual increase of material wealth, not exceeded, relatively, by any other State.

We have our contentions just as do the other States. Lawlessness is abroad throughout all the land. We have our share with the other States, but not more.

We have lawless whites as well as lawless Negroes, as do all the other States. When these two elements mix in Georgia, as elsewhere, we have the spectacle of settling the race problem by blood.

The problem of the races involves "the relations of the Anglo-Saxon, as the people of power, to the Negroes, who are a people of weakness." Therefore the problem with us must be settled, if settled at all, by the superior wisdom and superior judgment of the superior race, in righteous and just consideration for the inferior race. The white man must take a masterful initiatory leadership and determine the course of conduct after the fullest, most painstaking and complete investigation and, in kindly conference with the best element of the Negro race, reach the most equitable and just adjustment possible for the best interests of the two. This we have begun in Georgia to do.

Representing a body from the best citizens of my city, I have personally, canvassed nearly one hundred counties in my State. In these several counties we have organized into committees large numbers of the best white citizens, who will undertake, locally, the adjustment of the relations of the races and the proper control of the lawless and disorderly of both races. Later these committees will associate with themselves

numbers of the law-abiding, good Negroes resident in the several communities.

The very best citizens of my State are taking position with the committee and the spirit of all the people is more hopeful and the solution of the problem is beginning. The silent influence of such citizens, to say nothing of their outspoken and positive deliverances is having potent influence upon all the people of the State.

The secretive disposition of the better Negro is giving way before his sense of responsibility to the community and they are doing well in the delivery of their criminals to the officers of the law.

During the present session of our legislature we hope to see enacted stringent and wholesome laws against vagrancy and idleness so that we can put to work all the indolent and vicious—the classes from which all our criminals now come.

We will not solve this great and vexing problem in a day nor a year, but it is our problem and we will handle it wisely, with purpose, with vigor and with results. We must save the Negro or it is plain his wickedness and his crimes will destroy the State. Our patriotism, our humanity and our Christianity all compel us to righteous effort for the solution of this problem:

“Who saves his country saves himself; saves all things, and all things saved bless him.”

“Who lets his country die, lets all things die; dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him.”

---

### **STRONG REASONS FOR THE SOLID SOUTH.**

#### **Prof. Kerlin Points Out Difference Between Policies and Principles.**

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

Sir—The design which the Rooseveltian administration and the Rooseveltian candidate for the Presidency have exhibited to break the Solid South and bring some of the States of the old Confederacy into the Republican column, not only does, in reality, as Prof. William Garrott Brown of Harvard suggests, seem “chimerical”—it seems impossible. Impossible, one would think, that these Republican officials should have the temerity to turn their backs upon solid New England, ignoring its Republican solidity, and ask a Democratic contingency of

States to surrender their principles and convictions, and vote for a party in which they have no faith, a party that is historically hostile to the South, a party that once defrauded them of the Presidency, and that, too, after the period of reconstruction.

By President Roosevelt and by ex-Judge Taft, following his master's lead in this, as in other matters, but one argument has been presented to the South why it should cease to be solid. That argument is that in consequence of Republican supremacy the Democratic South is excluded from participation in national affairs. Professor Brown, in his recent letter to the *Evening Post*, adduces several other arguments, as he deems them, against Southern solidity. Of these reasons, as given by Professor Brown, I purpose to take notice in this communication.

The first is the one already stated above as originating with Mr. Roosevelt, and as taken up by the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Let it be accepted as a fact that, as things are, under Republican rule, the South does not enjoy that participation in national administrative affairs to which by her proportion of population and abilities she is entitled; what then? Can the white citizens of the South pay the inevitable price of such participation? Not to the end of time! What to them are cabinet positions, ambassadorships, and the like, compared to home rule and white domination and loyalty to convictions?

As a second reason given the Democrats of the South to desert their party, their principles, and convictions, Professor Brown adduces the fact that the federal offices of the South are held, for the most part, by a disapproved, untrustworthy, and unrepresentative class of men. Too well is the truth of this known. And the Democrats of the South, men of respectability, are asked to set aside, not merely their principles and convictions, but their respectability itself, and march with these camp followers of the great Republican army. The believers in the sovereignty of the States, a reform of the tariff, and the preservation of the constitution of the United States, are asked to enter into political counsel with a discredited class of politicians, something better indeed than carpet-baggers, but not quite respectable.

Factional strifes, which Professor Brown adduces as a third reason, are bad, generally, in any part of the country, and in

any party, but they are peculiar to no section and confined to no party. There is really no argument here. His fourth reason recurs to the discredited character of Republican politicians in the South, as being notoriously subservient to dictation from above and pliant to even worse forms of influence. The entire Republican party has suffered corruption from this, and through the Republican party, as being in power, the whole country has fared the worse. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and 'tis pity 'tis, 'tis true. But let the Republican party reform itself, or be disenthroned. All the more reason for Southern solidity.

Professor Brown's fifth reason is that the political machinery of the whole country is warped by this solid attitude of the South. Possibly so. And possibly also it is warped by solid sections at the North, New England, for example. And possibly this solid and unshaken standing of the South for certain fundamental principles of government is for the good of the whole country, and will yet prove to have been, and to be, an immense service to the nation.

Now, let us see what reasons further than the answers already given to his arguments can be brought forward for the continued Democratic solidity of the Southern States. Reasons many are not far to seek. He who runs may read them. They are not fanciful, not occult, not merely traditional. They are substantial, manifest, intelligent, and convincing. They are founded on the principles of free government and true political science. Broadly stated, the foremost and chief reasons for the South's Democratic solidity are, that the people of the South believe in Democratic principles of government and are hostile to Republican principles; adhere to Democratic policies and repudiate Republican policies; and are devoted to the cause of their own freedom and domination.

There is an historical Democratic party represented in the period of the formation of our government by Jefferson, later by Calhoun and Jackson, by Tilden, by Cleveland and his Cabinet, and now by Bryan and the survivors of that cabinet. The principles of Democracy are constant and enduring. No student of our political history can question either the progressive spirit of that party, advancing to new positions to meet new issues, or the conservative spirit, abhorring the extremes into which Republicanism is perpetually running to the danger of our free institutions. Preserving thus, consist-

ently with each other, the progressive and the conservative principles of government, the proper balance and harmony of which always ensures a just and beneficent government, the Democratic party has rendered to the country a service which not only entitles it to respect but much more, in view of present dangers, to confidence, to loyalty, and to unwavering allegiance.

The first of Democratic doctrines, in the past and in the present, is that of the sovereignty of the separate States. Accepting the fact of Union as an indissoluble nation, the Democratic party, whose strong hold has historically been the South, also upholds, against the centralizing, State-obliterating, and monarchical tendencies of the Republican party, the doctrine of the inviolable sovereignty of the individual States, believing this sovereignty necessary to the just poise and balance in the administration of our government, and to the preservation of the constitution and the original intention of our institutions. The South is solid, always has been solid, and, it is to be hoped, and it is believed, always will remain solid on that matter.

A second principle that may be named is that of a tariff for revenue only, as against a high protective tariff that feeds fat the manufacturers of solid New England, and is foster-mother of Legislature buying, election ruling trusts and corporations. The Republican party is committed to a high protective tariff as a principle. The highest voice in New England, President Eliot, of Harvard University, has declared the principle to be morally vicious. He is, therefore, a Democrat. But New England, through the power of her plutocratic manufacturers, remains solid for the Republican nominee in each successive campaign.

I name policies as a thing distinct from principles. This is not altogether true. Principles underlie policies; they are related as inner and outer. Principles may be hidden, inconspicuous, hard to perceive or comprehend; policies are more patent, more open to the seeing eye, less a matter of question, for they are a matter of practice. Now the policies of the Republican party in no small number of important respects have been, to the minds of a large portion of the American people, eminently pernicious, even to the extent of being alarming. Speaking of actual practices, which reveal policies and which indicate principles, avowed or covert, the Repub-

lican handling of the Federal Constitution, construing it in such a manner as to make it meet emergencies never contemplated by its makers, perverting its intentions by judicial decisions, stretching out its applicability to blanket therewith colonial possessions in remote parts of the globe—all this is a policy of administration that is no less than threatening to the very basis of our government.

In keeping with this imperial trend at Washington under Republican rule is the policy of the present chief executive in naming his own successor. Have the American people really discerned and appreciated the enormity of this innovation? And the danger of it? Nothing so daring, so imperial, and so perilous has been attempted hitherto in this country. Washington, Jefferson, Cleveland never, in their concern for their country's welfare, ventured upon such a course as this, knowing that on no ground could it be justified, or harmonized with the idea of free government.

But above all, perhaps, the people of the South remain firm in their adherence to the Democratic party because it is the party which ensures to them the integrity of their own local government. It alone guarantees to the white people of the South the right of making and administering their laws, of ruling. Better a thousand times have no voice whatsoever at Washington, not even in the halls of Congress, than to surrender their local government into the hands of that party which attached the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—the greatest crime ever committed by a civilized nation; that party which desires the negro vote, however ignorant, to place and keep itself in power; that party which surely would gain power and hold it in the South, by means of the negro, and which would be compelled to reward him with office.

Is then the Solid South “an anachronism, a hurtful and dangerous anomaly,” as Professor Brown terms it? An anachronism is something misplaced in time, an out-dated custom or institution, an unique and unclassified object or fact. To assert that the Solid South is an anachronism is to assert that the principles of the Constitution and the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson are out-dated. This is, indeed, exactly what, by its policies, the Republican party is saying. But if the doctrines of Jefferson and the principles of the Federal Constitution are sound, then the Solid South is no more an an-

achronism than it was in '76 when by its solid vote, added to the votes of many Northern States, Tilden was elected President of the nation.

Is it an anomaly? It would be so were there no other instance of such solidity in any other portion of the country. But how is it with New England, in her high protective tariff wall? Solid and impregnable. And well she may be so. She knows her interests—rich in the spoils of other States; enthroned on her barren rocks, but richer than the Indies; for we all pay her tribute, build her palaces, feed and fatten her, bow down and obey her. Alas! how long! how long!

Professor Brown does, indeed, hint at this New England solidity and suggests a breaking of that by exchanging, say, New Hampshire and Rhode Island (save the mark) for two or three Southern States. Does our historian truly believe things political can be manipulated in this way? Are interests and convictions and traditions to be regarded as nothing? But "there is no menace of carpet-bag rule in the South."

No, not so long as the Democratic party is in power there. But let its power once be broken, and then the black cloud of allied negro and white Republican rule overspreads the land, and something akin to carpet-bag domination again disgraces the nation. The safeguard against this the South well knows, is the unity of her substantial body of white voters under the name and direction of that party that has traditionally championed the principles of government which she holds as still valid.

Robert Thomas Kerlin,  
Professor of English Literature in Virginia State Normal,  
Farmville, Va., Oct. 24, 1908.

---

Sutton: Some one asked to know why we wanted to visit the cemeteries and copy epitaphs in the different towns, and I told them we desired to get acquainted with the living through the dead; and, that sometimes a name or a sentence secured in a cemetery made it easy to collect interesting data in the community."

It is well you did not relate some things we learned from the tombs and the sources of information they opened to us. Suppose you had told them of the relics of a night's feud—drunkenness and gaming—we found in another State, lying on and about the graves. Perhaps some wife might have ac-



counted for the absence of the husband and another mother her son.

But one of the interesting lessons we mean to show, is that so many are resting their ashes so far removed from where they first saw the light; and how it will trouble us on the morning of the resurrection, if the idea of recognition which some have is true, to find our family circles and hurdle them for a reunion. What of it all, anyway? Let the inquiring study specially these lists.

Geron: "While we are here attending the annual spring Chautauqua, at Albany, Ga., may we not arrange an itinerary to some points of interest?"

I want us before we close our reports to secure some data and pictures from Andersonville, where the Confederacy had its prison and cemetery for the Federal soldiers and where there is a negro school taught by Northern white women; and from the spot where Jeff Davis was captured.

Geron: Suppose you gather the data and the pictures; but what about the negro school? We have not seen such a thing."

I visited a school at Andersonville taught by two Northern white women some years ago. It was interesting to hear the teacher relate her experience there. She had never seen a negro until she started from the North. She was from some where north of Chicago, and saw her first negro in Chicago on her way to Andersonville. Her ideas of the negro and the treatment he received in the South were completely changed about. The school she taught was wholly free, and yet the negroes largely preferred to attend their own pay school, taught by negro teachers. While she felt she was making a martyr of herself to come south to do this work, she was thoroughly convinced it was a mistake and would be glad when the time had expired, so she could be rid of it. She seemed to be a refined, consecrated, Christian woman, but she had had false teaching in reference to conditions here.

True; and don't you remember that when we were at church in Baltimore, Maryland, the pastor worked harder to prove in his sermon that the Apostle Paul's foster mother was "a black woman," that he did to lead his hearers to an acquaintance with the Christ. Don't you recollect he was criticised for showing his leaning on that question? And, it must be fresh in your mind, that when we attended the great prohibition

meeting that afternoon, at the Lyric, some of the speakers made such rash reference to the South, after praising Georgia for leading off as the first to adopt prohibition, that Southern women and men left the audience.

We had heard from students in the South attending Northern schools, that the North illustrated many things in their class work and especially much in the pulpit, by rehashing their objections to some things we did in the South in the war-times, but we thought it was not so bad as we found it. You never hear those references made in the South.

Now that they keep up this taunt and ridicule and insult, such as they heaped upon the Georgia delegation to the Democratic National Convention, at Denver, by having the band to play "Marching Through Georgia," it is time to suggest that we are in a fine condition to play even. But let's be men, and quit quibbling about the results brought upon a helpless people who had to fight the whole earth, and with no treasury; we were not whipped, but were overpowered and smothered as a heathen mother would her babe to her idol.

---

Mountain Inn, Ga.

Dere Frend Mr. Rory:

Mammy sade she wants me to travel some next yer an to go to one of these normal scules an so plesedont fetch the preacher fur I hav ordered me sum buks an some papers an I am redin on socierty an preparin to git off jes as soon as I can. I am progressin in my studies. I scribed fur Cheerful Moments from Nu York and Fur House Wife Nu York an I take a music jurnal Mr. Zeke brot me. I see in one of these papers that the man what makes talkin machines has promised his wife he will can his vois so when he is ded no man nor no other woman can here his vois fur he is going to leve it in his ponygraf—jest for his wife. Now I could not stan to here yore ded vois but mammy ses that I mus tak vois culture so I can hav my vois canned for my husband how would yu like to here the vois of a ded woman? I scribed for the Babyhood Monthly Nu York for mammy sade I might decide to be a traned nurse and this baby paper has picturs of all sorts of sick an cross babies an I think I shall like to be a traned nurse fur they get a heap of money and that will pa for my other studies. This paper ses it has 16,000 sscribers an it advertises many things I never thout of.

Pa ses he is a feard for me to go away for when a geirl goes to runnin aroun the people sum times ses she is a huntin a feller an sum times they find him an there is a wedin on short notis an some times a partin on a short notis. Pa calls them Shoo-fly wedins and ses they are not ripe enuf fur him.

Don't fetch the precher an I'll kepe you posted when I am at scule about our duins in schule and in travel.

Yore Fatheful Huldy.

---

Florida, in many respects, offers inducements superior to all other sections of the United States, as a place of residence, and the opportunities for making a competence for the investment required are unequalled. This statement holds good as to the whole State, but it will be conceded by any one familiar with the facts, that Middle West Florida is the best part of the State.

Jackson, Washington and Holmes counties have all the requisites that go to make up a desirable home. The climate is ideal, no cold in winter to prevent outdoor work, summers are not oppressive the thermometer rarely registering more than 95. Rain fall approximates sixty inches per year and well distributed. Almost every variety of soil can be found. The lands for the most part are high, and undulating sufficiently for perfect drainage but not enough to wash badly; bountifully supplied with water in clear water streams and small lakes, most of which are well supplied with fish.

The timber resources are fine, long leaf pine predominating. Cypress stands next, with some oak, poplar, cedar, and walnut, furnishing building materials at first cost and offering fine openings for manufacturing.

The home builder can purchase all his needed material near at hand. At Marianna is a well equipped plant turning out all kinds of finished house materials—doors, sash, blinds, mantels, etc.; at Aycock a large band sawmill and planer plant furnishing all kinds of dressed lumber, shingles, laths, etc.; at Bonifay the Bonifay Lumber Company sells all kinds dressed and rough materials.

The drinking water is abundant, pure and wholesome, either from surface wells thirty to seventy-five feet deep, or artesian water which is found usually from three to four hundred feet deep.

This section is well suited for the growing of all varieties of fruits, except the growing of apples which does not appear

to be profitable. Peaches grow to great perfection, and plums and other small fruits do well. Citrus fruits are not grown commercially, though with little trouble the home supply of good quality can be grown successfully. It is the home of the pecan.

In agriculture all the farm crops, except wheat, do well. Long and short staple cotton grow well. A five-hundred-pound bale of short staple cotton is not an unusual crop to gather from one acre properly cultivated and fertilized.

Corn grows well. Good farming will produce from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre. As a witness to this statement, W. A. Sessoms, J. A. Sims, J. T. Wells and E. M. Sessoms, of Bonifay, Fla., have grown and gathered that much. E. M. Sessoms grew and gathered in 1909 one hundred and ten bushels of corn per acre on 3.9 acres. Mr. A. A. Myers, Jr., of Chipley, Fla., gathered 800 bushels of corn from twelve acres; also 60 bushels of oats per acre. Rev. W. D. Owens, of Wausau, grew more than a bale of cotton per acre; and numbers of others did as well or better.

Sweet and Irish potatoes produce from 150 to 400 bushels per acre. Sugar cane does well, yielding from 300 to 600 gallons fine syrup per acre. All forage crops do well, Strawberries, watermelons and cantaloupes give abundant returns.

Stock raising is very profitable when attention is given it. Some farmers claim they can grow pork ready for market at a cost of three cents per pound. Sheep and cattle do well, and return a good profit to those who give them attention.

Great opportunities are open for the manufacture of brick; fine clays in abundance being found in and around Bonifay and Chipley. The mining and preparing of agricultural lime offers good returns. Poultry raising gives very large profits.

Transportation facilities for this section are good. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad traverses it from west to east; Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews Railroad, from Chipley south to St. Andrews, will soon be complete; and the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railroad crosses the Louisville & Nashville at Cottondale, Fla., going south to Panama City on the bay.

Nice small cities and towns are found in easy reach. Bonifay, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad 107 miles east of Pensacola, has a population of about 800. It is the county seat of Holmes county, with good court house and jail. It has one bank, the Bank of Bonifay, a prosperous institution, ten

good stores of general merchandise, one drug, one hardware and one millinery store; two good meat markets, two good hotels, two livery and sale stables, and an up-to-date telephone system. It also has a graded school with five well equipped teachers, term eight months each year. Church privileges are furnished in the M. E. church, South, and Missionary Baptist churches, both having nice houses of worship. It has a public library also. The Holmes County Advertiser, a weekly newspaper, is published here.

Eight miles east of Bonifay is Chipley, Fla. This is a nice prosperous town with 1,000 or more population of good citizens. The First National and Chipley State Banks are two strong banking institutions. This is a town of good merchants carrying large general stocks; three hardware stores, three drug stores, two millinery stores, three large modern churches, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, and a first-class graded school running eight months each year, held in a modern two-story brick building, offering every facility for an academic education. The town boasts the best hotel in this part of the State, an up-to-date water-works system furnishing pure artesian water, and a complete telephone system both local and long distance. The professions are well represented. It has an up-to-date cotton ginnery, two automobile garages and repair shops, etc. The Chipley Banner, and Washington County Verdict, are two good weekly newspapers published here. This town is the junction point of the Louisville & Nashville and Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews Railroads.

Nine miles east of Chipley is Cottondale, the crossing place of the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railroad. South on the last named railroad is the new and growing town of Alford. Six miles south of Alford is another new town, Compass Lake, located on a beautiful lake of the same name. South of Chipley twelve miles, on the Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews Railroad, is the new and flourishing town of Wausau.

The two last named railroads run to St. Andrews Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, placing this territory in easy and quick communication with one of the most popular seaside resorts of the South, furnishing an unending round of sports and pleasures. No better fishing waters can be found anywhere. The entire country is full of the smaller game, and a few deer and bear are left.

To any one seeking a home they can do no better than come and investigate this territory, covered by these railroads and in

easy access to the towns named, viz: Chipley in the center; Bonifay on the west eight miles; Cottondale nine miles east; Alford and Compass Lake seven and fourteen miles respectively south of Cottondale, and Wausau twelve miles south of Chipley. The lands are cheap now but prices are advancing. By an investigation the visitor will be convinced that any one that will work can make, net, annually, on every acre cultivated in any of the dozen crops that can and are being grown, anywhere from \$10 to \$100.

The lands are selling from \$10 to \$30 per acre, depending upon location and improvements.

To those seeking confirmation we advise that they visit the farms of C. E. Please, G. A. Danley, J. T. Britt, A. A. Myers, Jr., S. M. Robinson and W. T. Jeffries, all around and near Chipley and scores of others too numerous to mention.

To those not understanding but who fear the presence of the Negro race we will state that the Negro is not in the way. He is not a land owner, except in few instances, but lives, as a rule, in the quarter of the town set aside for him. He is not objectionable but is a valuable asset to the country. If you do not need him he does not bother you.

The citizenship of this section compares favorably with the best of any country or State. Perfect tolerance is shown to any one's political or religious belief. The civil government is represented by efficient officers in every department. There is one or more public schools in every township throughout the country.

The people are fast coming to appreciate the importance of good country roads, and we know of no section of country that has as perfect soil conditions on which to build the best of roads at a minimum cost.

As an illustration of how it pays to farm these lands on a conservative basis of fair progressive farming under the tenant system:

The prevailing rule is that the land owner furnishes land and all fertilizer and receives one-half of the crop grown.

#### **Short Staple Cotton.**

With fair farming and using 800 pounds fertilizer per acre the land will yield 400 pounds of lint cotton, which figured at 12 cents amounts to \$48, to which we add the value of the seed, \$12, making a total of \$60 per acre. The land owner's half is therefore \$30 per acre, from which we deduct the value

of the fertilizer used, 800 pounds at \$25 per ton, \$10, leaving a net profit of \$20 per acre, or \$57½ per cent. on a \$35 acre land.

#### **Corn.**

With the use of 600 pounds of fertilizer an acre will yield 35 bushels corn, worth 80 cents per bushel, or \$28; the forage and by-products being worth \$7, making a total of \$35. The land owner's half would be \$17.50, from which we deduct the cost of 600 pounds of fertilizer at \$25 per ton, \$7.50, leaving a net profit of \$10 per acre, which amounts to a little more than 28 per cent. on a \$35 acre of land.

#### **Sweet Potatoes.**

With fair farming and with the use of 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre the yield would be 250 bushels, worth 50 cents per bushel or \$125. The land owner's half would therefore be \$62.50, from which we deduct the cost of 600 pounds of fertilizer at \$30 per ton, or \$9, leaving a net profit of \$53.50, or 152 per cent. on a \$35 acre of land.

#### **Sugar Cane.**

With fair farming and with the use of 800 pounds of fertilizer per acre the yield would be 300 gallons high grade syrup worth 33 1-3 cents per gallon, or \$100. The land owner's half would therefore be \$50, from which we deduct the cost of fertilizer, 800 pounds at \$37.50 per ton, \$15, leaving a net profit of \$35, or 100 per cent. on a \$35 acre of land. There are many other crops that will yield as good or better profits.

It will be noted that the above figures are based on the minimum cost, and if space allowed could be run to cover scores of investments that will yield large returns in profit as well as wholesome outdoor life that contributes so much to health and happiness.

These illustrations are based on the minimum of progressive farming by the tenant system. On this basis the farmer who owns his land and farms for himself will get the profit as shown for land, also the profit realized by the tenant on the labor. It is a well established fact that much larger profits per acre can and are being made where more intensive fertilizing and cultivation is being practiced.

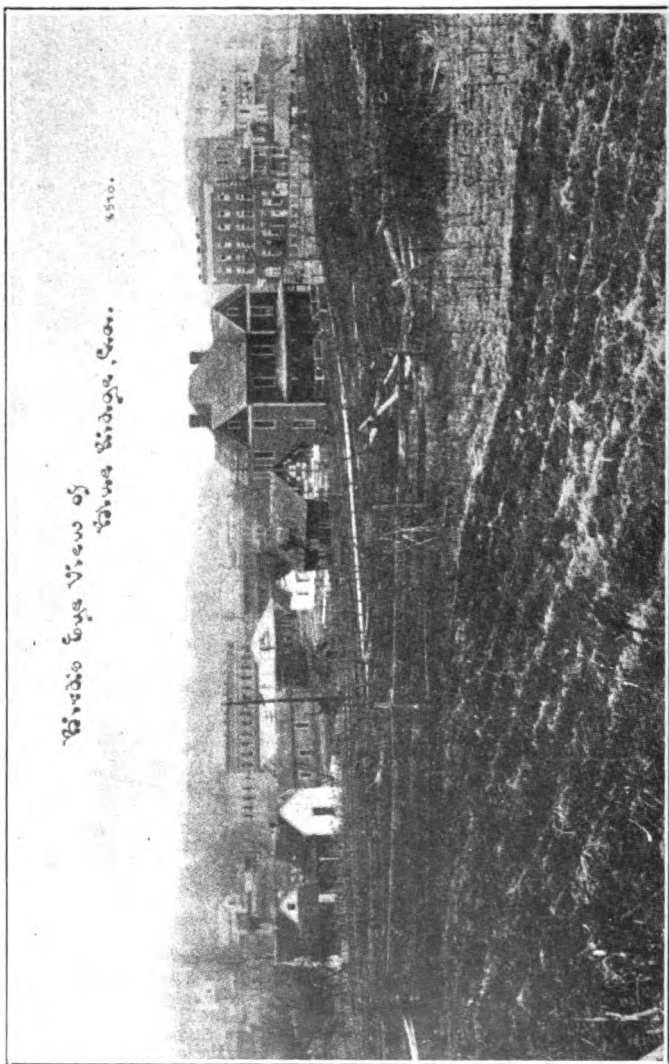
These statements are made with no attempt at word painting or exaggeration, but are plain statements of facts with the proof of every one of them at the service of any one desirous of investigating.

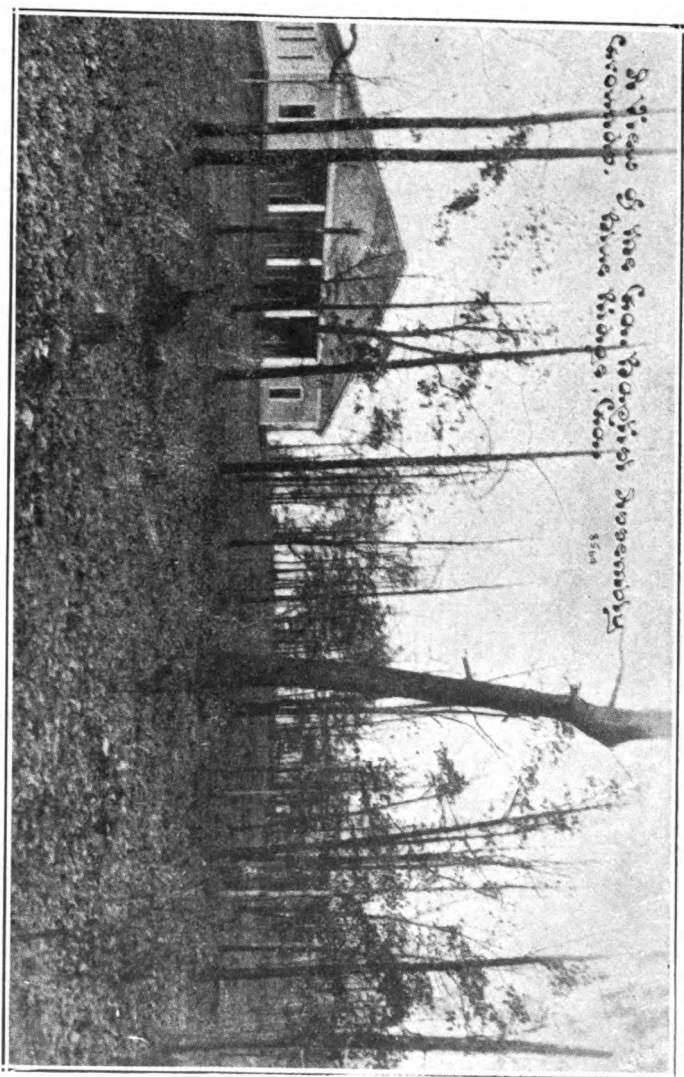




Radio Eye View of  
Savannah, Ga.

4510.





Auditorium, Baptist Assembly Grounds, Blue Ridge, Ga.



The resources are here, with pleasant surroundings and ample facilities at hand for transportation, with schools, churches, good government, good society, mild, healthful climate, and all conveniences that go to make ideal living in a small town or community.

The Dekle Land Company, of Chipley, Fla., a corporation with a paid-up capital of \$500,000, owns in its own right 113,000 acres of these valuable lands in and near the towns described and adjacent to the railroads named. This corporation is not a promoter, neither does it handle lands on commission; but is offering its own holdings to desirable settlers direct at first cost. Title to these lands are clear, and its warranty is additional protection. We sell in quantity to suit buyer, ten acres to thousands. Terms liberal. Have some improved properties, but greater part is unimproved.

These are plain and clearly stated facts, and to any one coming on the ground to purchase a home we offer the proof of the statements; and if we fail to establish each of them we will cheerfully reimburse the investigator for his transportation.

Chipley, Fla.,

**DEKLE LAND COMPANY.**

E. N. DEKLE, President.

S. A. ALFORD, V.-President.

JOHN B. GLEN, JR., Secretary.

---

**EDWIN L. BRYAN, QUINCY, FLA.**

**Attorney At Law.**

· Abstracting Land Titles and Real Estate Law, specialties. Practices in all courts, State and Federal. Reference—any banking business house in Quincy, Fla.

---

Land owners: West Bros., West Lake, Fla., Hort & Sullivan, Ellaville, Fla.; Jordan Williams & Co., Shady Grove, Fla.; Robt. Willimore, Ellaville, Fla.; C. W. Sinclair, Madison, Fla.; West Yellow Pine Co., Olympia, Fla.; Calvin Murphy, Coolidge, Ga.; J. R. Murphy, Coolidge, Ga.; E. A. Carlton, Coolidge, Ga.; D. W. Murphy, Coolidge, Ga.; W. T. Suber, Coolidge, Ga.; Glen Suber, Coolidge, Ga.; A. J. Davis, Offerman, Ga.; M. A. Aspinwall, Offerman, Ga.; F. W. Foster, Offerman, Ga.

Lands at Sycamore, Ga.: W. H. Ray, J. W. Henderson, Benj. Cravey, Jas. Cravey, R. T. Mauldin, O. W. Smith, J. W. Sumner. Lands at Abba, Ga.: Jesse Taylor, J. H. Taylor,

R. Taylor, S. J. Walker, W. B. White; J. C. Mixon, S. J. Barrett, Z. T. Player. Lands at Chattahoochee, Fla.: L. B. Edwards. At River Junction, Fla.: W. Morgan, S. J. Fletcher. Lands at Micanopy, Fla.: Mrs. M. B. Lamb, Thomas Johnson, Mrs. C. Reynolds; also, M. Wood, Evanston, Fla.; L. P. Sweat, Isaacs, Ga.; J. H. Taylor, Isaacs, Ga.; T. S. Roberts, Malone, Ga.

For any information in regard to farm lands in Emanuel county, Georgia, write to W. E. Boatwright, Real Estate Dealer, Swainsboro, Ga.

Lands at Sneads, Fla.: G. W. Gibson, Liddon & Bro. Wm. Johnson.

Cattle and hogs: J. H. Taylor, Arp, Ga.; J. B. Simonton, Micanopy, Fla.; S. L. Turner, Micanopy, Fla.; W. A. Carlton, Hawthorn, Fla.; P. T. Zuber, Coolidge, Ga.; W. B. Murphy, Coolidge, Ga.; M. B. Lanier, Coolidge, Ga.; E. A. Carlton, Coolidge, Ga.

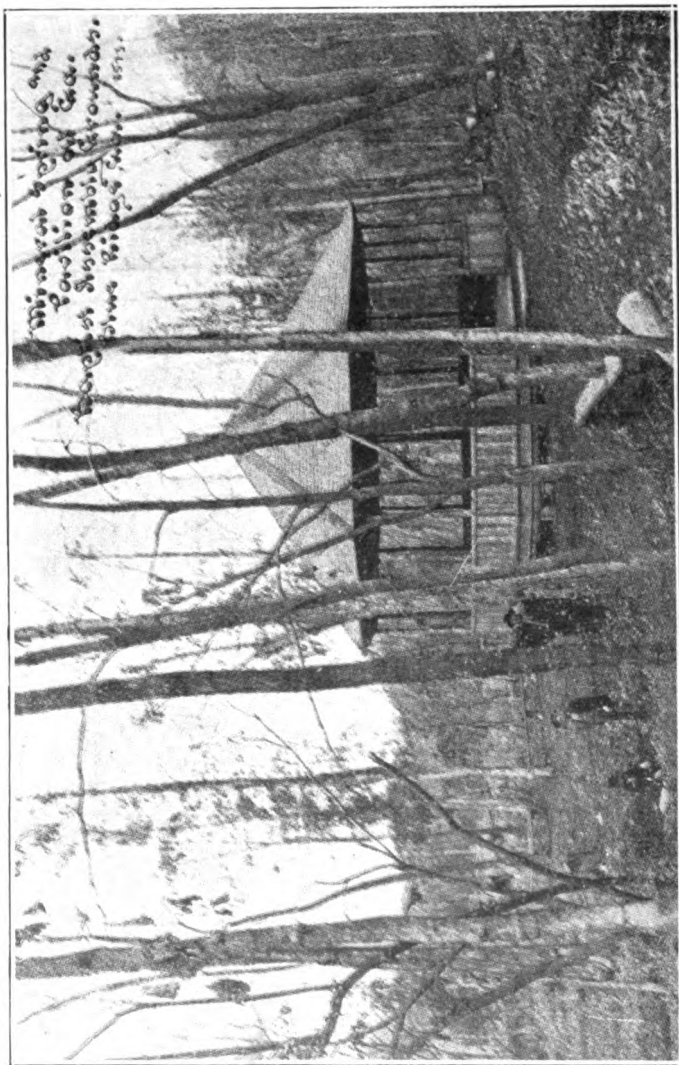
Literature on Florida may be had almost anywhere from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; but if an inquirer is in need of any information regarding the prospects and possibilities of this, the most wonderful of the water-fringed sections, he may correspond with Mr. J. W. White, Industrial Agent of the S. A. L. Railway, at Norfolk, Va., or with any of the other industrial immigration or real estate agents of other Florida railroads, given at different places in this book.

Jacksonville, Florida, is one of the most rapidly growing cities in the South. In 1900 her population was 28,000; and 1906 it was 51,865, besides 16,000 suburbanites and 43,000 winter tourists. In 1905 it had 125 establishments capitalized at \$4,837,281, employing 2,924 operatives, paying them annually \$1,375,668. These reports are taken from S. A. L. literature.

Tampa, Florida, grows equally as fast, perhaps, and had within a radius of a few miles, 1905, more than 45,000 people.

Many other towns in the State are growing quite as fast in proportion to their opportunities.





View of Springs, Baptist Assembly Grounds, Blue Ridge, Ga.

## ADDRESSES OF REAL ESTATE DEALERS, CONTRACTORS AND NEWSPAPERS IN FLORIDA.

### At Jacksonville, Florida.

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| E. E. West, Timber Lands.  | H. H. Shackleton, Timber Investments. |
| Christie & Christie.   | Realty Title and Trust Co.            |
| J. C. Greeley & Son, Timber Tracts, Orange Groves and Pineapple Farms. | Myers Real Estate Co.                 |
| Charles W. Kinnie.   | Jere S. Smith.                        |
| J. V. Burke.   | E. H. Tomlinson.                      |
| Aird & Wiggs.  | Priwelte and Ahern.                   |
| Burwell & Hillyer, Contractors.  | Hedrick Real Estate Agency.           |
| Joseph R. Dunn.  | Charles A. Cheatam.                   |
| Sibring & Boyd.  | Carroll & Shine.                      |
| Hopkins Realty Co.   | Jacksonville Development Co.          |
| J. N. C. Stockton.   | W. C. Warrington & Co.                |
| C. Brockman.   | Frazier & Brereton.                   |
| Simmons Shaylor Co.  | Herndon and Lord.                     |
| The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville.                                 | West-Raley-Rannie Co.                 |
|  | Whispell and Irwin.                   |

### Tampa, Florida.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| William A. Morrison.   | Tessende's Real Estate Agency.          |
| Giddens & Graham; E. D. Hobbs.                                       | B. F. Taylor, Jr.; Graham Realty Co.    |
| Beckwith, Henderson & Warren.  | L. W. Smith; Wier Realty Co.            |
| Hendry & Knight Co.; Charles R. Boon.                                | W. L. Fulton; C. I. Jelton & Company.   |
| T. Roy Young; Ybor City Bldg. & Loan Ass'n.                          | Allen & Jacobs.                         |
| The Mutual Realty & Investment Co.                                   | C. W. Andrews; McMullen & Johnson.      |
| Swan & Holtsinger; Smith & Lester; B. B. Barco.                      | O'Neil & Stone; Blackburn, Gannon & Co. |
| Tampa Abstract Co; Sexton & Harris; Graham Building & Investment Co. | Heard's Real Estate Agency.             |
| Abstract of Title Co.; McFarlane Investment Co.                      | W. N. Jackson.                          |
| J. L. Ouzts; Ybor City Land & Investment Co.                         | J. J. Farnsworth.                       |
|  | The Tampa Bldg. & Investment Company.   |
|  | West Tampa Bldg. & Improvement Co.      |
|  | The Tampa Tribune and Evening News.     |



For the benefit of those interested in nut growing, as an unusual amount of land is being devoted to this business in the South, the following names are given, in addition to the space already devoted to the DeWitt pecan business, under the firm name of The G. M. Bacon Co., at DeWitt Ga., that inquirers may inform themselves on the conditions: W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.; H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.; Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.; R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; R. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.; P. J. Berckman Co., Augusta, Ga.; Robt. C. Berckman, Augusta, Ga.; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Nuts: J. T. Brown, Waycross, Ga.; H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Tex.; H. S. Watson, Monticello, Fla.; J. F. Jones, Monticello, Fla.; Dr. J. B. Curtiss, Orange Heights, Fla.; H. S. Graves, Gainesville, Fla.; W. M. Nelson, New Orleans, La.; C. E. Pabst, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Herbert Post, Fort Worth, Texas; O. D. Faust, Bamberg, S. C.; Reed Pecan Company, Atlanta, Ga.

### LANDS AND REAL ESTATE.

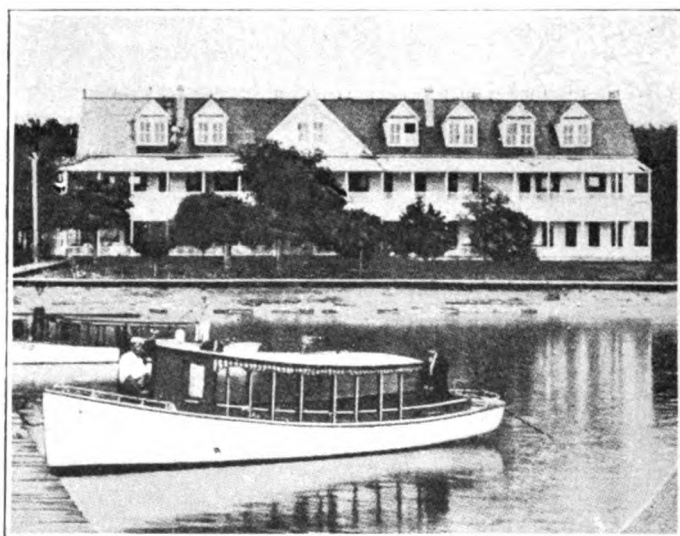
#### Johnson County, Georgia.

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| B. B. Tanner, Wrightsville, Ga.    | W. C. Tompkins, Wrightsville, Ga.    |
| E. A. Lovett, Wrightsville, Ga.    |                                      |
| W. A. Walker, Wrightsville, Ga.    | Dr. J. E. Vickers, Wrightsville, Ga. |
| J. T. Fulford, Wrightsville, Ga.   | J. L. Kent, Wrightsville, Ga.        |
| Seab M. Johnson, Wrightsville, Ga. | Dr. T. L. Harris, Wrightsville, Ga.  |
|                                    | Geo. Sewell, Scott, Ga.              |
| C. T. Bray, Wrightsville, Ga.      | Press Lake, Lovett, Ga.              |
| W. W. Anthony, Wrightsville, Ga.   | C. R. Williams, Spann, Ga.           |
|                                    | Real Estate, Wrightsville, Ga.       |
| J. H. Rowland, Wrightsville, Ga.   |                                      |

#### Emanuel County, Georgia.

|                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| J. A. Gary, Swainsboro, Ga.     | Dr. G. Bell, Swainsboro, Ga.     |
| J. L. Moore, Swainsboro, Ga.    | James Rountree, Summit, Ga.      |
| J. W. Kitchens, Swainsboro, Ga. | Mrs. James Rountree, Summit, Ga. |
| C. Peeples, Swainsboro, Ga.     | T. J. James, Adrian, Ga.         |
| J. F. Price, Swainsboro, Ga.    | H. R. Smith, Blodale, Ga.        |
| D. W. McLendon, Swainsboro, Ga. | Allen Jones, Gray Mont, Ga.      |
|                                 | W. M. Durden, Gray Mont, Ga.     |
| S. S. Moore, Swainsboro, Ga.    | R. L. Brinson, Summit, Ga.       |





**Gulf View Hotel, Panama City, Fla.**

McLeod Estate, Swainsboro,  
Ga.

Jesse Thompson, Sr., Swainsboro,  
Ga.

J. A. Jones, Summit, Ga.

C. M. Gay, Garfield, Ga.

Real Estate, Swainsboro, Ga.

### Liberty County, Georgia.

J. W. Hughes, Ludowici, Ga.

Jas. H. Parker, Ludowici, Ga.

J. E. Parker, Ludowici, Ga.

T. P. Gordon, Ludowici, Ga.

Julia & Abiel Winn, Dorchester,  
Ga.

T. J. Harrington, Donald, Ga.

O. J. Olmstead, Taylors Creek,  
Ga.

E. C. Miller, Hinesville, Ga.

Estate E. P. Miller, Lambert,  
Ga.

Real Estate, Ludowici, Ga.

## LAND OWNERS AND REAL ESTATE PEOPLE IN THE BEST SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

### State of Alabama.

T. A. Nettles, Tunnel Springs,  
Ala.

L. W. Locklin, Perdue Hill,  
Ala.

T. W. Wetherford, Mt. Pleasant,  
Ala.

J. B. McMillan, Jr., Drewry,  
Ala.

James K. Kyser, Burnt Corn,  
Ala.

T. C. Marriott, Homewood, Ala.

J. H. and J. A. McCreary, Turnbull,  
Ala.

Hixon Bros., Hixon, Ala.

T. W. Riley, Riley, Ala.

W. J. Andres, Peterman, Ala.

Alger Sullivan Lumber Co.,  
Century, Ala.

Runyan Burgoyne Lumber Co.,  
Manistee, Ala.

J. J. Johnson, Geneva, Ala.

George Black, Geneva, Ala.

J. R. Bulloch, Geneva, Ala.

D. H. Morris, Geneva, Ala.

The Morris Lumber Co., Slocomb,  
Ala.

P. J. Ham, Elba, Ala.

A. D. Donaldson, Elba, Ala.

Mrs. V. J. Flournoy, Elba, Ala.

J. M. Davis, Elba, Ala.

W. B. Wise, Elba, Ala.

Mrs. E. Spurlin, Elba, Ala.

J. A. Hammond, Elba, Ala.

Ed Lee, Elba, Ala.

J. M. Garrett, Elba, Ala.

Carson Naval Stores, Savannah,  
Ga.

Robbins-McGowan Lumber Co.,  
Samson, Ala.

B. P. McDuffee, Samson, Ala.

Sellers Bullard & Co., Samson,  
Ala.

Simpson & Harper, Samson,  
Ala.

W. K. Horton, Evergreen, Ala.

W. M. Newton, Evergreen, Ala.

W. H. Brantley, Betts, Ala.

Lovelace Lumber Co., Brewton,  
Ala.

Cedar Creek Mill Co., Brewton,  
Ala.

S. D. Peacock, Garland, Ala.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| J. J. Holdman, Hartford, Ala.             | W. T. Smith Lumber, Chapman, Ala.  |
| Dr. G. H. Herring, Midland City, Ala.     | Flowers & Kaigler, Greeneth, Ala.  |
| B. A. Forester, Cowarts, Ala.             | H. T. Wilkerson, Greeneth, Ala.  |
| J. S. Forrester, Cowarts, Ala.            | T. A. Nettles, Tunnell Springs, Ala.   |
| D. H. Anderson, Cowarts, Ala.             | J. U. Blachshear, Moros, Ala.  |
| T. J. Dawsey, Dothan, Ala.                | E. H. Murdock, Coffee Springs, Ala.  |
| Jackson Land Co., Florala, Ala.           | Leroy Harris, Coffee Springs, Ala.   |
| Florala Saw Mill Co., Florala, Ala.       | John Bulloch, Coffee Springs, Ala.   |
| The Florala Land Co., Florala, Ala.       | Real Estate in Ala.: M. S. Carmichael, Elba, Ala.                            |
| Lakewood Lumber Co., Florala, Ala.        | Baldwin Investment Co., Real Estate and Loans and Timber Lands, Loxoey, Ala. |
| York Land Co., Florala, Ala.              |  |
| J. E. Hughes, Florala, Ala.               |  |
| Henderson-Boyd Lumber Co., Richburg, Ala. |  |
| J. E. Henderson, Enterprise, Ala.         |  |

---

Land Owners, Farmers and Cattle Mer Blakely, Ga.: T. S. Sawyer, O. B. Hudspeth, A. Paulk, W. E. Hays, J. M. Bryant, S. K. Bush, L. W. Jerkin. Farmers: J. G. Skinner, H. A. Martin, W. E. Hays, A. Paulk, T. S. Sawyer. Cattle: Joe Freeman, J. G. Skinner, O. B. Hudspeth.

---

Aside from the well known watering and fishing places and game fields there are other places for rest and recreation, as: Southern Pines, N. C.; Lake View, N. C.; Saint Andrews, Bay, Fla.; Panacea Springs, Fla.; Hampton Springs, Fla.; Miona Springs, Ga.; Apopka Lake, Fla.; Warm Springs, Ga.; Blount Springs, Ala.; Baptist Assembly Grounds, Blue Ridge, Ga.; Magnolia Springs, Ala.; Bay Minette, Ala.; Bowden Lithia Springs, Lithia Springs, Ga.

**Lands**—J. D. Watts, Bascom, Fla.; Julius Rawls, Greenwood, Fla.; Jarrett Lumber Co., Mariana, Fla.; Mariana Manufacturing Co., Mariana, Fla.; S. S. Anderson, Wewahitchka, Fla.; J. A. Chafin & Co., Milton, Fla.; Chas. O. Duvall, Douglass, Ga.; W. E. Aycock, Moultrie, Ga.; W. E. Cragmiles, Thomasville, Ga.; Hopkins Real Estate Co., Thomasville, Ga.; John W. Greer, Tifton, Ga.; C. Fort Andrews, Waycross, Ga.;

G. A. Moore & Co., Waycross, Ga.; W. H. Dorris, Cordele, Ga.; A. E. Beddingfield, Montezuma, Ga.; R. G. Spearman, Talladega, Ala.; T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.; W. R. Townsend, Brunswick, Ga.; J. S. Montgomery, Thomasville, Ga.; W. C. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.; I. A. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.; J. E. Mercer, Fitzgerald, Ga.; J. S. Byrom & Sons, Byromville, Ga.; S. F. Woodall, Woodland, Ga.; A. J. Meeks, Nicholls, Ga.; G. H. Handley, Roanoke, Ala.; M. T. Levie & Sons, Montezuma, Ga.; Z. H. Clark, Moultrie, Ga.; Walter Smith, Doerun, Ga.; Drs. B. C. & C. B. Harrell, Doerun, Ga.; Dr. C. Edwards, Doerun, Ga.; A. P. Myers, Doerun, Ga.; W. L. Dekle, Mariana, Fla.; 30,000 acres farm, cypress, hard woods and pine lands. H. A. Hays, Greenwood, Fla.; J. D. Smith, Mariana, Fla.; Penning & Evans, Blountstown, Fla.; H. H. Lewis, Mariana, Fla.; C. C. Liddon & Co., Mariana, Fla.; J. H. Drummond, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.; Dr. J. M. Davis, Blue Ridge, Ga.

St. Andrews Bay, Florida, is one of the best and prettiest openings on the Gulf for investment and Gulf View Hotel is the place to stop. This hotel has forty rooms, and is within 100 feet of the postoffice at Panama City, the center of attraction of the St. Andrews. It is quite near the bank, the newspaper office, the wharf and the railroad depot, where it is in easy touch with the boats from all points of the Bay.

There is a continual stream of people coming and going day and night, and the access to the fruits from the land and to the game from the forest and the water make it a busy place. The walks and strolls through the heavy, shady forests make the rest easy and refreshing, the time shorter for the many things of interest to those seeking recreation.

Hunting, fishing, boating, bathing and all kinds of innocent amusement may be had at little expense.

The proprietor and his wife give personal attention to the needs of their guests, and that assures comfort, ease and pleasure to those stopping under their care. Frank Edwards, Proprietor, Gulf View Hotel, Panama City, Fla.

#### **LAND OWNERS AND REAL ESTATE PEOPLE IN THE BEST SECTIONS OF THE STATE.**

##### **Early County, Georgia.**

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Flowers Lumber Co., Blakely, | A. J. and L. W. Singleterry,    |
| Ga.                          | Blakely, Ga.                    |
| Fort & Mimms, Blakely, Ga.   | Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Blakely, Ga. |

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mrs. W. A. Humphrey, Blake-   | S. T. Wayman, Blakely, Ga.   |
| ly, Ga.                       | J. N. and R. W. Wade, Blake- |
| A. E. Mills, Blakely, Ga.     | ly, Ga.                      |
| Stafford & Montgomery, Blake- | J. H. Crozier, Blakely, Ga.  |
| ly, Ga.                       | Real Estate, Blakely, Ga.    |
| Byron Collins, Blakely, Ga.   |                              |

---

Lands on the Georgia Southwestern & Gulf Railroad, Albany to Cordele, Ga.: D. H. Davis, Ashburn, Ga.; W. J. Hall, Oakfield, Ga.; C. L. Hall, Oakfield, Ga.; J. E. Dupree, Oakfield, Ga.; Davis & Pinson, Oakfield, Ga.; R. J. Jackson, Oakfield, Ga.; A. J. Aultman, Warwick, Ga.; Mrs. L. R. Harris, Warwick, Ga.; J. H. Posey, Oakfield, Ga.; C. L. Dupree, Oakfield, Ga.; W. A. Hall, Oakfield, Ga.; Muse & Gartatowsky, Albany, Ga.; Muse & Brown, Albany, Ga.; Isaiah Williams, Cordele, Ga.; Ira Cook, Albany, Ga.; H. A. Laramore, Leesburg, Ga.; G. A. Wallace, Leesburg, Ga.; H. A. Harris, Leesburg, Ga.; L. W. Mims, Leesburg, Ga.

---

Those interested in mineral lands may address Frank Y. Anderson, Land Commissioner, Birmingham, Alabama; The Alabama State Land Co., Birmingham, Ala.; D. J. Parsons, Fort Payne, DeKalb county, Ala.; Daniel W. Reece, Valley Head, Ala.; H. I. Crandall, Springville, Ala.; F. H. Eaton, Birmingham, Ala.; H. H. Anchors, Birmingham, Ala.; W. T. Crawford, Tuscaloosa, Ala. And these men can supply farm lands in Alabama where the soil is the equal of that in the other sections of the South.

---

Land owners at Brooksville, Florida: Ueiritt Estate; L. B. Varn; Farm & Orchard Co.; Brooksville Hammock Land Co.; Brooksville & Wiscon Co. Successful Farmers: J. A. Byrd, J. J. Hale, L. B. Sanders, J. F. Giles, W. F. Ueiritt. Hog and Cattle Men: L. C. Oneil, W. H. Smith, J. D. Hope.

---

Many cases in South Georgia similar to this. Mr. D. T. Clyall, of Brooks county, has a lot of land containing 1200 acres, for which he gave \$12.00 an acre six years ago. Now he is offered \$13.00 an acre for the saw mill timber, \$20.00 an acre for the turpentine privileges and \$25.00 an acre for the land. A rise of from \$12.00 to \$58.00 in six years.

**A MONUMENT FOR THE FAITHFUL OLD ANTE-BELLUM  
NEGROES OF THE SOUTH.**

I have long had it in my heart to say a word on this question. Forty-five years have passed since the cruel war was over, and many wonderful changes have taken place, and scarcely anything but the memory of those bloody days remains.

The white-winged dove of peace hovers over the nation and the hum of industry is heard everywhere. The song of gladness is in the air. The North and South have shaken hands, and sweet fellowship binds us like a band of gold. May no more forever the war of hate and blood come to wrench and ruin this beautiful land of ours.

Here's the olive branch. Here's a brother hand. Here's a fervent prayer that our national peace may abide. But honor to whom honor is due. May it be so always.

The illustrious dead, the men who fought in the Northern army, and the men who fought in the Southern army, are entwined in the affections of their comrades, and will be cherished in the hearts of generations yet to be born.

As tokens of esteem and grateful remembrance of the immortal braves who fell in bloody battle for principles so dear to their hearts monuments have been built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the land of "Magnolias and Bays"—monuments to commemorate their undying devotion and their heroic deeds—monuments to the leaders, Davis and Lincoln, and Lee and Grant, and Jackson and McClelland, and Hooker and Stewart, and Gordon and Pickett, and many others just as brave.

And every state in this proud old Union boasts of monuments, marble or granite, which she in patriotism and in unselfish devotion has erected to the memory of that "silent army," fighting so valiantly even to the death. All this is well. To do less would mark us ingrates and mean. But we have left a duty yet unperformed. Now, let us as worthy sons of brave sires, rise to the occasion and perform that duty well. I refer to the erection of a monument to the memory of the ante-bellum negro, the faithful old slave.

In all the annals of history the world has never seen such beautiful and unselfish love, such splendid loyalty as was evinced by the old-time slave to "ole marster and ole missus an' de chillun," in times that tried men's souls.

The bone and sinew of the South had gone from home. Prac-



tically the white protection of the South had been removed. The fathers and the big boys were bearing arms in the midst of the "bloody strife," some a hundred, some a thousand miles and over from home and loved ones, while wife, and mother, and sister, and babies, in the trundle bed, were left to the mercy of the black slaves. How helpless were the dependents of the Southern soldier! How absolutely in the hands of the good old ante-bellum negro! But in all those days of strife and blood, of absence and longing, when the soldier was far, far away, his loved ones were safe at home.

Like a bull dog, "old black daddy" would guard the door of cottage or castle, and would have given his life for ole Missus or young Missus, or the baby in the cradle. And "old black mammy" with as true a heart as ever beat in a kindly bosom, would walk the children, and rock them, and sing the old-time plantation lullabies or kiss the bruises to make them well. Though her hair was kinky and her face was black, yet her heart flowed with the milk of human kindness, and she was an angel of mercy in the home.

Now, who of all the old slaves has ever betrayed a sacred trust?

Were the white women and children of the South not in the hands of the slaves? Could they not have done what they pleased? Why this unrivaled and amazing spectacle? Was it fear? No. Was it the love of gold? No. Was it the hope of reward beyond this life? No. It was a pure, unselfish, deathless love.

The angels in heaven would love to honor a class like this. Let us who are on the earth not forget them, nor neglect them longer. Their unparalleled loyalty cannot die, their simple chivalry and their beautiful devotion will be forever enshrined in the grateful heart of the South.

Then let the South rise up and build a monument to the memory of the slaves of the '60's.

To honor thus this kindly hearted and noble class is to honor ourselves. May not a speedy and righteous recognition be taken of their beautiful service, that the world may know that gratitude, that fairest of all flowers, still blooms in the human heart.

Yours for simple justice,

J. C. Solomon.

**Land Owners, Farmers and Cattle Men in Georgia:** F. B. Sirmans, Sirmans; J. F. Barnhill, Lyken; E. Y. Frye, Stockton; J. Dickerson, Homerville; C. C. Drawdy, Homerville; H. M. Peagler, Homerville. **Successful Farmers:** Jesse Lankford, Sirmans; D. V. Tomlinson, Dupont; W. H. Hinson, Argyle; R. E. Lee, Dupont; Randall Corbitt, Argyle. **Cattle:** H. P. Peagler, R. G. Dickerson, J. F. Barnhill, Lyken.

---

**Land Owners and Cattle Men at Apalachicola, Fla.:** Bay City Lumber Co.; Carter & McCormick; P. A. Long; J. S. Hathereck; Florida Corporation; St. Joe Land & Development Co., St. Joe, Fla., **Hog and Cattle Men:** T. C. Gison.

---

**Land Owners and Farmers in Florida:** H. B. Gaskin, Blountstown, Fla.; S. A. Leonard, Burch, Fla. **Farmers:** Jno. W. Wyon, Maysville, Fla.; Joe Durham, Blountstown, Fla.; H. B. Gaskin, Blountstown, Fla.; J. B. Holley, Blountstown, Fla.

---

**Land Owners and Farmers and Cattle Men:** C. G. Memminger, Lakeland, Fla.; W. D. McRae, Lakeland, Fla. **Farmers:** J. E. Griffin, Lakeland, Fla.; Everett and Bryant, Lacrosse, Fla.; E. H. Walker, Auburndale, Fla.; Kinney Bros., Lakeland, Fla. **Hog and Cattle Men:** T. B. Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla.; John M. Keen, Lakeland, Fla.; J. L. Skipper, Lakeland, Fla.; E. O. Flood, Lakeland, Fla.

---

**Land owners and Farmers and Cattle Men at Nicholls, Ga.:** R. G. Kirkland, Dr. D. H. Meeks, R. Barnes, J. M. Lott, Sr.; E. D. Douglas, J. A. Davis, Elias Meeks, Dan Hall. **Farmers:** W. R. Pate, W. D. Drewry, Joel Wilcox, M. Kirkland, Sr.; **Hogs and Cattle:** E. T. Meeks, R. G. Kirkland, J. M. Cameron, John Roberts.

---

**Land Owners, Farmers, Cattle Men:** Alabama Tri Co. Land Co., Opp.; The Covington County Farm Land Co., Andalusia, Ala.; Henderson Lumber Co., Sanford, Ala.; Millerbrent Lumber Co., Poley, Ala.; Florida and Alabama Land Co., Falco, Ala.; Horse Shoe Lumber Co., River Falls, Ala.; Jackson Lumber Co., Lockhart, Ala. **Farmers:** J. L. Jones, Audalusia, Ala.; W. H. Williams, Andalusia, Ala.; J. A. Prestwood, Andalusia, Ala.; J. T. Harage, Opp, Ala.; J. I. Merrill, Dozier, Ala. **Hog and Cattle Men:** E. M. Henderson, Andalusia, Ala.

Land Owners, Farmers, Cattlemen: N. H. Harrison, Thallman, Ga.; S. M. Denny, Waynesville, Ga.; B. O. Middleton, Atkinson, Ga.; P. O. Nil, Jenko, Ga. Farmers: B. J. Rozier, Waynesville, Ga.; W. R. Rozier, Waynesville, Ga.; N. C. Harrison, Waynesville, Ga.; B. O. Middleton, Atkinson, Ga.; M. J. Wainwright, Atkinson, Ga. Hog and Cattlemen: N. H. Harrison, Thallman, Ga.; John F. Howe, Thallman, Ga.; J. R. Harrison, Thallman, Ga.; B. O. Middleton, Atkinson, Ga.

---

Land Owners, Farmers, Cattlemen: D. H. Irvine, Orange Lake, Fla.; J. O. Williams, Citro, Fla.; A. F. Young & Company, New York, N. Y.; W. J. Sanders, Ulmers, S. C. Farmers: D. H. Irvine, Orange Lake, Fla.; J. A. Cameron, Orange Lake, Fla.; C. E. Clark, Orange Lake, Fla.; Burry Bros., Orange Lake, Fla.; B. M. Scruggs, Orange Lake, Fla. Cattlemen: D. H. Irvine, Orange Lake, Fla.; S. H. Gaitskill, McIntosh, Fla.; Edwards Bros., Irvine, Fla.

---

Land Companies: Hawkinsville Loan and Abstract Company, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Homeland Colony Co., Homeland, Ga.; Southern Farm Home Association, Cadiz, Ohio; J. E. McMahon, Boulogne, Fla.; The Cornwall Farm Land Co., Hilliard, Fla.; Dinsmore Farms, Jno. R. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jacksonville Farm Colony, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jacksonville Development Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Belgium Model Farm Colony, Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbia-Florida Land Co., Times Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Florida Farmer Land Co., Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Magnolia Springs Farms Colony, Magnolia Springs, Fla.; Gainesville Development Co., St. Johns Park, Crescent Lake, Fla.; Howard-Packard Lumber Company, Sanford, Fla.; Osceola Land & Investment Co., Kissimmee, Fla.; The Prosper Colony Co., Orlando, Fla.

---

Lands at Sycamore, Ga.: W. H. Ray, J. W. Henderson, Benjamin Cravey, James Cravey, R. T. Mauldin, O. W. Smith, J. W. Sumner, J. P. Sweat, Isaacs, Ga.; J. H. Taylor, Isaacs, Ga.

Lands on the Millen and Southwestern Railroad: Dr. R. Y. Lane, Butts, Ga.; C. M. Gay and John Gay, Thrift, Ga.; Dr. B. E. Gay, Wm. Oglesby and G. H. Brown, Garfield, Ga.; Wade Rountree, Daniel Johnson, Summit, Ga.; E. L. Cowart, Sr., J. T. Coleman and A. L. Turner, Graymount, Ga.; Wm. S. Durden, W. I. Durden, J. E. Coleman and Allen Jones, Monte, Ga.;

Henry Kennedy, Jno. Edenfield, J. E. Coleman, Kenfield, Ga.

Lands at Nashville, Ga., a thriving town on two railroads are represented by the following owners: F. W. Gaskins, H. W. Nab, W. M. Snead. Nashville is in the fertile lands of Berrien county, where interest is awakening in farming and where the young man can make a beginning for a rapid rise to independence.

Those interested may profitably apply to Alexander and Gray, either or both, a young law firm which began with the opening of the town in its late rise to a hustling place among the first sections in South Georgia.

Lands at Milltown, Ga.: M. C. Lee, S. R. Patten, Joseph Watson.

Lands at Valdosta, Ga.: J. H. Stump, Mrs. F. I. McRae, W. E. Thomas, G. Y. McRae, J. N. Bray, T. M. Smith, J. B. Converse, A. Converse, W. L. Converse, H. J. Moseley.

Lands at Statenville, Ga.: D. W. Barnes, R. J. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; Chandler Land Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. J. Strickland, Statenville, Ga.; E. E. Carter, Howell, Ga.; S. M. Carter, Howell, Ga., and at Lake Park: George Culbreath, Walker Smith, J. I. Peterson.

Lands at some places in Louisiana—Friendship, La.: J. L. Barron, W. T. Blackwood, R. E. Easlin, H. T. Hall, W. B. Grayson, Fort Necessity; W. P. Darley, Extension; J. R. Harrington, Winnieboro; T. B. Gilbert, Jr., Wisner; J. C. Clark, Cammack; M. T. Atkins, Jno. H. Henry, Melrose; Hughes & Avarra, Natchitoches.

Lands at Learned, Miss: H. L. Smith, T. E. Collins, P. H. Nable, J. T. Bush, E. A. McNair. At Meadville, Miss.: L. E. Davis, J. M. Ford. At Little Springs: M. C. McGhee; and J. W. Prormi, Clinton, Miss.

---

### TO LAND BUYERS.

We want to suggest that no place, with such happy conditions, offers as many and as varied opportunities as do these Southern fields where the greatest need is investment, attention to business, identity as citizens and a uniform and harmonious step with the onward movement of our fast growing population.

It would be fair to those not acquainted with the nature of the many soils and other conditions before buying, for there are some things which every man does not need to make close investigation.

Some lands are encumbered with obstructions which are hard to manage and yet such as those unacquainted with the conditions would never suspect. For instance, no one, acquainted with the nature of things, would expect to profitably grow cotton on lands covered with nut-grass and yet the pecan nut grower might not, for himself, object to this much-dreaded enemy. However, there are very few things so dreadful and yet one ought to know before he acts.

There are often and many such transactions as those noted below. We want those who come to stay.

---

Lands were bought last year near Lyons at \$10 an acre, which sold this year at \$40 an acre.

A man in North Carolina sold his farm at \$60 an acre and bought as good lands, he claims, near Americus, at \$20 an acre.

As a lesson on the distribution of wealth we might figure, each for himself, since the statement comes from the census that there are \$34.43 per capita, 1911, against \$35.10 in 1910. The amount of money now in circulation is said to be \$3,211,550,465 a year ago, \$3,125,586,720.

New York, December, 1910, report showed that from the New York post-office, foreigners sent to their home friends and loved ones immense money; 35,000 vouchers were sold to foreigners in a little more than a day's time. Last year foreigners sent 635,000 orders representing \$10,260,000.

---

#### **LAND OWNERS AND REAL ESTATE PEOPLE IN THE BEST SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.**

J. R. Martin, Real Estate and Immigration, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

V. H. Lockwood, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Land Bureau, S. G. Langston, St. Louis, Mo.

Gamp & Hinton Co., New Orleans, La., manufacturers of yellow pine lumber, have cut over lands and town lots for sale. Address C. W. Robinson, New Orleans, La.

Provident Home Loan Company, 702 Candler building, Atlanta, Ga.

L. G. Edwards, Real Estate, Blue Ridge, Ga.

Central Kentucky Real Estate Co., Lebanon, Ky.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, Immigration Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

J. N. Carter, Real Estate and Home Lands, Meigs, Ga.

Edwin P. Ansley, Real Estate, Atlanta, Ga.

The American-Canadian Land Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Louisiana Realty & Investment Co., Ruston, La.

S. E. Adams, Real Estate and Investments, Fordyce, Ark.

Commissioner of Immigration, Rock Island Lines, Chicago, Illinois.

Immigration Agent Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Real Estate Department, Etowah Bank & Trust Co., Etowah, Tenn.

J. A. Chafin & Co., Milton, Fla., Real Estate, Home and General Immigration Agent, Yazoo Mississippi Valley, Manchester, Iowa.

Industrial Commissioner Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

Industrial Department Virginian Railway, Norfolk, Va.

Paradise Orchard Land Co., Seattle, Wash.

Arcadia Orchards Co., Spokane, Wash.

Industrial Agent for the Queen & Crescent Route, Birmingham, Ala.

Industrial and Immigration Agent International & Great Northern Railroad Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Industrial Agent Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Industrial and Immigration Agent Sunset Route Southern-Pacific, Houston, Tex.

General Immigration and Industrial Agent Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Louisville, Ky.

Industrial Agent Rock Island System, Chicago, Ill.

Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railroad Immigration Agent, Bainbridge, Ga.

Central of Georgia Railway Immigration Agent, Savannah, Ga.

The Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad Industrial Agent, Macon, Ga.

Georgia Southwestern & Gulf Railroad Industrial Agent, Albany, Ga.

Industrial Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railway, Baltimore, Md.

Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway, New York, N. Y.

Industrial and Immigration Agent Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Wilmington, N. C.

Industrial and Immigration Agent National Railways of

Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico.

General Industrial Agent, Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Immigration Agent, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn.

Immigration Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Industrial Agent Florida East Coast, Jacksonville, Fla.

---

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company; The Florida Eastcoast Railroad Company; The Central of Georgia Railroad Company; The Southern Railway Company; The Georgia Southern Railway Company; and many of the shorter lines have and will gladly furnish information concerning the growing and the shipping of watermelons, cantaloupes, citrus fruits and all other crops grown in the South.

---

We suggest to all prospectors, home seekers and inquirers to secure copies of the local papers in the section of the country about which they are concerned and to read them studiously and to inform themselves from this, a very reliable source, about many conditions which are overlooked in most of the regular advertising data.

From the papers the reader may secure the addresses of farmers, property owners, teachers, ministers of the gospel and others who are able to give much valuable information. By this means, also, the prospector may get in touch with the best sources of information before he leaves his home, and save himself much unnecessary expense and trouble.

To this end we append a list of many of the best papers in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and bespeak for them a liberal patronage, knowing that they will well repay the price asked for them in the information given out.

---

#### **Georgia Papers, Giving County and Postoffice:**

Chronicle, Abbeville, Wilcox County; Post, Acworth, Cobb county; News, Adel, Berrien county; Courier, Adrian, Emanuel county; Herald Albany, Dougherty county; Times-Recorder, Americus, Sumter county; Courier, Arlington, Calhoun county; Farmer & Stockman, Ashburn, Worth county; Christian Index, Atlanta, Fulton county; Constitution, Atlanta, Fulton county; Journal, Atlanta, Fulton county; Georgian, Atlanta, Fulton county; Wesleyan Christian Advocate, Atlanta, Ful-

ton county; Chronicle, Augusta, Richmond county; Golden Age, Atlanta, Fulton county; Search Light, Bainbridge, Decatur county; Banner, Baxley, Appling county, Times, Blackshear, Pierce county; News, Blakely, Early county; Reporter, Blakeley, Early county; Post, Blue Ridge, Fannin county; Times, Boston, Thomas county; Journal, Broxton, Coffee county; Journal, Brunswick, Glynn county; News, Brunswick, Glynn county; Messenger, Cairo, Grady county; Enterprise, Camilla, Mitchell county; Liberal, Colquitt, Miller county; Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Muscogee county; Ledger, Columbus, Muscogee county; Journal, Cordele, Crisp county; News, Cordele, Crisp county; Leader, Cuthbert, Randolph county; Liberal-Enterprise, Cuthbert, Randolph county; Gazette, Darien, McIntosh county; News, Dawson, Terrell county; Headlight, Doerun, Colquitt county; Enterprise, Douglas, Coffee county; Courier-Dispatch, Dublin, Laurens county; Times, Dublin, Laurens county; Times-Journal, Eastman, Dodge county; News, Edison, Calhoun county; Citizen, Fitzgerald, Ben Hill county; Recorder, Fort Gaines, Clay county; Sentinel, Fort Gaines, Clay county; Tribune, Georgetown, Quitman county; News, Guyton, Effingham county; Times, Hagan, Tattnall county; Dispatch & News, Hawkinsville, Pulaski county; News Hazlehurst, Jeff Davis county; Herald, Hinesville, Liberty county; News, Homerville, Clinch county; Courier, Irwinnville, Irwin county; Sentinel, Jesup, Wayne county; News, Jesup, Wayne county; News & Farmer, Louisville, Jefferson county; Progress, Lyons, Toombs county; Telegraph, Macon, Bibb county; News, Macon, Bibb county; Enterprise, McRae, Telfair county; Courier, Marietta, Cobb county; Journal, Marietta, Cobb county; Guidon, Meldrim, Effingham county; News, Millen, Screven county; Advance, Millwood, Ware county; Record, Montezuma, Macon county; Observer, Moultrie, Colquitt county; Monitor, Mount Vernon, Montgomery county; Herald, Nashville, Berrien county; Dispatch, Ocilla, Irwin county; Star, Ocilla, Irwin county; Citizen, Oglethorpe, Macon county; Journal, Pelham, Mitchell county; Free Press, Quitman, Brooks county; Advertiser, Quitman, Brooks county; Journal, Reidsville, Tattnall county; New Era, Rochelle, Wilcox county; Morning News, Savannah, Chatham county; Press, Savannah, Chatham County; Advertiser, Sparks, Berrien county; Times, Statesboro, Bulloch county; Forest Blade, Swainsboro, Emanuel county; Telephone, Sylvania, Screven county; Local, Syl-



vester, Worth county; Times-Enterprise, Thomasville, Thomas county; Press, Thomasville, Thomas county; Journal, Thomson, McDuffie county; Gazette, Tifton, Tift county; Times, Valdosta, Lowndes county; Advance, Vidalia, Toombs county; News, Vienna, Dooly county; Banner, Wadley, Jefferson county; Herald Waycross, Ware county; Journal, Waycross, Ware county; Citizen, Waynesboro, Burke county; Sun, Willacoochee, Coffee county; Headlight, Wrightsville, Johnson county.

Papers in Alabama Giving Postoffices and Counties: News, Abbeville, Henry county; Times, Abbeville, Henry county; New Era, Andalusia, Covington county; Spectrum, Atmore, Escambia county; Times, Bay Minette, Baldwin county; Age-Herald, Birmingham, Jefferson county; Alabama Baptist, Birmingham, Jefferson county; Alabama Christian Advocate, Birmingham, Jefferson county; Ledger, Birmingham, Jefferson county; News, Birmingham, Jefferson county; Pine Belt News, Brewton, Escambia county; Standard Gauge, Brewton, Escambia county; Standard, Dapmne, Baldwin county; Clipper, Elba, Coffee Co.; Times, Eufaula, Barbour Co.; Record, Evergreen, Conecuh county; Courant, Evergreen, Conecuh county; News, Florala, Covington county; Reaper, Geneva, Geneva county; Post, Headland, Henry county; Herald, Mobile, Mobile county; Register, Mobile, Mobile county; Advertiser, Montgomery, Montgomery county; Journal, Montgomery, Montgomery county; News, Ozark, Dale county; Star, Ozark, Dale county; Tribune, Ozark, Dale county; Messenger, Troy, Pike county; Home Journal, Dothan.

Florida Papers Giving Postoffices and Counties: Times, Apalachicola, Franklin county; Citizen, Apopka, Orange county; Breeze, DeFuniak Springs, Walton county; Times-Union, Jacksonville; Duval county; Florida Christian Advocate, Live Oak, Suwanee county; News, Marianna, Jackson county; Times-Courier, Marianna, Jackson county; Free Press, Mayo, Lafayette county; Journal, Pensacola, Escambia county; Citizen, Perry, Taylor county; Herald, Perry, Taylor county; Herald and Era, Quincy, Gadsden county; Chipley Banner, Chipley, Washington county; Verdict, Chipley, Washington county; Florida Baptist Witness, Lakeland, Fla.

**Bulloch County, Georgia.**

|                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Adabell Trading Co., Adabell, Ga.    | Sea Island Bank, Statesboro, Ga. |
| Caruthers & Williams, Adabell, Ga.   | C. C. Simmons, Statesboro, Ga.   |
| J. L. Gay, Echo, Ga.                 | B. E. Turner, Statesboro, Ga.    |
| John Deal, Proctor, Ga.              | R. M. Williams, Statesboro, Ga.  |
| Charles Preston, Statesboro, Ga.     | W. J. Bowen, Parish, Ga.         |
| J. G. Moore, Harville, Ga.           | Dr. J. J. Kennedy, Parish, Ga.   |
| Perkins Lumber Co., Green, Ga.       | J. F. Oliff, Parish, Ga.         |
| W. B. Williams, Green, Ga.           | B. Parish, Parish, Ga.           |
| Bank of Statesboro, Statesboro, Ga.  | J. T. Trapnell, Parish, Ga.      |
| J. A. Brannen, Statesboro, Ga.       | Lewis Durden, Parish, Ga.        |
| J. G. Blitch & Co., Statesboro, Ga.  | B. B. Parish, Parish, Ga.        |
| J. G. Brannen, Statesboro, Ga.       | John Turner, Parish, Ga.         |
| J. L. Caruthers, Statesboro, Ga.     | L. Trapnell, Parish, Ga.         |
| W. D. Davis, Statesboro, Ga.         | Raymond Turner, Parish, Ga.      |
| P. Maxie Foy, Statesboro, Ga.        | Mitchell Dixon, Parish, Ga.      |
| Foy & Oliff, Statesboro, Ga.         | H. R. Williams, Pulaski, Ga.     |
| M. M. Holland, Statesboro, Ga.       | H. L. Franklin, Pulaski, Ga.     |
| H. T. Jones, Statesboro, Ga.         | G. Green, Pulaski, Ga.           |
| Edward Kennedy, Jr., Statesboro, Ga. | F. O. Franklin, Pulaski, Ga.     |
| C. A. Lanier, Statesboro, Ga.        | D. E. Byrd, Blays, Ga.           |
| J. W. Oliff & Co., Statesboro, Ga.   | E. E. Foy Mfg. Co., Blays, Ga.   |
| S. T. Oliff, Statesboro, Ga.         | J. C. Crumbley, Nelwood, Ga.     |
| B. T. Outlaw, Statesboro, Ga.        | W. H. Blitch, Blitch, Ga.        |
| W. C. Parker, Statesboro, Ga.        | J. S. Crumbly, Blitch, Ga.       |
| Jas. B. Rushing, Statesboro, Ga.     | Joshua Ellis, Metter, Ga.        |
| R. Simmons, Statesboro, Ga.          | M. J. Bowen, Metter, Ga.         |
| Simmons & Co., Statesboro Ga.        | Geo Trapnell, Metter, Ga.        |
|                                      | Madison Warren, Metter, Ga.      |
|                                      | Dr. J. L. Kennedy, Metter, Ga.   |
|                                      | Benj. Parish, Sr., Metter, Ga.   |
|                                      | Real Estate, Statesboro, Ga.     |

**Toombs County, Georgia.**

|                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| J. H. Cipton, Lyons, Ga.      | Isaiah Beasley, Reidsville, Ga.     |
| J. H. Durrence, Lyons, Ga.    | Enoch J. Giles, Reidsville, Ga.     |
| Padgett & Padgett, Lyons, Ga. | Eli P. Kenndy, Reidsville, Ga.      |
| Charles Padgett, Lyons, Ga.   | A. C. Parker & Son, Reidsville, Ga. |
| Henry C. Thompson, Lyons, Ga. | Ga.                                 |

**ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLA.**

St. Cloud is an old soldiers' colony, founded on the same principle as the colony at Fitzgerald, Ga. A corporation was formed under the auspices of the National Tribune of Washington, D. C., and some 30,000 acres of land were acquired for colonization purposes. Surveys and plotting the town site were commenced about May 1st, 1909, since which time the growth of the town has been phenomenal. The town today boasts of a large three-story hotel, constructed of brick and built at a cost of \$20,000. It contains 72 rooms and has electric lights, water and all modern conveniences. The other public buildings are a brick postoffice, printing office, electric light plant, waterworks, with a tank of the capacity of 28,000 gallons, ice plant, capacity 11 tons per day, school house, also of brick, a Methodist Episcopal church, erected at a cost of \$8,000, a Presbyterian church, costing \$3,000. The population of St. Cloud is 2,400 people, and they are well satisfied with their surroundings and with the treatment that they have received from the promoters. The first of January will probably see the population doubled.

St. Cloud has also a national bank, the only one in the county, the capital stock is \$50,000 and the deposits, although bank has only been open since April 1st, have far exceeded the \$100,000 mark.

**KISSIMMEE, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLA.**

This town, situated on Tohopekaliga Lake, is fast becoming an inland winter-resort for tourists. It has several good hotels and the Graystone which is the largest, has lately been enlarged to double its former capacity. Each year the number of arrivals has increased, especially since the St. Cloud proposition has been advertised. There are also two more concrete block hotels in course of erection. The main support of the town is the large number of orange and grape fruit groves in the vicinity and large shipments are also made of cabbage, celery and other garden truck. The population of the town is about 3,000 and waterworks and sewage are now being put in. The town is electric lighted and has an ice plant and a cold-storage plant is now in course of erection. This town is one of the prettiest in Central South Florida, and is well worth a visit.

Kissimmee has two State banks and both are doing a thriving business.

**LANDS AND REAL ESTATE.**

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Henry Mann, Loff, Ga.         | Abraham D. Eason, Undine, Ga. |
| N. M. Collins, Cobbtown, Ga.  | William H. Hodges, Undine,    |
| Thos. J. Edwards, Daisy, Ga.  | Ga.                           |
| Mrs. Anna S. Giles, Ohoopie,  | Mrs. M. F. Hennyman, Undine,  |
| Ga.                           | Ga.                           |
| D. C. Newton & Sons, Ohoopie, | Thos. Cipton, Altamaha, Ga.   |
| Ga.                           | Real Estate, Lyons, Ga.       |

**Irwin County, Georgia.**

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| W. G. Dorminy, Dorminy Mill,  | Henry Harper, Holt, Ga.          |
| Ga.                           | John Branch, Ruby, Ga.           |
| A. S. Dorminy, Dorminy Mill,  | J. W. Fletcher, Sr., Irwinville, |
| Mill, Ga.                     | Ga.                              |
| W. B. Fussell, Abbeville, Ga. | Mrs. Rachel Paulk, Sycamore,     |
| Ga.                           | Ga.                              |
| G. J. Harper, Wray, Ga.       | E. G. Fletcher, Pinetta, Ga.     |
| Jacob McWilliams, Osierfield, | J. W. Paulk, Ocilla, Ga.         |
| Ga.                           | T. J. Fussell, Mystic, Ga.       |
| John McWilliams, Osierfield,  | H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.          |
| Ga.                           | Real Estate, Irwinville, Ga.     |
| E. H. Moore, Broxton, Ga.     |                                  |

**Appling County, Georgia.**

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| W. H. Dean, Baxley, Ga.    | E. E. Mimms, Eliot, Ga.       |
| C. W. Dean, Baxley, Ga.    | E. T. Kennedy, Eliot, Ga.     |
| C. W. Melton, Baxley, Ga.  | J. E. Varn, Hazlehurst, Ga.   |
| J. A. Johnson, Baxley, Ga. | Jasper Tyer, Ritch, Ga.       |
| J. A. Bell, Baxley, Ga.    | Allen Dixon, Surrency, Ga.    |
| J. W. Tippens, Baxley, Ga. | J. J. Williams, Leroy, Ga.    |
| J. H. Crosby, Graham, Ga.  | Real Estate, Baxley, Ga.      |
| L. W. Johnson, Graham, Ga. | Real Estate, Hazlehurst, Ga., |
| J. W. Johnson, Graham, Ga. | G. W. Chapman.                |
|                            | Hazlehurst, Ga.               |

**Berrien County, Georgia.**

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| F. W. Gaskins, Nashville, Ga. | Hermon Parker, Lenox, Ga.     |
| H. W. McNab, Nashville, Ga.   | A. W. Parish, Adel, Ga.       |
| W. M. Snead, Nashville, Ga.   | W. J. Rodgers, Sparks, Ga.    |
| J. C. L. Harper, Alapaha, Ga. | A. J. Whitehurst, Sparks, Ga. |
| S. Harrell, Staunton, Ga.     | Real Estate, Nashville, Ga.   |

**For Florida Lands, Address:**

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| E. W. Dekle, Chipley, Fla. | J. H. Godwin, Bonifay, Fla. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

T. L. Webb & Bro. Chipley, Fla.    W. R. Gainer, Econfina, Fla.  
 J. D. Parish, Vernon, Fla.        W. B. Lassiter, Vernon, Fla.

**Real Estate, Fl orida, Address:**

Bubenik & Nostitz, Pensacola,    Florida Land Development Co.,  
 Fla.                                      Clarinda, Iowa.

**SOME COFFEE COUNTY LANDOWNERS.**

Dorminy-Price Lumber Co., Broxton, Ga. .... 16,000 acres  
 Jesse Lott, Sr., Broxton, Ga. .... 1,000 acres  
 A. A. McLean, Broxton, Ga. .... 1,600 acres  
 Duncan McLean, Broxton, Ga. .... 3,200 acres  
 J. M. Denton, Rickren, Ga. .... 3,600 acres  
 G. W. Lott, Nichols, Ga. .... 2,500 acres  
 Parker & Co., Brooks, Ga. .... 2,500 acres  
 J. L. Wilcox, Sr., Wilcox, Ga. .... 3,500 acres  
 R. J. Kirkland, Nichols, Ga., .... 2,200 acres  
 J. F., T. A. Bailey, McDonald, Ga., .... 4,600 acres  
 Geo. McRaney, Willacoochee, Ga., .... 4,100 acres  
 Estate of D. Parlk, J. E. Robinson, Agt., Leliaton,

Ga. .... 5,500 acres

The Southern Pine Co., Savannah, Ga. .... 15,000 acres  
 Ocmulgee River Lumber Co., Lumber City..... large owners

Land owners, Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Ry. At Fin-  
 leyson, S. R. Mitchell, W. E. Finleyson, J. W. Connor, J. F.  
 Williams; at Pineview, J. J. Dennard, R. M. Dennard, E. T.  
 Holt, R. E. Warren; at Bartonville, J. W. Barton; at Pope  
 City, R. L. Ragan; at Ansley, J. M. McCall; at Double Run, C.  
 C. Cutts; at Worth, J. S. Betts, J. S. Shingler.

Collins, at Junction of S. A. L. Railway and Stillmore Air  
 Line, is surrounded by good lands. Dr. J. J. Kennedy has  
 5,000 acres for sale. Other landowners in this section are:  
 J. H. Clifton, J. H. Dorrence, Padgett & Padgett, Henry C.  
 Thompson, all at Lyons. Isaiah Beasley, Enoch G. Giles, Eli  
 P. Kennedy at Reidsville, Mrs. Annie L. Giles and D. C. New-  
 ton & Son at Ohoopie.

**The Church Table.**

Might we be permitted to suggest that every creature of the  
 good Lord's creation is of peculiar interest because each has  
 about itself some distinguishing and distinct mark, action or  
 characteristic which renders it of interest as an individual?

In a brood of chickens, a kennel of puppies, a sty of pigs, a



| Churches by Town          | Suggested by the Church |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
|                           | 1                       | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 2. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 3. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 4. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 5. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 6. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 7. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 8. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 9. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 10. Credits by The Church | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| Total by The Church       | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 1. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 2. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 3. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 4. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 5. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 6. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 7. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 8. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 9. Credits by The Church  | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| 10. Credits by The Church | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| Total by The Church       | 0                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |

Suggestive Church Report.

fold of lambs, a kindergarten of rollicking, prattling babbies, as in all other gatherings of the same nature we find the variation—varying and distinguishing characteristics—traceable alone to the Divine hand which made them all and yet made them to differ. What is equally true, as they, or each, from brood, kennel or sty or fold or kindergarten—or home might we not say, grows and develops there is ever present and evident some mark of individuality.

This is not more so of anything than it is of God's earthly family, the church. Who ever saw a church made up entirely of ministers, deacons, or of boys or of men of the same age and characteristics, or of matured, consecrated, devout saints? And yet a church might exist made entirely of any of these classes—wholly and solely. In fact, a church might be made of any class designated by any particular member of the church of Christ. To be sure, a church might be made wholly of ministers, deacons, or boys, or of men, or of any other class when even one of that class might belong to the church. That is true and that is one of the very best reasons why unconverted people and children who have not reached the years of accountability have no right to church membership.

In the Word of Inspiration we are told not to judge one another. We are told we may know a tree by its fruit. We are taught to keep the oversight of one another; and, we are told to walk in wisdom toward them that are without.

It is a fortunate thing for the individual member and for the world, on his account, that he is not taken to heaven immediately after conversion but is left here and is required to develop and to grow in the gifts which the Holy Spirit gives him.

The church, and I mean each individual, local church; for there is no other Scriptural church; the church is made up of individuals; as many and as distinct as there are members in the individual church. As a pastor, I think I have heard of some of these individual and PECULIAR members, hence this suggestion in the way of a Church Table. I submit it to the brethren for their correction.

The Unstable Member is not likely to be long-fixed on any one thing. Such a one is up to the spirit of all occasions, and may be the warmest in the warm season and the coldest in the cold. He catches the spirit of all upward and better tendencies but he soon sleeps it off. He can temper his heart on short notice to any manner of thinking or doing. Strong or slack



on doctrine, sanguine or irregular on service, he is a vane any wind may turn.

As an example, he may throw dice for cigars; heads and tails for coca-cola; gamble on an election or cotton futures; sell goods, or lend money at extortionate prices to his hands, or require a large percentage of those who furnish them; helps to hide the tiger of the town; sympathizes with the boys and expands his ideas to the spirit of the occasion; sears his conscience when he gives in his taxes. But he is clever, and may be devoted and devout in a spring service. She will sing in the choir; officiate at the mission meeting; play for a booby prize at the society; entertain at bridge and call what the world loves most, "innocent."

They are good leaders at the summer or winter resorts of the fashionable set, where the world has the sway and where it is preferred by those who are in the majority that the Sabbath and all religious meetings be omitted since "This is a place of rest."

The Knobby Brother has, always, appendages of boils on the whole surface of his feelings. He may have more feelings than anything else. About 11 a. m., or 7:30 p. m. Sundays there is a violent attack of headache or of Sunday sickness, which goes away by early Monday business hour.

No breeze can blow from, down at the the church, but that it touches him, and most generally in a quick spot. He keeps his spiritual glasses on, looking for an arrow intended for his kind—mostly for him. If a brother comes up against him he is off at a tangent; and if the same brother goes around him Brother Knobby is mad because he has been "snubbed."

The brethren in the church evade him, the sisters tease him, and the world criticises and pities him. He must be nursed about as you would nurse a spoiled baby—infer from his actions what he wants and then do his pleasure, if you will.

Brother Hard-to-Please generally waits until plans are set; and, perhaps, until the thing is done, when he comes in to find mistakes and to raise objections. He is slow to express his convictions, for generally he never has any until a loop has been made for him to be awry at the pastor and the brotherhood. Petting spoils him and when you don't pet him he tries to spoil the church. He may be the same man that bears some of these other names as well, for he has the characteristics of several and varied combinations.

Bossy-Member applies to both sexes and is as likely as not to be a sister. For these people the pastor may keep an open and sleepless eye. They are eternally looking ahead for some high perch where they may pitch and turn on the signal—not unfrequently a red light. They “have reasons” for withholding money and co-operation and they can see a dollar about as far as an eagle can see a lamb, for most of this class are found among those who are able to pay.

They can stir a muss in the church about as easily as a mink can a brood of chicks, and can smile as serenely at a church feud as satan can at an intoxicated church member.

They are of the set Rule or Ruin, preferring to ruin that they may fuss for not having ruled.

One might be criticized for referring to such a class—not so with a pastor who has met them, nor the church that has them.

Brother Dodge, at interals, evades the church services, charity calls, business meetings, committees and the collection basket. But he is authority on zeal, rectitude and high spiritual pressure—until time to do—when he is the busiest man in the community, dispensing necessary, pressing Christian duties without any noticeable results from his strenuous devotions.

He flees everything that comes except the wrath-to-come, and he expects to dodge that upon its arrival.

Brother Objective-Case stands with open ear, distended arms and a look of exclamation and of exasperation ready to object to and to change every suggestion, plan or service as to manner, time or spirit.

Find the right side to anything and he will be on the opposite. Ascertain the wishes of the church and the pastor and you may find him mustering his following—and he generally has a few—in a line of opposition to, first, suggest; second, to object, and third, to quit. If he fails to carry he will puff up and remain away, or come to pout.

The church knows and dreads him, the pastor pities and sometimes fears him, while the world laughs at him. He will lose sleep, time and money, and sacrifice his hope of, at least, earthly bliss, to carry his point.

Deacon Talker is an expert on conducting business meetings, is authority on Sunday-school work and the training of the young (except his own off-spring). He is a walking encyclopedia on church polity, an insuppressible dictator in the pas-

tor's study and the deacons' meeting. He is conspicuous in general meetings and associations for being mum, or dilating on "what I am" and "what I do."

He tries to run all of the departments of the church and almost always succeeds—if he succeeds at all—in running the pastor a while to do his way, and then to give away and to get away.

The opposite of this character is a great blessing to any pastor, a benediction to his church and the community, for no one can do so much good in some respects as the deacon, since his is a position to lead even the pastor to better things.

Such good men were deacons William E. (Gasaway) Gay, deacon of Midway church, Clay County, Georgia, and Dr. Frank M. Bledsoe, deacon of Georgetown church, Georgetown, Georgia. They were deacons of their respective churches in the years of 1890 to about the years 1901 and 1902. They were lovable and lovely.

They bore the reputation of having been valiant, courageous soldiers in the War Between the States; but their service could not have been more acceptable nor praiseworthy to State nor family than they were to their churches, where they easily commanded the love, respect and confidence of their brethren for their zeal, wisdom, piety and godliness. What a boon of pleasure they were to their pastor!

It could be rightly desired that all others might emulate their examples.

Sister Over-Zealous sees herself first in every movement. She not unfrequently takes the pastor in charge and may assume control of the music, the Sunday-school and even suggest, with authority, how the services and the collection should be directed.

She can't work except in the lead, and then the pastor often becomes a lamb and she the shepherd. With him she at first advises and then argues; later she orders, and when she fails, she cries. But she is a hanger-on, for it is her nature—which has never been regenerated, although her soul has; if any one may see how that is possible. She is a good one to bestir a pastor to preach and pray about patience and temperance, which he so much needs, to remain with her. She is first the head of a movement and then the movement itself. She belong to that class of women who object to their husbands joining the secret fraternities, because a husband ought not

know anything he can't tell his wife; whether the reverse be true is another question.

After all, were it not for the saintly sisters the church would be more lax in its work, for God's good women have always been great leaders among their sex—the only place the Scriptures allow them to speak publicly since they are not to be heard in mixed religious assemblies.

The To-Be-Seen-Of-Men is too evident to need a description. Such a one is always on the conspicuous bench, where his devotions, whether songs, missions, neighborly acts or deeds of charity, are prominently aired. Forgetting the Scripture, "Do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven;" that one's greatest ambition is to fill the focus of all eyes. To be seen here is preferable to a reward of the Father hereafter.

The Abounding-Brother has prominent and frequent places in God's Word where we can find his characteristics and by which we may easily know him. Prov. 28:20, "A faithful man shall abound with blessings." He is under the Holy Ghost, therefore Rom. 15:13, "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost." He is a steadfast, successful laborer. 1 Cor. 15:58, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." He is in fellowship with his Christ. 2 Cor. 1:5, "For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ." In great trials he abounds in liberality. 2 Cor. 8:1, "Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia; How that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." And, 2 Cor. 8:7, "Therefore as ye abound in everything, in faith and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace," liberality, "also." God fills him to a full work. 2 Cor. 9:8, "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." Under God he has contentment in consecration. Phil. 4:12, "I know how to be abased and know how to abound." Living a life of abiding in God, his credit account with God is full. Phil. 4:17,

"Not because I desire a gift, but I desire fruit that may abound to your account; But I have all and abound." Standing fast in God he has increase in love. 1 Thes. 3:12, "And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love." He pleases God by his walk. 1 Thess. 4:1, "Ye ought to walk and to please God, so ye would abound more and more." Partaking of the nature of God, he climbs the Ladder of Addition. 2 Pet. 1:5, "Add to faith virtue, to virtue knowledge, to knowledge temperance, to temperance patience, to patience godliness, to godliness brotherly kindness, to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you and abound they make you that you shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rooted and built up in Jesus and established in the faith, as he was taught. Col. 2:7. He abounds therein with thanksgiving and the brethren remember him in their prayers. 2 Thess. 1:3, "We are bound to thank God always for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you all toward each other aboundeth."

With all of these graces it is no wonder that the church and the world Mark him Well.

In answer to the question: "What does God give to each?" No earthly being can know. Since we are saved by grace, and, by amazing grace, doubtless every saved one shall look in profound astonishment at God's grace when, as a redeemed soul he shall meet God face to face and shall know, of a certainty, that he is a redeemed soul and all of grace, notwithstanding his many failures and imperfections. To know our standing with the individual and then with God would fill us abundantly full.

The Word authorizes the church to look after and to pass upon its membership; to bear with the weak and to encourage the feeble minded. The Word exhorts the saints to "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without," but God reserves the right to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant," or "Depart, ye workers of iniquity."

But a study of this table, generously as a suggestion, will show what a church might be were all its member Abounding members. So sad and true that because of the presence of the other classes the church is sorely crippled in its work. Paul found some of these in the Apostolic churches and their kind still remains with us. Having called them from darkness to light, the Lord will carry on His work to the day of completion in Christ.

Dear Geron:

Affairs in Georgia are in usually good shape and the times are hopeful. The people who opposed prohibition had to be somewhat contentious in their observance of the law, and the half-way prohibitionists and the political prohibitionists of course were untrue; but prohibition is becoming more evident as faithful and conscientious men get into office. We had some good ones to start with and several others have been added as the necessities demand.

As we are able to secure true citizens for the bench and the jury box and the vigilant officers apprehend and bring to justice the violators of the prohibition law the question will become an important and prominent part of our policy. The young are being educated as they never could have been with the open saloon running in our midst. As prohibitionists the coming generations will be all the more and more fixed in the great principle.

In June Governor Brown's time expires and Governor Smith takes up the reins of government; and the prevailing opinion seems to be for his term of office, coming to him when the State is in such a prosperous and settled condition, he has great opportunity to make the governor his native ability qualifies him to be. He has had experience and by that he has benefited. He has made promises and doubtless, he is able to carry them to perfection, for he is a man of vision.

It will be of interest to you to watch our State expand and add to her already coveted attainments. But you will soon be identified with us—we are glad.

I promised you when we were in Baltimore to show you a copy of an old paper published in that city many, many years ago. Here it is with the arrangement of the articles, the spelling, capitals and advertisements very much as they are in the paper. Mr. Washington's land notice will be of much interest to you as will, also, the curious notices regarding mail facilities, and other things. As you read it you may recall Eutaw Place Sunday afternoon when the city's most finely dressed are on parade, and go again in your imagination to the parks and especially Druid Hill, in the afternoon, when practically every race of people under the sun seems to be represented.

Geron, has it occurred to you that we are in Springfield, Ill., at just the time Senator Lorimer was being elected—that election about which Congress is having so much to say?

Yours,

M.



by fevere indisposition.—I have, however given over my Scheme, but shall persevere to the utmost to accomplish it, knowing that on the success of it depends the Credit—and indeed the very Existence of this Paper.

After what I have already published touching the Plan I propose to purfue in conducting this Paper, little, I think, need be added.—I shall content myself, therefore with affuring the Public that I am determind that nothing fhall induce me to depart from the Engagements I have made in my Proposals—and, in fhort, that is my Refolution to continue the Maryland Journal, &c in the following manner—viz.

First.—That the Paper shall be published every Thursday (unless another Day should prove more agreeable to the Customers) and shall contain not only the Public News, which I shall collect and compile with the greatest Care for on failure of anecdotes of that Sort, I will supply the Room with fuch moral Pieces from the best Writers, as will conduce most to inculcate good Principles and humane Behavior, and now and then with Pieces of Wit and Humor, that most to amuse and inftruct.

Second.—That I shall always publish with Pleasure whatever is sent me in Favor of Liberty and the rights of Mankind, provided the Language is decent and compatible with good Government,—but I am resolved that my Paper shall be Free and of No Party. And as Agriculture and every Branch of Husbandry ought in this Country to be a primary Object of Attention, and for as much as printed Books on such Subjects, adapted to climates, different from ours, are apt to mislead rather than inftruct our own Experiment in thefe matters in which alone we can rely with safety may be better communicated and the knowledge thereof be spread amongst us by the Channel of a weekly News-paper than by any other where I shall always be careful to find a Place in my Paper for whatever may be fent me that is new and useful on such Subjects. While these several Matters are attended to the Arrival and th Departure of Ships the Course of Exchange in Prices Current of Goods &c shall not be neglected.

Having entered upon a very arduous and expensive Undertaking I must now entreat the immediate affittance of every Subscriber, in advancing the Entrance Money, agreeable to Contract, without which the Life of the Paper will be of very short Duration—all who wish well the Institution, I am persuaded will cheerfully comply with my Request without De-



lay—and I hope they will dispense with a personal Application which were it practicable, would be very painful, and send the Money to the Printing Office, from whence Receipts (for whatever they may be disposed to advance for the Encourage of the Work) shall be returned to them.

I can not conclude without returning my most grateful acknowledgments to All those who have kindly affitted me in taking in Subscribers to this Paper and otherwise promoting my interests in this Province and patricularly to those public spirited Gentlemen who exerted themselves in a remarkable Manner for the Establishment of this Paper and the Printing-Businn in the Town of Baltimore.

Printing Office Balti-) I am the Public's Devoted humble  
more, Aug 20 1773. ) Servant, W. Goddard.

---

A List of Letters Left at Mr. William Adam's in Baltimore, by the Frederick Town Post,

A,—William Andrews, Back River Neck, Baltimore County.

B,—John Barrow, near the Upper Crofs Roads, Baltimore County. Georg Brawwell, Patapfca; Benjamine Bale, Baltimore.

C,—Charles Collins; Lawrence Carroll, hatter, Baltimore; Captain James Colden, near Baltimore; James Carroll, in Strabane Township, York Co. in Penn.

D,—Mrs. Esther Dennis, at Col. Dennis's in S. Martin's, Somerset County, Maryland. Barney Doherty, Baltimore.

G.—James Geehin, in Baltimore.

H.—George Hale, Baltimore; J.—John Jones; Henry Johns, Baltimore. L.—William Largrall, in Dorchester County. M.—Thomas Montgomery; Frank Manning, Baltimore; Thomas McCuleth, near Rock Run. R.—William Ray, near the Ball Tryer Ferry, in Baltimore County; Michael Riley; Daniel Robertson, Baltimore; John Grant Rencher, Baltimore. S.—James Smith, Baltimore. W.—Thomas Ward, at Rogers' Mills, Gunpowder Falls; Sarah Woodfield, Baltimore County.

---

The Fubcriber begs to inform the Public that he rides Post from the town of Baltimore to the town of Frederick (once a week) from whence another Post rides to the town of Winchester, in Virginia: Thofe who have any commands may depend upon having their bufinefs faithfully executed.—He fets out from Mr. William Adams' at the fign of the Race

Hofes, in Baltimore, every Saturday at one oclock. Absolom Bonham.

Said Bonham takes in fubfeription for the Maryland Journal, and the Pennsylvania Chronicle, &c.

---

Prince George's County near Queen Ann, 1773.

Ran away from the fubferiber, fome time in December, 1773, Negro Prince, a tall flim fellow; has feveral hacks in his forehead; he was taken up at Susquehanna Lower Ferry, but made his escape and is often seen in the neighborhood.—Whoever takes up the faid Negro and fecures him in goal, fo that the owner may get him again, fhall have Five Pounds Reward, or if brought home Ten Pounds reward, and reasonable charges paid by

Richard Bennett Hall.

---

Christopher Hughes and Company.

Goldsmiths and Jewelers.

At the sign of the Cup and Crown the corner of Markett and Gay Streets, in the Houfe where Mr. Jacob Myers formerly lived, and oppofite Mr. Ushers new Store (late Mr. Littles Coffe House) in Baltimore.

Beg Leaf to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale a neat and elegant affortment of Plate and Jewelry.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may be furnifhed on the moft reafonable Terms, with everything in their Branches of Bufinefs; fuch as, Silver coffee pots, Tea-pots, Waiters, Cups, Punch Strainers, Castors, Coasters, Soup fpoons, Punch fpoons, Table and teaspoons, Sugar tongs, Silver fhoe, knee, and flock and breast buckles, Platted shoe, knee-flock buckles, Maccaroni fhoe buckles, Ladies rose or knot buckles, Fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, faphir amethyst & garnet mens and womens rings, Mocho, pafte, foyle-ftone, and plain gold ditto Plain gold and gilt broaches, Garnet and pafte fancy work ditto, set in gold and silver, Garnet pafte and plain gold mason broaches & medals neatly graved, Brown and white-chryftal fleeve buttons, set in gold, Plain and flowered ditto. Silver and steel watch chains, Tortoise shell and horn combs, neatly set with pafte and marcasite, Silver and Shagreen watches, Watch Keys. Red Morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, Silver fpurs and chains, Plated ditto with and without chains, Silver, and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, White and foyle hair lockets, set in gold and fancy work,

Pafte and Marcasite necklaces and earrings, Garnet and pafte earrings, Draw plates, Silver and fteel top'd thimbles, pin-cushion hoops and chains, with fundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. An Apprentice is wanted who can be well recommended,—The highest prices are given for old Gold, Silver and Watches.

---

Anthony Fortune, at the Fountain and Three Tuns in Chestnut Street between Second Third Streets in Philadelphia.

Begs leaf to inform his Friends and Customers in particular, and the Public in general, that he has now opened a large and commodious passage from Chestnut to Market Streets by way Elbow-Lane Sufficient for carriages of any kind to drive up into his yard, where has fitted up commodious stables capable for receiving fixty horses with coaches and chaifes,—Houses and gates under locks for the safety of waggons.

---

Thomas Brereton.

Commissioner and Insurance Broker

Greatly acknowledges the Favors of his friends, and hopes for a continuance of their correspondence.—He has now for sale a Pocket of good Hops, a 10 inch new Cable—and wants to buy a Negro girl, about 12 years old.

---

The paper contains anecdotes, stories, foreign news; and advertisements from: Owen Allen; Frances Anderson; J. H. Hawkins; Daniel Grant; J. R. Holliday, sheriff; Jacob Mohler; Grant and Garrison; David Evans; Mr. Bole; and a letter from the “bishop of C. to the Earl of Belmont,” on his late duel with Lord Townsend, and this marriage notice among others:

Married—Mr. Englehart Yeiser to Miss Catharine Keeker, both of this place. By a late Marriage in St. Mary's the Lady is become sister-in-law to her own mother, and the Gentleman Son-in-law to his Sister-in-law.

---

Mount Vernon in Virginia July 15, 1773.

The Subscriber having obtained Patents for upwards of Twenty Thousand Acres of land in the Ohio and Great Kanhawa (Ten Thousand of which are fituated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouths of the two Kana-whas, and the remainder on the Great Kanhawa, or New River, from the mouth or near it, upwards, in one continuous furvey)

proposes to divide the same into any fixed tenements that may be desired, and leave them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years' rent free, provided, within the space of two years from next October, three acres for every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionately for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced and tilled, and that, by or before the time limited for commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionately, as above shall be enclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and moreover, that at least fifty good fruit trees for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the Premises. Any person inclinable to settle on these lands may be more fully informed of the terms by applying to the Subscriber, near Alexandria, or in his absence to Mr. Lord Washington; and would do well in communicating their intentions before the 1st of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

As these lands are among the first which have been surveyed in the part of the country they lie in, it is almost needless to promise that none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation, all of them lying upon the banks either of the Ohio or Kanhawa and abounding with fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds, so also in most excellent meadows, many of which (by the bountiful hand of nature) are in their present state, almost fit for the scythe. From every part of these lands water carriages are now had to Fort Pitt, by an easy communication, and from Fort Pitt, up the Monongahela, to Redstone, vessels of convenient burthen, may and do pass continually; from whence, by means of Cheat River, and other navigable branches, it is thought the portage to Potomack may and will, be reduced within the compass of a few days to the great ease and convenience of the settlers in transporting the produce of their lands to market. To which may be added, that as patents have now actually passed the seals for the several tracts here offered to be leased, settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the lands in peace and safety notwithstanding the unsettled counsels respecting a new colony on the Ohio. And as no great money is to be paid for these lands, and quitrent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand. And it may not be amiss further to observe that if the

scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be affected, there must be among the most valuable lands in it, not only on account of the goodness of soil, and the other advantages above enumerated, but from their contiguity to the seat of government, which more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanahawa.

George Washington.

---

### THE BENEFITS OF A RAILROAD.

It is a noticeable, inevitable fact that everywhere we have found a railroad there is development and that we have not found even a seacoast town that was able to develop without a railroad.

See our report of Apalachicola before it had a railroad and see Apalachicola today. She is almost another town.

St. Andrews Bay is as old as the world, perhaps, and its towns, some of them, will reach decades into the past, but St. Andrews Bay never developed until the railroad went there. Everybody wants a road and yet they are abused almost universally.

When the Georgia, Southwestern and Gulf, which Mr. William M. Legg is promoting from Cordele to St. Andrews reaches that bay, it will dawn upon the country that it is one of the greatest enterprises in all of the South. It will divide or penetrate territory of inexhaustible and increasing resources.

Newton, twenty miles from Albany, is one of the most promising towns in Georgia—with a railroad. A county site, and situated on the Flint river. It is richly surrounded by fertile lands and has a brick clay enough to furnish all the brick needed within a hundred miles for a hundred years to come.

Elmore is all one could ask for as a prospect for a good town. Good lands and strong water-power.

Colquitt, one of the most independent, thriving and promising towns in Georgia, already on the G. F. & A. railroad, will expand and grow and multiply in population, enterprises and wealth with the coming of the G. S. & G. railroad.

Donaldsonville, also on the line, is a gem of a town building into a city. Surrounded by the best of lands and having already wealth of its own it will be independent and attractive to the whole country.

From here to Mariana, Fla., is a continuous reach of rich, resourceful country and Mariana is the centre of wealth, in-

dustries and activity. It grows now on the L. & N. and also the Blountstown railroad, but the G. S. & G. will double its opportunities for from there to the bay about sixty miles, it is one continuous reach of rich timber lands undeveloped.

Geron: "Were we not to report on taxes? And I have been startled at what I have heard in the way of prices for land. After seeing that land owner's name on the tax book and the value he puts upon his land, under oath, it causes one to recur to the oft repeated question—"Where is there an honest man?" Does it mean less to swindle the State than it does to swindle an individual? Is it less criminal to swear away one's conscience to a tax officer than it is to perjure one's self in a court of justice where any other question is the issue? Many leading citizens have hardened their hearts against the tax officer and it tends to a compromise of the right side of any matter going to one's heart in dollars and cents. It makes me blush to look at some figures I have gathered from tax digests in Georgia.

The great injustice done the small land owners today is that of forcing him to pay so much more, proportionately, on his small home than is required of the large land owners, who give in bulk and pay, in barely apologies, for their claims."

---

### THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Florida Central Railroad is a new road recently constructed, beginning at Thomasville, Ga., and running in a southerly direction, 47 miles to Fanlew, Fla., its southern terminus being near the Gulf of Mexico.

The road, though new, is well constructed and runs daily passenger and freight trains. There are on the 47 miles of road, fourteen stations at which the train stops.

Thomasville, Ga., is the northern terminus of this road. It is in the extreme southwestern part of Georgia, about 10 miles from the Florida line and 55 miles from the gulf. It is 35 miles from Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. It is 268 miles south of Atlanta, the capital of the State, and is 200 miles southwest from Savannah. It has direct communication by rail with these cities, and is only 30 hours ride by fast train to New York, 6 hours to Jacksonville, 6 to Montgomery, 20 to Louisville, 24 to Indianapolis, 24 to St. Louis and 31 to Chicago.

### **General Description of the Country Through Which the Florida Central Runs.**

The topography is gently undulating, lying in an elevated chain of low hills which extend for 30 miles. It is traversed by numerous clear streams, the land being well watered by springs, and never-failing, clear, running water is well distributed over the country. The soil is sandy loam, with both red clay and yellow clay subsoil generally, although most any variety of soil can be found in its borders. The original growth is long-leaf pine, oak, hickory, magnolia, beach, etc. All forest trees grow rapidly in this climate.

#### **Fish and Game.**

The field and woods abound with such small game as quail, doves, squirrels, while the streams and lakes swarm with many species of fresh water fish.

#### **Pecans.**

Hundreds of acres of land are being planted in pecan trees. There are many seedling trees yielding from 50 to 250 pounds of nuts each season, worth from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound, trees—budded from the most prolific orchards, now being set, are trees of best quality and most uniform yield. The trees do not seriously interfere with the use of the land for cultivation until they begin bearing paying crops. It is not a perishable crop, and over-production of the improved varieties is not feared.

Poultry, eggs and butter make interesting revenues to the farmers.

#### **Stock Raising.**

There are here special opportunities for breeding fine cattle, hogs, horses and mules. The best strains of Jersey cattle are raised and many high grades of cattle are sold annually. Some horses and a few mules are raised. There is profit and prosperity in staple crops and stock raising. Stock, other than range cattle, can be raised here as cheaply as anywhere in the United States.

#### **Climate and Winter Tourist.**

The climate is mild, snow not being seen more than twice in a generation. We are, however, blessed with enough frost and ice to make the country absolutely healthy. The climate compares favorably with that of California. Many wealthy people,

millionaires, who have traveled all over the world prefer this climate to all others, and have their winter homes here. Tourists flock to this great section annually. There is seldom a day that one may not walk or drive in comfort. The profusion of flowers, especially the roses, during the winter months, charm the visitors. Nor are the summers here warmer than at interior points in high latitude. Sunstrokes are unknown. We are continually fanned by breezes from the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico.

There are several large sawmills and turpentine distilleries on the line of the Florida Central.

Lands are advancing in price, but when the great advantages of this section becomes generally known they will advance still more, they are comparatively cheap yet ranging in price from \$8 to \$20 per acre. For further information address: Superintendent of Florida Central Railroad, Thomasville, Ga.

---

#### **THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, LOCATED AT LOUISVILLE, KY.**

It gives thoroughgoing training in theology to all students for the ministry, including fine classes in Old Testament English and New Testament English, in Greek and Hebrew, in Systematic and Biblical Theology, in Homiletics, and Biblical Introduction, Church History, Comparative Religion and Missions, Sunday-school Pedagogy, Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiology and all other branches required in theological training.

For catalog and general information about the Seminary, address E. Y. MULLINS, President, Louisville, Ky.

---

#### **THE FOREIGN MISSION BOARD, RICHMOND, VA.**

This Board is the organ of the Southern Baptist Convention. It conducts missions in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, Japan, China and Africa. It has on the field two hundred missionaries and three hundred native helpers. It has under its care hospitals, schools, theological seminaries and publishing houses.

The Board publishes the Foreign Mission Journal, sells missionary books, charts and maps and furnishes for free distribution leaflets and tracts on mission work.

Robert Moffat said: "Missionaries to barbarous people deserve a vote of thanks from the commercial world."



Commercial advancement is not the intentional and direct result sought by Foreign Mission work—far from it. But it is an indirect and inevitable result. It is the people who are Christianized and uplifted who desire and are able to buy foreign goods. Then, too, every missionary's home is a silent advertisement. Every dollar put into Foreign Missions is well spent, even as a cold business proposition. How important this work, then, when humanitarian and religious motives are taken into consideration.

Nearly all of the Baptist churches of the South, that do any Foreign Mission work, send their contributions through this Board. Its work both at home and abroad is growing very rapidly. In a few years contributions to the work of the Board have gone up from \$150,000 to nearly \$400,000. The number of baptisms reported from the fields has increased from a few hundred to 2,445 last year.

The material prosperity of the South is wonderful. Wealth has increased enormously in recent years. The future development can not be pictured by the most vivid imagination. The question of most serious importance is this: What will the people do with their wealth? If they use it selfishly, it will prove a curse. If they consecrate it to the uplifting of the world, it will be a boundless blessing.

There has never before been a time when there were such world-wide opportunities for Foreign Mission work, nor such splendid possibilities for the speedy triumph of the gospel. And there has never been a day when the people of this country were better able to put large numbers of men and great sums of money into the work. This is no accident. It is God's purpose. His people will not fail to respond to the trumpet call for advancement.

---

#### **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD, NASHVILLE, TENN.**

1. This Board is one of three Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention co-operating with the others and helping them in their work.

2. It has a distinct sphere of its own, representing the Baptists of the South in their Bible work, in their Publication Business, and in their Sunday-school interests.

3. It publishes a full line of Sunday-school periodicals and also many valuable books and tracts, and is all the while enlarging its work of publishing.

4. It has a Permanent Bible Fund created by its business. Also a Colportage and Bible Fund, which is sustained by contributions of the churches and from which large appropriations are made annually.

5. It is maintaining a strong Field Force and otherwise advancing the Sunday-school interests, making an annual expenditure for this work of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

6. The Sunday School Board is both a business and a benevolence—the business creating and supporting the benevolence. In the last ten years it has established a home basis in valuable assets of about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and given to denominational benevolence about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

7. The Board co-operates in the way of assistance with all other denominational agencies, making appropriations to their respective work from time to time.

8. Its business is its life. This is the source of all it can do to help forward other enterprises. Every order that comes to Nashville contributes to this work. All who support the business of the Board participate in all its benevolence.

Nashville, Tenn.

J. M. FROST.

---

### **THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.**

J. J. Bennett, Cor. Sec. & Treas.

In 1877 the Georgia Baptist Convention met at Gainesville, Georgia. At that time Missions were at a low ebb. The Convention was in its 56th year, there were over 160,000 Baptists in the State, and yet contributions for all objects fostered by the Convention, so far as the record goes, were less than \$10,000.00—an actual decrease of \$4,000.00 compared with receipts twenty years previous.

Such a condition made it a time of travail for those in Georgia who were interested in the work of Missions. This feeling made the Gainesville Convention epochal among the many great Conventions held in the State. It was decided to appoint a committee, to be composed of twenty-five brethren from different parts of the State whose duty should be to “elicit, combine, and direct the energies of our latent Baptist forces in one sacred effort to develop the Kingdom of God in our midst.”

This committee of twenty-five, from the beginning, has been called “The Board of Missions.” Its members are elected by

the Convention in open session. Their term of service continues until the following Convention, at which time their report is made and their successors are elected. They receive no pay whatever for their services. In accepting the position to which they are elected by their predecessors, it is understood that their labor is to be a "Labor of Love." The Convention that elects them, however, gives them the right to elect a Corresponding Secretary and an Auditor and to pay them stated salaries. This is done and the Board thus organized enters upon its work each year. How has the plan succeeded? Results speak for themselves: from the time of the organization of the Board up to the present, the progress has been along the line of geometrical progression. Every ninth year has marked 100 per cent increase in the contributions of the Brotherhood.

Meanwhile a great work has been accomplished in relieving destitution throughout the bounds of the State. During its history over 500 of the present 2,200 Baptist Churches in the State have been helped to erect houses of worship. These churches are located in the country, in the villages, and in the cities throughout the State, and but for the timely aid of the Board, many of them would never have been established or built.

It is estimated that approximately 50,000 conversions have been reported by the Missionaries on the field in the State, a number large enough to make an army with banners. The Board at present expends about \$70,000 a year on the work, and at each Convention reports a number received into the Baptist churches of the State large enough to create, at least, two new Associations.

In this connection, it may be well said to note that the Board is not merely a State Mission Board as is sometimes thought. It is this and more. Under the Constitution of the Convention, it is the official representative of Georgia for State Missions, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Orphans' Home, Aged Ministers, Sunday-school work, and in fact, all objects fostered by the Baptists of Georgia. The amount contributed for these objects, last year, in Georgia approximated the princely sum of \$225,000.00, as set over against \$9,000.00, given by the Baptists of Georgia at the time of the Board's organization thirty-four years ago.

**THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD.**

**Victor I. Masters, Editorial Secretary.**

The purpose of the Savior of men is to redeem the world from sin; and it is His purpose to accomplish this through those who become his disciples. No man gets above the lowest plane of discipleship who has no care for the activities that mean the salvation of others.

God means to save the whole world by the power of the gospel through human instrumentality. This involves both Foreign Missions and Home Missions. There are many Christians who have been slow to acknowledge their obligation to send the gospel to the ends of the earth. Some of these talk much about the need of Home Missions—and never do anything for Home Missions.

On the other hand, there are some professing Christians to whom the expression, "the whole world," means only that part of it that is far beyond the seas. Distance appeals to their imagination. That which is near seems commonplace and relatively insignificant. They get enthusiasm out of mooning the horizon, while it is very difficult to arouse them to the surpassing needs that are right at their door.

**The Task of Home Missions.**

The purpose of Home Missions is to make real a Christian civilization in America. This purpose is of primary and surpassing importance in any right system of evangelization. While we are trying to arouse a professing Christian public to the duty of beyond-the-seas evangelism, we must not fail to stir them up to the great need of mission work at home. The two needs to go hand in hand, and cannot be separated without grave injury to the progress of Christianity.

America lacks a great deal of being a Christian country. There are 60,000,000 people in this country who make no pretension of religion whatever.

Immigration, the presence in the South of 10,000,000 Negro population, the rapid population changes and marvelous moving of people into the Southwest, the unprecedented growth of urban population in the South, and more than all the amazing increase of Southern wealth, are some of the problems with which Home Missions has to do.

The danger of materialism among the Southern people is the greatest single threat to the permanency and progress of the faith of our fathers in the South. We have a right to be proud of the idealism of the Old South. It always placed the things

of the spirit and the mind above the mere getting and possession of material wealth. It gave to the South the courage and high resolve that would have been invincible on the battle fields of the Civil War if the hand of an all wise Providence had not had other ends in view. It gave the South courage for the still greater ordeal of the Reconstruction period.

But now we are wealthy. Almighty God has poured out into the lap of the South great material possessions. Will our idealism be great enough to dominate the greed for gain and the satisfaction of the soul in the things which men can buy, by which we are threatened in this hour of our prosperity?

### **Baptist Home Mission Work.**

Southern Baptists have always been active in the effort to evangelize the destitute and needy in their own country. The Home Mission Board, which now has its offices in Atlanta, began operations in 1845. Before the war it was an active agent in Christianizing the frontier country, in building up churches in needy sections, and in preaching the gospel to millions of black people in the South. Particularly as a result of this last activity it is true today that there are more Baptists in the South than any other Negro adherents of all other Christian denominations combined.

During the war the Home Board had not less than seventy-five missionaries who preached among the soldiers. After the war, it continued its beneficent purposes in behalf of the South, notwithstanding the blighting poverty of this section. With the return of prosperity, it enlarged its activities. Its present field of operations includes all the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico west of the Mississippi. It also includes Cuba and the Canal Zone.

The present budget of the Board is about \$350,000 a year. Last year it employed 1,300 missionaries. As a result of their work there were 27,000 persons baptized and about 50,000 added to the church.

Among its activities, the Home Mission Board has twenty-five missionaries among the Indians of Oklahoma, about twenty-five among the Mexicans in Texas; thirty-five in Cuba, and about twenty-five among other foreign people in the South. It also has hundreds in the destitute sections of the South among the needy whites. There are furthermore about thirty-five missionaries evangelizing among the Negroes. The Board also employs twenty-five evangelists to conduct evangelistic campaigns in our larger States and in the more remote back-woods districts.

There is probably no more successful work than that conducted by the twenty-eight Mountain Mission Schools in the eight States east of the River, in which the Appalachian Highlands are found. In these schools, with 150 teachers, there are approximately 5,000 mountain boys and girls, receiving the secondary scholastic training in an environment that definitely takes cognizance of the moral and spiritual make-up of those who are trained. The Southern Baptist system of Mountain Schools is larger than that of any other denomination in the country, and is being enlarged every year. In training these young mountaineers in such an environment, a force of incalculable beneficence is being developed to bless and serve the higher interests of our whole Southern country in the future.

The Home Mission Board has its offices in Atlanta, and has the following secretarial staff:

B. D. Gray, Corresponding Secretary.  
J. F. Love, Assistant Corresponding Secretary.  
M. M. Welch, Office Secretary.  
Victor I. Masters, Editorial Secretary.

#### **Ideals for the Future.**

It is the purpose of the Southern Baptists to strengthen the agency far beyond that which has characterized its past. It is desired that the denomination may come to expend \$1,000,000 in the South through the Home Mission Board. In the past, the attention has been largely given only to evangelistic work. In the future more attention will be given to building up those who have been evangelized, as it is especially desired that the undeveloped church life in the far-reaching rural districts of the South shall be quickened and strengthened.

For the saving of the South, for the lifting up of society, for the maintenance of law and order, for the conservation of the institutions which the South holds dear, for the uplift of those who are lowly and most destitute and most ignorant—for these purposes, the Home Board of the Southern Baptist denomination cordially joins hands with similar agencies of sister evangelical denominations and pledges itself to them and to the general public in a patriotism that shall devote itself to building on the foundations of our fathers, even as they built upon the Eternal Rock. We pledge ourselves to them in a friendly emulation in the work of bringing to pass a spiritual atmosphere in the South that shall be quickened with a life vigorous enough to dominate and subdue to moral and spiritual ends the material life of our day.

**ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.**

I promised to secure picture of where Jefferson Davis was captured and to visit Andersonville, Ga., again and to report on the cemetery, the prison grounds and the Negro school there taught by white women from the North.

On my visit to Andersonville I found there are people in that vicinity and in other parts of the State who were acquainted with Andersonville and the surrounding country before the War Between the States, during the prison days there and also with what has happened since.

I submit from various sources some reliable data which has appeared in print before:

The Confederate prison at Andersonville was built for only a few hundred prisoners; but the Confederate army captured Yankees so fast, and, as the Federal authorities refused to exchange prisoners, the prison soon became greatly congested and remained so to the close of the war, although the Southern people were doing their utmost to give more room and better service to the imprisoned.

The cemetery covers 24 acres and the prison grounds 27 acres. They are in the eastern part of Andersonville, and are well kept by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The cemetery is on a beautiful clay soil level, enclosed by brick wall, having on the inside, besides the graves and the monuments, the home of the warden. The prison grounds are about 400 yards away, on similar lands, a little more sandy and part on a hillside. They contain the old fort grounds outside of the prison enclosure, the forty-five wells, dug for the prisoners, the spring and some of the trenches. Placarded on the trees are many boards filled with printed matter.

When Mr. James McNeily dug the trench, in which he set the prison walls he throwed the dirt at that point where the spring was, on the spring and covered the spring with the undergrowth, trash and dirt. The spring had been used from time immemorial by the settlers, and it was known by those who killed deer to be a good stand when a drive was made. In the summer, after prison had been established, during the heavy summer rains, and when the litter thrown in had rotted, the spring was opened up again at its original place instead of lower under the hill, by the infillings being washed out by the heavy waters of a pouring rain.

As the rains washed away the litter and opened the spring at its original place, the Yankees have ever since called it "Providence spring" and have refused to accept the state-

ment from those who had known it for years that it had always been there and in use since the first settlers.

There is a man living at Rochelle, Ga., who helped the Northern people excavate for the pavilion and he was present when they dug up, several years after the war, the box of the original ante-bellum spring.

The effort was made here, as it was everywhere else by practically all prisoners, to escape from prison, and who can blame them? The prisoners would go down into the wells a few feet and try to tunnel out. They would fill their drawers with dirt, tighten the drawer string at the ankle, come out and scatter the dirt over the ground as they walked to conceal their work—all the while keeping the water in the wells quite muddy.

After the war and during carpet-bag rule a bureau was established at Andersonville where much confusion was kept up. The Yankees had many mules and wagons, hired the Negroes at \$1.50 to \$3 a day and were preparing to macadamize the roads to and about the old prison and cemetery. They established a Negro school taught by white teachers to which Negro men, women and children came in great numbers. Field labor was practically suspended and farming was at a stand still.

Corn sold at \$3 a bushel, brogan shoes at \$3 a pair, flour at \$25 a barrel and other things in proportion. Fifty pounds of flour, \$2 worth of coffee and 50 cents worth of matches would last an ordinary family a year. I can testify to this for similar prices prevailed wherever Sherman's army went.

The Bureau was made up of Yankees who arrested and tried white citizens on the most frivolous charges brought against them by Negroes. There was also a uniformed Negro military.

There lived at Andersonville a Mr. Charley Clark, who owned some sheep. One of the Federal officers, Lieutenant Collis, owned a bull dog. The dog killed Mr. Clark's sheep and Clark killed the dog. Collis took 19 Negroes and went to see Clark, who told him why he killed the dog. Collis slapped Clark's jaws.

Next day, without masks, quite a hundred citizens came in, with their guns, to see Collis. He was gone. They burnt 500 houses between Andersonville and Sweet Water Creek, which were built by the Confederate forces while they were in Andersonville, and which at this time Negroes occupied.



Two brothers, Jack and George Dikes, who had not spoken for some time, lived in the community. Jack was a giant, great eater and a hard worker, with powerful muscles. He was brought before the Bureau for knocking down a Negro with whom he had had trouble. Needing a friend, he sent for his brother. George, with his gun, drove up to the Bureau office and asked Jack what he wanted. He told George he was arrested and the cause. There were four Yankees holding the court. George said: "Can't you knock 'em down?" I used to could. "Well, try your hand." He knocked " 'em " down and walked out. George said: "Get in the buggy" and they dove off. It is said this broke up the Bureau at Andersonville, Ga.

Soon it was time for an election and about 1,000 Negroes came to vote and to superintend the election. The Negro lieutenant stretched a cordon across the road and one of his men jobbed his bayonet through a man's pant legs. In a little while the whole country was aroused and came to town with their guns. The Negro company was disbanded and fled. Only about a dozen Negroes left on the train, the others had gone by private conveyance—on foot. There has never been any more Negro military in Andersonville, Ga.

There have been posted on the prison grounds many reflective and hurtful things to the Southern people. When it was known the Wirz monument was about to be put at Andersonville the authorities offered to remove these sign boards, desiring the Wirz monument be placed, if put up at all, some where else. But it is here where of right and fitness it ought to be.

The annual May day collections at Andersonville, for a long time reached into the thousands of Northern people and Negroes. The order was bad and there were a few killings among the excursionists. Soon it was evidently necessary that the military should be on hand to preserve order. Later it was decided to discontinue some feature of the exercises.

The school taught formerly by white women from the North is now taught by a Negro, and has better patronage.

The Northern people are kindly received by the citizens of Andersonville and the surrounding country, as they always have been. Prejudices are things of the past.

Northern people have learned lessons of real profit, and the spirit of good feeling, confidence and real love is becoming more general. The keeper of the cemetery and the keeper

of the prison grounds have both married Southern women since they have been in charge of their positions. The hearty good cheer prevails here as it does at Fitzgerald and other places where grit is seasoned with brains and God's grace.

#### **Some Board Signs on the Prison Grounds.**

"First prisoners incarcerated February 25, 1864, 500. Last one left April 17, 1865.

"Deaths known were 12,912. How many more died here may never be disclosed to mortal man. Their bones lie under the soil in all parts of these grounds. Total prisoners, 52,345."

"At outer end of this tunnel from this well, while a prisoner was digging a guard broke through the roof, dragged the digger out and blocked the road to liberty."

"From June 1 to October 31, or 153, days there were 10,187 deaths recorded, being an average of one death for every 22½ minutes of the whole period, night and day."

#### **Over the Spring.**

"August 12, 1864, a thunderbolt fell with omnipotent ring and opened the fountain of Providence spring."

#### **Over the Spring in the Pavilion.**

"With charity to all and malice toward none."

#### **On the Left of the Spring in Pavilion.**

"This pavilion was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic in grateful memory of the men who suffered and died in the Confederate prison at Andersonville from February, 1864, to April, 1865. The prisoner's cry of thirst rang up to heaven, God heard and with his thunder cleft the earth and poured his sweet waters gushing here. Erected 1901."

#### **On the Right in the Pavilion.**

"This fountain erected by the National Association of ex-prisoners of war in memory of the 52,345 comrades who were confined as prisoners of war and of the 3,900 comrades buried in the adjoining National cemetery, dedicated Memorial Day, May 30, nineteen hundred and one.

James Atwell, National commander; S. W. Long, Adj. Gen.; J. D. Walker, chairman ex-committee."

**DR. JOHN C. OLMSTEAD PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF WIRZ.**

Andersonville, Ga., May 12.—At the unveiling of the Wirz monument here today, Dr. John C. Olmstead, of Atlanta, spoke as follows:

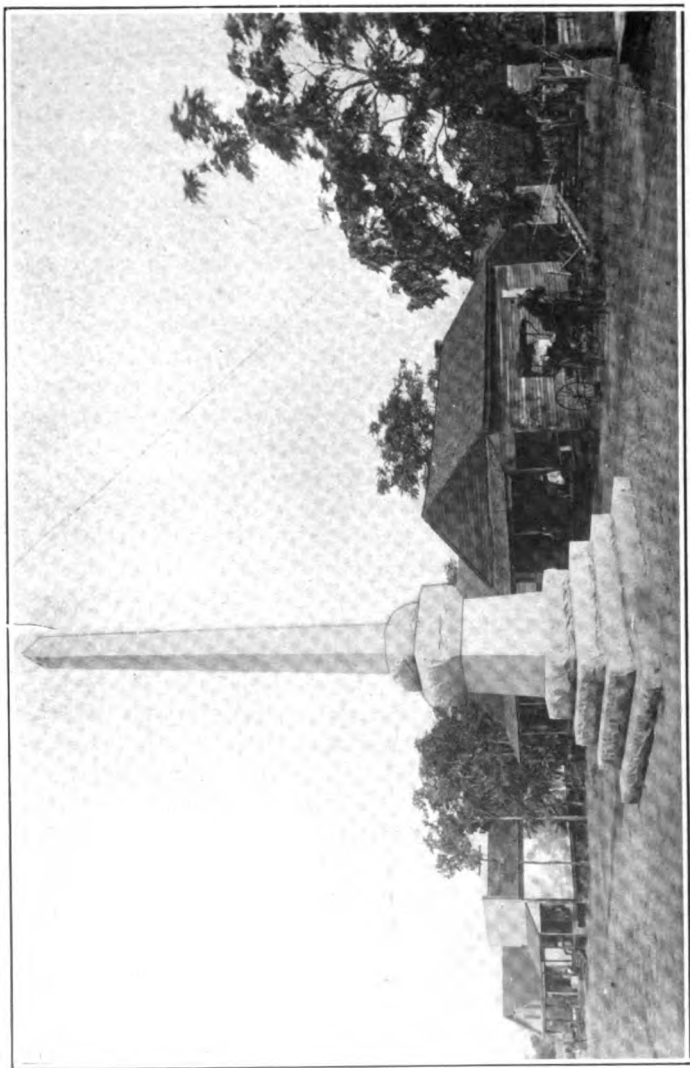
Madame President, Daughters of the Confederacy, Ladies and Gentlemen: This occasion demonstrates the validity of the old Greek aphorism, that "Time is the vindicator of truth." Some years before his death, the venerable and venerated President of the Confederacy, himself a most illustrious exemplar of self-sacrificing patriotism, expressed deep regret and surprise that the people of the South had not seemed to appreciate, and hence had failed to recognize, the true, self-immolating patriotism of him in vindication of whose memory we are assembled here today. That noble Jefferson Davis knew all the facts of this case, and deeply felt and appreciated the claims of Capt. Henry Wirz upon the respect and admiration of every true Southerner, is not for a moment to be doubted. He has clearly set this forth in his immortal book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," a work composed in the evening of his days, in the calm hours of thoughtful meditation and study, amidst the solitude of his oak-embowered retreat; beside the murmuring waters of the gulf, and in contemplation of that solemn Sea of Death upon which he so soon expected to embark.

Nothing could be required to supplement the testimony of this undaunted patriot, this lover of sincerity and truth, who was in his honor impregnable, and in his self-sacrifice sublime! But, if further testimony should be asked for, the impartial student of history will readily find it in that record—"A Report of the Proceedings and Testimony in the Trial of Henry Wirz, published by special order of the Congress of the United States a year or two after the event; a record which it is impossible to read, even at this late day, without feeling the blood boil with indignation at this travesty of a "trial."

**Murder Under Guise of Law.**

A record which but too clearly exhibits the relentless passion and remorseless spirit of revenge that ruled the hour, and which, ignoring right and denying justice, which, by suborning false witnesses and using the unlimited brutal power of partisan judges, appointed in advance to condemn, perpetrated that murder, under the guise of law, which has placed a blot





**Wirz Monument, Andersonville, Ga.**

upon the history of this country which must ever cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every true American! Small wonder that there are those who would gladly conceal or pervert the truth of history in regard to the death of Henry Wirz, and the whole matter of the treatment of prisoners during that war, and the question of responsibility for the same. Some forty-four years have elapsed since the thunders of that dread conflict died away and the tattered battle flags were furled, at the mandate of the Angel of Peace. The passions and unreasoning hate of that time have mainly passed away, as clouds lift themselves above contested fields; and the sunshine smiles, the sweet birds sing, where storm and war have been! Surely, in this year of grace, 1909, we can in some degree estimate and do justice to both sides in that conflict, and say of all true patriots, of either side, who gave their lives to their cause: "Praise to their ever-living memories; peace to their solemn graves!"

Yet, in this amnesty of past differences, this disposition to generously forgive the grievances of the past, we do not, for our part, understand that we are to forget that past, and the heroic memories of our cause, which, in a true sense, can only be "lost" when patriotism shall cease to be esteemed a virtue, and self-sacrifice for country no longer be regarded a duty! Least of all, do we agree that an era of good feeling shall be inaugurated, or consummated, by our consenting to ignore the truths of our own history in that struggle, or by base compliance, allow our recent adversaries to write, unrestrictedly, the history of it; filling our public schools with their perversions of the truth, which our children are to receive as the solemn facts of history. We have nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to conceal; there is no spot, or blemish, upon our fair record, which we would seek to erase. We say: "tell the truth, the whole truth; we demand nothing more, and will submit to nothing less!"

#### **Tribute to South's Women.**

It is chiefly to you, noble women of the South, and Daughters of the Confederacy, that this vindication of our history, and recognition of our heroes, is due? You, whose unswerving devotion, undaunted patriotism and pure, self-sacrifice, armed as with triple steel, the defenders of your country in that war; inspiring and cheering, when all else didst fail! Yes, to you is due the perpetuation of the memories of those patriots, and

the vindication of your country's history! The South had scarcely begun to emerge from the desolation and poverty of that war, and the worse anarchy of that ever to be accursed period of "Reconstruction, before you began your noble work; and as increasing prosperity enabled, so your efforts increased, until today monuments to "the unreturning" but not forgotten "brave," to chieftains and privates, in countless cities and towns, point the impressive lesson of patriotism, to the descendants of those "who died for their State and country." Nor has your work of love been an easy task; it has at times been pursued under manifold discouragements; the coldness and indifference of some, the positive opposition of others.

In no instance has this opposition been so insistent as in this work of yours, in erecting a monument to Captain Henry Wirz; a monument which vindicates the memory of this patriot, and puts in a true light the question as to the responsibility for the suffering and death of prisoners under his and others care. This opposition comes from those of whom I have said, that they are willing to forgive us a considerable extent, if we will only let them write our history. As regards the prisoners' question, we cite them to the records of Secretary of War Stanton, and the statistics of Surgeon-General Barnes, of the United States army, and by them we are willing to be judged! These statistics were unanswerably cited by Benjamin H. Hill, in his eloquent reply to James G. Blaine. But we have no desire to recriminate; we are not assembled here for that purpose; we are here to perform a solemn duty to the memory of one who has slept for years in a grave blackened by calumny and dishonored by vituperation; as true a patriot and brave a man as ever sacrificed his life for principle and country!

### Heroism of Wirz.

If this recognition comes somewhat late, it is none the less sincere. As regards the long neglect of the heroism of Captain Henry Wirz, it must be recalled that in the history of a nation's wars it is usually the prominent leaders and chieftains who are mainly honored with "monuments of enduring bronze and everlasting marble" to perpetuate their deathless memories; while the patriotism and heroism of equally deserving, but humble, subordinates is often neglected or forgotten.

It is only a few years since that the noble, modest patriot,

Nathan Hale, hung as a spy by the British in New York City during the Revolutionary War, had his memory done justice to by "a monument in that metropolis." And, at last with us, the memory of one of the truest of patriots and most maligned of men received its just recognition. We recall some of the incidents of his life: After frankly coming to Macon in the spring of 1865 in response to a military order and in the confidence of an honorable soldier under parole of war, and of his arrest there and carrying to Washington, where, after a short preliminary hearing, he was remanded to the capitol prison. We think of him as he was in that long and weary summer of 1865; sick and in prison; poor, friendless and alone; tormented with anguished thoughts of his helpless wife and children; suffering from the debility of unhealed wounds, received on the battlefield; abandoned apparently by God and forsaken of men!

#### **Mockery of the Wirz Trial.**

We remember the mockery of his so-called "trial" the following autumn, and his foreordained condemnation, which in its justice was worthy of a sentence, once delivered by Pontius Pilate! We recall the insidiously devilish attempt (well worthy of Secretary Stanton, to whom it was ascribed) of emissaries of the government, who came to his cell the night before his execution with a promise of commuting his death sentence if he would incriminate Jefferson Davis as responsible for the suffering and death at Andersonville. We reflect upon his scorn of life, under such conditions, and are confident of that nobility of human nature. We do not forget his pathetic dying request of his counsel, that "when the times would admit of it" his memory should be "vindicated of the cruel and unjust sentence," and the facts of his attempted bribery be made known. Today, "Daughters of the Confederacy," you give impressive testimony in vindication of his memory, and if I may be permitted to say so, your tribute has never been bestowed on one more deserving. To you, honored lady, faithful daughter of a faithful sire, the heart of the South goes out in sympathy too eloquent for words in appreciation of the filial love and devotion which witnesses the vindication of an honored father's memory, and as your loving hand unveils the cloud of drapery which surrounds this shaft, so shall the cloud of vituperation and falsehood fall away from his memory and the scene and solemn light of truth at last illumine his long-neglected, patriot grave!"



**WHERE JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS CAPTURED.**

I visited the spot where President Jefferson Davis was captured and secured a picture taken of the place shortly after the surrender, by the man whose name it bears. It is about 30 miles from Abbeville, Ga., and not 39 miles from Augusta, Ga., as one Federal soldier states who claims to have been present at the capture and to have guarded the prisoner.

Few men in the history of America had greater injustice done them. Mr. Davis begged time and again, during his imprisonment, for a trial, but he was never even taken to a court. When, after many months' cruel and ferocious treatment in prison, they were unable to start evidence against him, he was bonded out, Horace Greely, N. Y. Gerrett and Cornelius Vanderbilt standing his bond. This was the weakest excuse for the release of an innocent man.

The South may challenge any man or woman to stand in our places from 1856 to 1868 and become of our persuasion that our fathers were right and our convictions justifiable.

Gerron: "We recall that when we attempted to go to the casemate occupied by Jefferson Davis, while we were at Hampton Roads during the Jamestown Exposition, we were turned back by a guard. Strange it was, too, since we were allowed to go anywhere and everywhere else we wanted to in the fort."

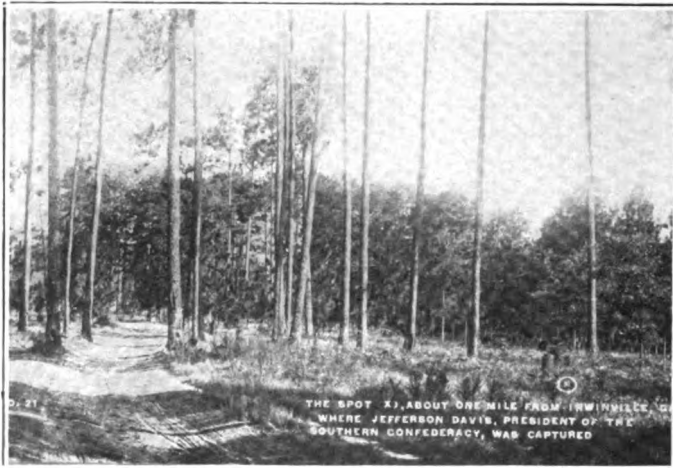
The North will not soon quit being ashamed for Southerners to see the dungeon wherein they kept him. The South idolizes no man, nor does she simmer to one hero—she has too many. But the South will never forget to rank him among the noblest of the noble and the truest of the true.

If ever the North understands the South, she will mellow in her feeling towards the Southern people. But we make no apologies for our convictions, nor do we ask either mercy or favor. We simply remain citizens, reserving the right of free thought, free speech, free pen and religious convictions free; gladly allowing the same to all others. We would have done with such literature long ago, but we can't let the oft repeated hot arrows melt in our hands. Our own sons and daughters must know something of the true condition. It is left for us to tell the whole truth.

Geron: "Did he try to conceal his identity in woman's clothes?"

No. He says it is untrue. Casper Knoebel, of Philadelphia,





**Where Jeff Davis Was Captured.**

Pa., 2963 Amherst street, is the man who captured Mr. Davis, and he says it is untrue, that when he entered Mr. Davis' tent, in the early morning, his wife threw her shawl over Mr. Davis' shoulders to protect him from the raw morning air.

#### **Inscription on Jeff Davis' Monument.**

On the west side: "Erected by the people of the South, in honor of their great leader; commemorating their love for the man, their reverence for his virtue, their gratitude for his services."

Inside is: "Not in hostility to others, nor to injure any section of the country; not even for our own pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children"—Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate, January 21, 1861.

On the north base side: "As citizen, soldier, statesman he enhanced the glory and enlarged the fame of the United States. When his allegiance to that government was terminated by his sovereign State, as President of the Confederate States, he exalted his country before the nations."

On east front: "Jefferson Davis, Exponent of Constitutional Principles, Defender of the Rights of States. Crescit occulto Velot. Arbor Aevo Fama."

On south side: "With constancy and courage unsurpassed, he sustained the heavy burden laid upon him by his people. When their cause was lost, with dignity he met defeat, with fortitude he endured imprisonment and suffering, with entire devotion he kept the faith."

On the top, below the upper figure: "Deo Vindice." Lower: "Pro jure civilization." Still lower: "Pro aris et Focis." Above Davis' head: "Jefferson Davis, President of Confederate States, 1861-1865."

On the left, or south side, in front: "The Army of the Confederate States from Sumter to Appomattox: Four years of unflinching struggle against overwhelming odds. Glory ineffable these around their dear loved ones wrapping wrapt around themselves the purple mantle of death. Dying they died not at all, but from the grave and its shadows valor invincible lifts them glorified ever on high."

On the north side: "The Navy of the Confederate States, giving new examples of heroism, teaching methods of warfare,

it carried the flag of the South to the most distant seas. If to die nobly be ever the proudest glory of virtue, this of all men has the fortune greatly granted to them; for, yearning with deep desire to clothe their country with freedom, now at the last they rest full of an ageless fame."

---

### WAR OF REBELLION.

A COMMENT ON A SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday-School Lesson Illustrator February, 1911, on page 52, under the golden text illustrated: "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." Ps. 34:10, we find this: "The promise." "Thou shalt drink of the brook," verse 4, bread shall be given him, his water shall be sure," Isa. 33:16. During the war of the rebellion more than thirty thousand Union soldiers were held prisoners in the unspeakable loathsomeness of Andersonville stockade. There were scores dying daily and added to the horrors of starvation, the terrors of thirst seized the Boys in Blue, and caused them to call an assembly on the north side of the prison pen of all who would pray. Eight thousand poor, ragged, emaciated, hungry, homesick boys walked or crawled to the place where they were to call on God for water to quench their thirst. Possibly never before did ever such a number on the verge of death meet to pray for one thing. While they were still assembled, there appeared upon the sky the black clouds and soon the drenching rains poured down their torrents in answer to prayer and an abundance of water, fresh from the Father of all good, gave back the life to thousands of despairing soldiers. The following morning there was found near the place where prayer was offered a beautiful spring, pouring its streamlet down the sandy hillside. It is there to this day and is called "Providence Spring," a proof that God hears and delights to answer prayer.

---

Mr. Geron: Since I visited Andersonville and reported what is in another place about the spring there, I find the above teaching in the Sunday School Lesson Illustrator of Chicago, bearing the above date; and we must correct it.

I dislike to take the scab off an old sore; but I beg you bear this message to your people. I want to speak upon this matter, from a few view points, calmly, sanely, fairly. What I said before about the spring is true; it has been there since long before the war; and, for that anybody knows, eternally. Besides, the Yankees (and I mean no reproach by that term for we were all either "Yankees" or "Confederates") but the

Yankees, when they dug deeper to lay the foundation for the present pavilion, after the war, they found the old gums which had been there since before the war. They have known, and they have been told time and again that the spring was there before there was a prayer offered in the prison—before the prison, but this report started as did others and it continues repetition regardless. Therefore, I put here some things about the prison and other matters germane. I am not going to boil over and say "Its a lie." Carlyle, in his French Revolution, says: "Where thou findest a lie oppressing thee extinguish it, not with hatred, with headlong, selfish violence; but in clearness of heart, with holy zeal, gently, almost with pity." Again he says: "Sentimentalism is twin-sister to Cant. . . . . Cant the materia prima of the devil from which all falsehoods, imbecilities, abominations body themselves; from which no true thing can come! For Cant is itself a double-distilled Lie; the second-power of a Lie." Another truth he says: "If there be faith, from of old, it is this, as we often repeat, that no lie can live forever. The very truth has to change its vesture from time to time; and be born again. But all lies have sentence of death written down against them, in heaven's chancery itself, and, slowly or fast, advance incessantly toward their hour."

Even Plato teaches that truthfulness must be one of the qualities of him who would govern, and that nothing is so akin to wisdom as the love of truth, and a love of learning must desire all truth. Furthermore, that he who fails in truth is an impostor and to love a lie is no part of a philosopher's nature, for the philosopher hates a lie.

Now, this is a religious, a Sunday-school paper. It has a certified circulation—each issue—of 22,000 copies, and goes "into the small homes throughout the country, fairly evenly divided over the United States." This being true it is read by—one to a copy—22,000 people, if two to a copy, 44,000. But, supposing such an illustration to be strikingly impressive the superintendent may multiply its force by giving it to the whole school and an occasional pastor may repeat it in sermon, prayer service and elsewhere—so the thing goes.

I am sure the paper, with a religious, Christian editor, would not knowingly, intentionally bear a falsehood to its readers and students. But when a thing is believed to be a truth which is just as surely false, that thing is a falsehood whether it be a message, a teaching or an opinion.

It would be difficult to conceive how a people, who have known since they have known anything, that the Andersonville spring has always been just where it is, how these people could accept this report which is intended to reflect, as many other things as equally unreasonable have done, upon the Southern people who did their best for the Andersonville prisoners, and a people who have borne enough already as their criticising friends (or enemies) must know.

Furthermore, if the spring has been there all the while—and there is not a shadow of doubt about that—to say it came in answer to a prayer, and remains as such, may not only be a reflection upon the South's treatment of Andersonville prisoners, but it may be a lie against the providence of God—and it may be a lie against the Holy Ghost—since the Holy Spirit hears every prayer, conveys it to God; and, in person bears back the answer. But the Sunday-School Lesson Illustrator can't prove that God's position on the Civil War was not the same as Jer. 15:1-3. But, finally, no mortal man can ever know (in this world) why God permitted such horrors and unspeakable sufferings as came to the North and ten-fold more severe to the South in 1861-1865; and, by false and maliciously hurtful charges, against the South till this very day.

Joseph said: "God meant it for good," in one case. "The Holy Word says of the sufferings which came to another: "For to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be done."

It may be that Andersonville and Fort Delaware and all the balance were permitted to bring some of them—the elect, the called—to him. For there is not one who has faith enough to save him who does not believe Rom. 8:28. And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.

This, the Sunday-school Lesson Illustrator repetition of a hurtful reflection of injustice, and a thousand other things, many of them much more severe, keep working (thank God very, very little such in the South), doubtless working together, and good shall be the result. "How?" "Where?" "When?" He alone knows. But we will wait.

Tell your Northern people, Mr. Geron, to come on. We have room and a welcome for all good citizens where such references are unknown. We ship cantaloupes, melons and luscious fruits to the North since we have no canned—false—reports, though we are called upon occasionally to correct one.

**SOUTH'S MEMORIAL TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.**

New York Herald of May 23, 1865:

"Richmond, Va., May 23, 1865.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 'all that is mortal' of Jeff Davis, late 'so-called President' of the 'alleged Confederate States,' was duly, but quietly and effectively committed to that living tomb prepared within the impregnable walls of Fortress Monroe. The Twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, may be said to be the day on which all the earthly aspirations of Jeff Davis ceased to be a part of the doctrine of hope or possibility of fulfillment. When the clang of that heavy lock reverberated against the door which, double bolted and double barred, now separates Jeff Davis from the gaze of the world and all its amenities, either social, moral, or intellectual, he might as well have been consigned to that tomb over whose gate is written these words of consolation to the living who survive the dead: 'Mors janua vite est.'

"No more will Jeff Davis be known among the masses of men. The poet can not say of him:

'Those that run may fight again,  
Which he can never do that's slain.

"His life has been a cheat. His last free act was an effort to unsex himself and deceive the world. He keeps up the character, we may say, in death, and is buried alive.

**How Davis Took Leave of His Family.**

"Shortly after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d, it was announced to Davis that he must prepare to take leave of the Clyde and be transferred on board the steamer S. O. Pierce for the purpose of being conveyed to his dungeon in the fortress. At the moment of this announcement the scene was solemn beyond description. It was the moment in which the unhappy and miserable captive was to take leave of his wife and children, to see them no more on earth, no more forever; to pronounce in their hearing the parting words, piteous under the melancholy but just circumstances that controlled the hour. . . .

"The prisoners, Davis and Clement C. Clay, upon their arrival at the fortress, entered the works by the postern gate. . . . Davis occupies the rear room of a casement. The windows are being barred and the doors securely bolted and



ironed. Two guards constantly occupy the room with him, while in the outer room are stationed a commissioned officer and a guard. Davis is not permitted to speak a word to any one. He is literally in a living tomb."

---

"Fortress Monroe, July 25, 1865.—New York Herald Correspondent—Davis can never escape. Over all the State prisoners, the same guard, numbering seventy officers and men, is now kept to watch over them. It may in fact be said that the Great Napoleon at Elba or St. Helena, the lesser Napoleon at the Fortress of Ham, nor any other State prisoner of the centuries, were not subjected to greater surveillance than that to which Jeff Davis is subjected here. The great Corsican escaped from Elba, Napoleon the lesser escaped from Ham, but no such hope for Davis. He can never escape. . . . The South could raise men and women to conspire to assassinate that noble man—Lincoln—but she can raise none to rescue Jeff Davis, that pseudo President, and de facto deceiver, robber and murderer. The letters that come to him are full of bitterness and curses and hate. It is well he does not see them. In them he would read a fate worse than the gallows. But few come with expressions of sympathy."

---

#### **JUDGE JOHN W. AIKEN WRITES ABOUT MILES' TREATMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.**

- (The Atlanta Journal)

Editor Journal:

In your editorial last Friday on the shackling of President Davis by General Miles you say:

"It appears from his explanation that the shackling of the President of the Confederate States was in obedience to a direct order from the assistant secretary of war, C. A. Dana, and that the part which Miles played in it was only that of the soldier who obeyed the orders of his superior officer."

You add:

"We believe that the consensus of opinion in the South will be that General Miles has answered the charges which have been made against him for so many years."

This is not the first time unguarded expressions of Southern newspapers have unconsciously aided the studied effort of partisan writers to misstate the truth of history touching the war, its causes and its consequences.

Permit me, therefore, to call attention to some facts which should be remembered by all.

Let me say in passing that it is creditable to General Miles that he at last seems to feel the shame of this historic indignity. It is creditable to any sinner to feel remorse. But it is contemptible in that sin to try to escape responsibility for his sins by suppressing the truth in the effort to shift these sins to the shoulders of the dead.

### **What Are the Facts?**

General Miles' statement itself proves his responsibility. Note his words:

"On May 22, 1865, C. A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, authorized and directed me in a special order to place manacles and fetters upon the hands and feet of Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay whenever it might be thought advisable in order to render their imprisonment more secure."

Miles does not say why Dana gave this order. By all military law, the officer in charge of captive prisoners is allowed to use his discretion in the means adopted to prevent their escape, in the absence of special orders from his superior officer. This order did not change the general rule. There was no occasion to give any special order unless special instructions had been asked. When this special order came it simply left the matter where, by established usage, it was before—in the discretion of the officer in charge, General Miles.

The circumstances raise a strong suspicion that Miles asked or suggested special instruction—perhaps permission—to shackle Davis. This suspicion is strengthened by the statement of Captain Titlow, which appeared below.

Observe now the difference vested in Miles alone, by the words "whenever it might be thought advisable."

How hollow, therefore, is his attempt after "his forty years' silence"—after Dana, whose order he invokes, is dead, after Davis is dead, after nearly every other witness is dead—to shield himself from the infamy of this action when, according to the very order he invokes as his excuse to shackle or not to shackle was left to his only election! How incorrect to say that Miles' action "was only that of the soldier who obeyed the orders of his superior officer!"

### **Miles' Insincerity.**

Miles' disingenuous insincerity is further apparent from other portions of the same statement. He says:

"Jefferson Davis did not surrender when Richmond was captured. He did not surrender with Lee and Johnston, but it was his intention, and he admits it in his book, 'The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy,' to try and escape across the Mississippi so that he could join the Confederate army in that section and continue the war."

These statements are relevant only as explaining what moved Miles, in the discretion vested in him by Dana's order, to put the irons upon this helpless prisoner of the dungeon. He evidently intends these facts as his justification.

Let him be measured by his own yardstick.

If Davis' failure to surrender when Richmond was captured justifies fetters, it would also have justified the shackling of Lee and Johnston and all their men; for none of them surrendered when Richmond was captured.

If Davis' failure to surrender with Lee and Johnston justified his shackling, it would also have justified shackling of every Confederate soldier or official who did not surrender with them; and it also justified the shackling of Johnston and his men because they did not surrender for seventeen days after Lee surrendered. Imagine Grant or Sherman as shackling Lee or Johnston. It is impossible. The shackling of Davis would have been equally impossible to any real soldier or to any brave man.

If Davis' effort to escape capture and cross the Mississippi and continue the war justified his shackling, it would also have justified the shackling of Generals Taylor, Maury and Forest and those other Confederates still in arms across the Mississippi who did not surrender until nearly two months after the capture of Richmond.

The falsehood implied in this statement of Miles' is that Davis continued war against the government after the war was over; whereas the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the war ended on May 30, 1865—which is therefore the date fixed by Congress as National Memorial Day. Davis was captured weeks before.

#### **A Federal Captain's Evidence.**

The impression made by a casual reading of Miles' statement, and no doubt deliberately intended by him, is disproven by all contemporary authority.

In the Army and Navy Journal of July 4, 1903, is a communication from Jerome B. Titlow, captain Company K, Third

Pennsylvania artillery, officer of the day at Fortress Monroe when Davis was ironed. This witness is competent, and certainly not prejudiced in favor of the South or Davis. He says:

"General Miles never had official orders to put irons upon Jefferson Davis. I was officer of the day, upon the day in question, when irons were put upon Mr. Davis. General Miles called me into headquarters and told me he had 'authority' to place Mr. Davis in irons, and in confirmation of his orders General Miles exhibited to me a personal letter from the then secretary of war, Stanton, which was evidently in reply to a communication from General Miles, in which the secretary in effect said: 'If you consider the safe guarding of the prisoner requires it, you may place him in irons at your discretion.'"

"There was nothing mandatory from the secretary of war. All was left to the discretion of the commanding officer, nor was the communication official, and I am sure that a review of the files of the adjutant general's office will reveal no final communication making it mandatory upon General Miles to put Jefferson Davis in iron; and further, I shall say that it was not an act necessary to insure the safe guarding of the prisoner within the custody of the United States."

It is immaterial whether Stanton or Dana sent the order, or whether it was official. But it is very material that Miles shackled Davis, that he was not ordered to do it, and that it was unnecessary.

### **His Manifold Mendacity.**

Miles' proverbial vanity is equalled only by his manifold mendacity. Listen at this other statement of his:

"Light anklets were placed on Davis. . . . The anklets gave Mr. Davis no pain and did not prevent him from walking. Mr. Davis at that time was 56 years old, strong and agile." He adds:

"The anklets were kept on five days only, while a wooden door was being removed and an iron grated one substituted."

The above statements are intended to imply:

1. That the fetters were light and trivial.
2. That Davis was well, sound and strong.
3. That his place of confinement was so insecure as to make shackles necessary to prevent his escape.

Mr. Davis "was confined in the gun room of the old casemate, the embrasure of which was closed with two heavy iron gratings, and the two rooms which communicated with the

gunner's room were closed by heavy double doors, fastened with cross bars and pad-locked. The side openings had been closed with fresh masonry. . . . The rest of the four walls were of solid masonry. . . . Two sentinels with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed passed to and fro across this small prison. Two other sentinels and a commissioned officer occupied the gunner's room, the door and windows of which were strongly secured. The officer of the day had the key of the outer door and sentinels were posted on the pavement in front of it. There were also sentinels on the parapet overhead."

On the outside was a ditch 60 feet wide, whose water was seven to ten feet deep. Beyond the ditch was a double chain of sentinels. This was in Fortress Monroe. See "Jefferson Davis—A Memoir," volume II., pages 653-4.

And yet Miles insinuates that fetters were necessary to prevent his escape.

#### **Federal Surgeon's Evidence.**

President Davis was fettered on May 23, 1865. The following is quoted from the diary of Dr. Craven, the Federal army surgeon, who attended Davis at Fortress Monroe, as published in his "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis."

"May 24, 1865. Calling upon the prisoner—the first time I had ever seen him—he presented a very miserable and afflicting aspect. (This was the day after his shackling.) Stretched upon his pallet and very much emaciated, Mr. Davis appeared a mere fascine of raw and tremulous nerves, his eyes restless and fevered, his head continually shifting from side to side for a cool spot on the pillow . . . he was extremely despondent, his pulse full and at 90, tongue thickly coated, extremities cold, and his head troubled with a long-established neuralgic disorder. Complained of his thin camp mattress and pillow stuffed with hair, adding that he was so emaciated that his skin chaffed easily against the slats."

Dr. Craven adds: "These complaints were well founded."

This was how Miles treated President Davis. This was the strong, active, vigorous man, whose escape through a cordon of armed sentinels and the thick stone walls of the dungeon casemate, and the ten feet of water in the moat beyond, could have been prevented only by fetters of iron pad-locked to his ankles—according to Miles!

Dr. Craven advised him to take exercise, and adds:

"To this he answered by uncovering the blanket at his feet and showing me his ankles. 'It is impossible for me, doctor; I can't even stand erect. These shackles are very heavy; I know not, with the chain, (Miles has forgotten the chain) how many pounds. If I try to move them they trip me, and have already abraded broad patches of the skin from the parts they touch. Can you devise no means to pad or cushion them, so that when I try to drag them along they may not chafe me intolerably? My limbs have so little flesh on them, and that so weak, as to be easily lacerated.' "

#### **Miles' Petty Meannesses.**

Miles' chief glory is his gorgeous uniform. He was equally particular about Mr. Davis' clothing—but in a different way. Dr. Craven says:

"General Miles had taken charge of his clothing, and seemed to think a change of linen twice a week enough . . . . But now even this wretched allowance was denied . . . . It was pitiful they could not send his trunk to his cell, but must insist on thus doling out his clothes as though he were a convict in some penitentiary."

Dr. Craven further alludes to "the valise belonging to Mr. Davis, which was kept at the headquarters of General Miles."

On June 24—a month and a day after the shackling—General Miles for the first time allowed Mr. Davis to take exercise outside of the cell. Dr. Craven, in his diary of that day, says:

"Mr. Davis was allowed to walk on the ramparts beside General Miles, and with two armed men behind him. I only noticed that Mr. Davis was arrayed in the same garb he had worn when entering the cell—indeed, General Miles had possession of all his other wardrobe."

Imagine a major general of the United States army busying himself with the looking after the linen of one of his captives!

#### **Worse Than Ben Butler.**

On August 25th—three months and one day after the shackling—says Dr. Craven, "The captain gave me an order from General Miles allowing State Prisoner Davis to have a knife and fork with his meals hereafter." Miles had allowed him previously nothing but a spoon to eat with. Could Ben Butler, of "spoonful" memory, have done less?

The dungeon in which Mr. Davis was confined was several feet below the level of the sea water—Fortress Monroe is in

the edge of the sea—and was damp, foul, moulded and productive, says Dr. Craven, of “mephitic fungi,” and the atmosphere misasmatic and poisonous. Mr. Davis’ health on this account was bad and growing worse. He complained to Dr. Craven, who says in his diary of September 1, 1865:

“Assured Mr. Davis that his opinion on the matter had for some time been my own, and that on several occasions I had called the attention of Major General Miles to the subject.”

And yet, the noble, brave, magnanimous Miles kept him in this foul and loathsome place until, on October 15, the government’s special officer, says Dr. Craven, “directed General Miles to remove Mr. Davis from the casemate to his new and more pleasant abode.

Note the difference between this order and that of Dana concerning the shackling. Dana’s order made it discretionary with Miles to shackle or not to shackle. The order of October 15 “directed” Miles to remove Mr. Davis from the foul casemate. If this order had been discretionary, can one doubt that Miles would have still kept him in the dungeon?

#### **Evidence of Secretary of Treasurer.**

Hon. Hugh MacCullough, secretary of the treasury, was sent by President Johnson to visit Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe in the fall of 1865. He describes his interview with Mr. Davis in his “Men and Measures of Half a Century,” published in 1889. He says that Mr. Davis said in that interview:

“I was in the first two or three months of my imprisonment treated barbarously.”

And again:

“I was, when brought to the fortress, not only strictly confined to a casemate, which was little better than a dungeon, but I was heavily ironed. As I had been a submissive prisoner and was in a strong fortress I thought that chains were unnecessary, and that I ought not to be subject to them. I resisted being shackled, but resistance was vain. I was thrown violently upon the floor and heavily fettered. This was not all. The casemate in which I was confined was kept constantly and brilliantly lighted, and I was never relieved of the presence of a couple of soldiers. My eyes were weak and sensitive, I suffered keenly from the light, and you may judge how my sufferings were aggravated by my not being permitted for months to have one moment to myself.”

MacCullough, of Massachusetts, a Republican, an abolition-

ist, a member of Lincoln's last and Johnson's first Cabinet, then says:

"I listened silent to this statement, given substantially in his own language; but I felt as he did, that he had for a time been **BARBAROUSLY TREATED. CHAINS WERE UNNECESSARY**, and the constant presence of the guards in the casemate must have been to a sensitive man worse than solitary confinement, which is now regarded as being too inhuman to be inflicted upon the greatest criminals."

#### Other Evidence.

The evidence heretofore quoted comes entirely from those who would naturally be prejudiced in favor of General Miles and against Mr. Davis—the officer of the day and the surgeon, subordinates of General Miles at the time, and a cabinet secretary of the administration by whose order Mr. Davis was confined. They utterly discredit Miles' attempt, in his late deceitful statement, to escape responsibility for an historic horror which surpasses in malignant cruelty the tortures suffered by the Carthaginians upon the noble Regulus. Regulus suffered and died in a day: Jefferson Davis suffered a living death, week after week, at the hands of Miles.

Mr. Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. II, page 705, makes only this brief reference:

"Bitter tears have been shed by the gentle, and stern reproaches have been made by the magnanimous on account of the needless torture to which I was subjected, and the heavy fetters riveted upon me while in a stone casement and surrounded by a strong guard; but all these were less excruciating than the mental agony my captors were able to inflict."

And yet General Miles, in the face of all this, has the mendacious audacity to say: "Statements that he (Davis) was maltreated, or his health impaired as a result of his imprisonment are utterly untrue."

#### Mrs. Davis and Her Evidence.

Another statement in this matchless prevaricator's interview deserves attention. He says:

"Letters to me from Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Clay prove that I treated Mr. Davis with all the kindness that could be shown him under the circumstances."

If Miles' treatment of Mr. Davis was "kindness," in the name of humanity, what is cruelty?

Mrs. Clay is dead; Mrs. Davis, old and feeble. General Miles



does not publish these letters; we can not know what they contain; and in view of his character for veracity, established by himself, no statement from Miles concerning this matter can be believed unless corroborated.

Fortunately, Mrs. Davis, years ago, put in public print her opinion of General Miles and his treatment of her revered husband.

In her "Jefferson Davis—Memoir, Vol. II, she begins Chapter 77 with this title:

"The Tortures Inflicted by General Miles."

Those who have not access to Dr. Craven's "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis" will find in this chapter copious quotations from this eye-witness to Miles' needless cruelty to Davis.

Mrs. Davis heads Chapter 76 of the same at Fortress Monroe.

She refers, at the beginning of this Chapter, 76, to the statement of Captain Titlow, Third Pennsylvania artillery, respecting the shackling of Mr. Davis, "as the most conclusive evidence of General Miles animus." Summarizing Titlow's statement and Mr. Davis' account to her of this affair she refers to "the blacksmiths" who put on the fetters; the four strongest men of the guard who threw and held Mr. Davis down; and to "the brutality with which he was treated."

She says, same volume, page 650:

"The next day (this was on the steamship which brought Mr. and Mrs. Davis to Fortress Monroe) General Miles and some other officers came on board, and summoned Mrs. Clay and me. He was quite young, about, I should think, 25, and seemed to have newly acquired his elevated position. He was not respectful, but I think it was his ignorance of polite usage. He declined to tell me anything of my husband, or about our own destination, and said 'Davis' had announced Mr. Lincoln's assassination the day before it happened, and he guessed he knew all about it."

And yet this creature, who in the uniform of a United States officer insulted this helpless and captive lady by falsely insinuating that her husband was Lincoln's assassin, has the unrivaled effrontery to declare that this insulted wife thanked him for his kindness to her outraged husband!

### **No Sectionalism in This.**

To inform the public, and especially the coming generation, of the truth of this dark page in American history, is not sec-

tionalism, as intimated by the Atlanta News' editorial, reproduced by the Atlanta Constitution on its editorial page under the significant caption, "Amen." On the contrary, to show that the responsibility for the needless cruelty of shackling Jefferson Davis rests, not upon the government of the United States, but upon Nelson A. Miles, is a defense of the good name of our common country. Let the truth be told, and let the blame rest where it properly belongs—on the shoulders of Nelson A. Miles; who, to his meanness to Jefferson Davis, added an almost traitorous assault upon the national honor during the Spanish-American war; when, because of pique at the refusal of President McKinley to put him in actual command of the troops at the front, he "sulked in his tent"—a very Thersites, not an Achilles—and wasted his energies in stabbing McKinley's administration in the back, when Confederate soldiers and their sons all over the South were volunteering to fight the Spanish under the Stars and Stripes.

Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 4, 1905.

JOHN W. AKIN.

---

#### Something About Jefferson Davis.

"He was born June 3, 1808, Ky., died Dec. 6, 1889, New Orleans. Graduated from West Point in 1828. Staff officer in Black Hawk War in 1831-32. First Lieutenant of Dragoons in 1834 against Comanches, Pawnees and other hostile Indians. Married daughter of Zachary Taylor, became cotton planter in Mississippi. 1840 was presidential elector of Mississippi for Polk and Dallas. 1845 was elected to Congress from Mississippi. 1846, July, while in Congress, was elected by the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers as colonel. 1847, July, regiment was ordered home; he received a commission from President Polk as Brigadier-General, L. Volunteers. He declined, claiming constitution reserved to the State the only right to make such appointment. 1847, August, appointed United States Senator by Governor of Mississippi. 1848 was elected to the same position. 1851, September, nominated Democratic Governor of Mississippi; defeated by 999. 1853 President Pierce appointed him Secretary of War. 1861 entered Senate, term to end March 4, 1863. 1861, January 9, Mississippi seceded from the Union. 1861, January 21, made last speech in the Senate. 1861, February 4, Confederate Congress met at Montgomery, Ala. 1861, February 4, was elected President by unanimous vote. 1865, April 2, in church in

Richmond received notice of R. E. Lee's defeat, 8 p. m. left Richmond. 1865, May 10, arrested. 1865, May 19, incarcerated and manacled by General Miles to torture and disgrace him.

"Efforts were made to have him hanged, charging complicity in Lincoln's assassination. Accused of cruelty to prisoners unfounded. Tried to sustain charge of treason. Chief Justice Chase at Washington and other lawyers held that untenable ground. 1867 before United States Circuit at Richmond admitted to bail—\$100,000, Horace Greely and N. Y. Gerritt and Cornelius Vanderbilt signed bond. 1868 Unwilling to Prosecute was entered opposite his name on docket in winter court and he was discharged. 1868, December 25, he was included in general amnesty. 1871 Great reception given him in Atlanta, Ga., where he made a speech declaring his faith in the principles of State Sovereignty and saying: "I don't believe I did any wrong and therefore don't acknowledge it."

"Grand Jury that found indictment against Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States.

"Indictment found Thursday, March 26, 1868. Motion to quash indictment December 5, 1868. Indictment dismissed February 15, 1869. On this jury were four Negroes.

"Venire of jury summoned to try President Jeff Davis being the first venire of mixed white and black persons ever summoned in the United States, eleven Negroes."

### **SOME OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE UNVEILING OF MONUMENT, RICHMOND, VA., JUNE 4, 1907.**

(From Daily Press.)

#### **Dense Crowd Lined Streets.**

Along the line of march a dense crowd lined the streets, the windows were filled and many of the house tops covered with cheering groups. Flags were waved in beating time to stirring Confederate airs. In the great concourse of veterans' organizations, which proceeded in perfect order, was a constant succession of bands and fife and drum corps. Following the veteran section of the parade came the carriage division, carrying many of the women to whom the Confederate soldiers owe nearly every memorial which has been erected in honor of the heroes of the Confederacy.

On the line of march were the statues of Generals Lee and Stuart. The military saluted, the crowds cheered, and the bands played "Dixie" and "Maryland." The procession continued to the Davis monument where a dense crowd of people

had assembled. So great was this throng that it was with great difficulty a passage was cleared for the speakers and other distinguished visitors to reach the stand.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond, chaplain general.

The first address was by Gov. Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia. His speech was a welcome to all veterans to Richmond and Virginia. He said in part:

**Justice of "Lost Cause."**

"Virginia would consider that I had poorly performed the part assigned me if I should fail on this occasion to convey to you her continuous conviction of the justice of our cause and her firm belief that the conduct of herself and her sister States in this conflict needs neither defense nor apology. In this war the South contended for the sovereignty of States against Federal aggression and power. She fought for the great principle of home rule against outside, illegal interference. This great doctrine of home rule is the most precious of all rights possessed by mankind. For its maintenance more armies have been marshaled, more battles fought, more blood sacrificed, more treasure expended than all other causes combined for which man ever contended.

"The recent action of the Federal authorities in Washington, in sustaining and aiding the secession of Panama from the republic of Colombia, in South America, was a complete and thorough indorsement of the justice of the Southern secession movement. We are glad to receive in the course of time from this high source a thorough approval of the righteousness of our cause, though it may come a little belated."

Mayor Carlton McCarthy, of Richmond, followed, introducing Gen. Evans as orator of the day.

**Gen. Evans' Tribute.**

Gen. Evans began his address with a tribute to the women of the South, through whose efforts the statue to Mr. Davis had been erected. Taking up then the influence which had molded the life of the future President of the Confederacy, the speaker traced his lineage from English ancestors. His father and grandfather, on his father's side, had fought in the Revolutionary war, and three brothers had borne arms in the war 1812. The speaker pointed out how Mr. Davis, after a service of seven years in Indian campaigns, during which he "won fame which his country gladly gave him then, and should not

forget now," returned to his Mississippi home; served in Congress; led a regiment of Mississippi rifles in the Mexican war, rendering brilliant service at Monterey and Buena Vista, and later served in the United States Senate and the Cabinet. Gen. Evans discussed the issues which led to the Civil war, mainly the right of secession. He said:

"Mr. Davis accepted the ideas of the eminent makers of the Constitution, and believed that they had ordained and established a general government, which had ample powers to conduct the States to the broadest and loftiest national glory, without having conferred a grant of even one power to oppress a citizen or a class of citizens, nor to discriminate against a section or scourge a State."

#### **Has Outlived Obloquy.**

The Civil war and Mr. Davis' connection with the leadership of the Confederate government and armies were discussed, and coming to the results of that war, to the criticisms that were passed on the defeated leader, Gen. Evans said:

"He outlived obloquy; he saw detraction die by its own sting; he saw vicious censures put to shame; he beheld resentments of South and North withering in stem and root, leaving no seed. He was not faultless in judgment, but he was upright, brave, fair, and absolutely incorruptible. He is entitled to the generous American judgment of the present sober age, which will be rendered on consideration of the facts of his whole career. History will surely give him an honorable and distinguished place among the noble characters of past times.

"All the elements of greatness were components of his life, and it can not be insisted that success in his last service of his people was necessary to make him truly great, although had the Confederacy established its independence, his fame would have filled the world as the father of the new American republic."

#### **Accepts Sacred Trust.**

At the conclusion of this address the mayor spoke briefly, accepting in behalf of Richmond the sacred trust imposed upon it by the whole South.

Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Col., daughter of Mr. Davis, then pulled gently the cord that held the canvas, which covered the bronze statue. Her two young sons, the grandsons of the Confederate President, caught the two cords

used to complete the unveiling. The moment was impressive, and then the cheering burst forth, bands played, and the Richmond Howitzer began firing the Presidential salute.

The ceremonies were not ended with the unveiling, but the multitude could not be kept quiet for the remainder. The people, forming the immediate circle around the monument, played and sung a number of musical selections and garlands and tributes were placed on the pedestal of the monument.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of Richmond, chairman of the central committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, made an address of welcome, to which a response was made by Mrs. William J. Behan, of Mississippi, president of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. Mrs. George S. Holmes, of South Carolina, president of the Monument Association, made a report of the work done, and former Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, read a response that had been prepared by Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

#### **Garlands on Monument.**

Garlands were then placed on the monument by the officers of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Confederate States Memorial Association, United Confederate Veterans, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Jefferson Davis Monument Association. After the benediction by the chaplain general, floral tributes were offered by the public.

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—In accordance with the request of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, that the memory of Jefferson Davis be thus honored at the hour of the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis Monument, at Richmond, Va., today, practically all railroad and other transportation operations in this entire vicinity were suspended for five minutes at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Not only were trains and all operating works stopped, but the railroad clerical forces suspended for five minutes as well. Many in addition to the railroads suspended work for the period mentioned.

Savannah, Ga., June 3.—For five minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon every large factory and industry in Savannah stopped in honor of the memory of Jefferson Davis. Street cars did not run, the city hall chimes and the chimes of St. John's church sounded, and railroad trains of the systems out of Savannah stopped.

Roanoke, Va., June 3.—There was a suspension of business over the entire system of the Norfolk and Western Railway this afternoon for five minutes, while the veil was being withdrawn from the monument erected to the memory of Jefferson Davis at Richmond. A general order for a shut-down was issued today from the company's headquarters in this city, and promptly at 2 o'clock everything stopped and stood still till 2:05 p. m.

**Monument to President of the Confederacy Erected by the Women of the South, and Unveiled at Richmond by Veterans of the "Lost Cause."**

Richmond, Va., June 3.—The monument to Jefferson Davis is the crowning feature of Richmond's Monument avenue. It is the combined work of E. V. Valentine and William C. Noland, of Richmond. The memorial consists of a semi-circular colonnade, terminating at each end in a square pier, with a large column or shaft rising from the inclosed space. The semi-circle is about 50 feet across, with a depth of 30 feet, and stands 67 feet in total height. The monument typifies the vindication of Mr. Davis and the cause of the Confederacy, for which he stood before the world, the leading inscription being "Deo Vindice" (God will vindicate).

The colonnade, composed of thirteen Doric columns, besides the two end piers, rises about 18 feet above the walkway, and has its frieze decorated with bronze seals of the eleven States that seceded and the three others that sent representatives and troops. In the center of the space inclosed by the colonnade stands a large Doric column over 5 feet in diameter. This column forms a background for the bronze figure of Mr. Davis, and also carries on its top an allegorical bronze figure, whose right hand points to heaven and whose title, "Vindicatrix," represents the whole spirit of the movement.

The bronze figure of Mr. Davis stands on a great block of granite in front of the column, and about twelve feet above the roadway. The President is represented in a standing position, as though addressing an audience, with his right hand resting on the open book of history.

Around the molding is traced a noteworthy extract from Mr. Davis' farewell speech when he resigned from the United States Senate on the secession of Mississippi.

On the points of the colonnade stand bronze tablets, one to

the navy and one to the army of the Confederacy. The army tablet is inscribed:

"From Sumter to Appomattox, four years of unflinching struggle against overwhelming odds."

The navy tablet is inscribed:

"Giving new examples of heroism, teaching new methods of warfare, it carried the flag of the South to the most distant seas."

---

### **NORTH SACRIFICED WIRZ TO CONDONE ITS OWN CRIME.**

**Prof. Joseph T. Derry's Defense of the Victim Andersonville—South's Plea for Humanity Ignored.**

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—(Telegraph Bureau, Kimball House.)—Prof. Joseph T. Derry, for many years statistician and historian for the State Department of Agriculture and a student of State and national history, has written a treatise on the Wirz monument question. It has been indorsed as the views of the Atlanta Camp, No. 159, U. C. V., and an effort will probably be made to have it subscribed to by all the organizations of veterans in the State. It is probable that it will be presented to them when they meet in a body at the next State election.

Professor Derry, while a true Southerner, is of calm temperament, and peculiarly fitted to investigate a subject of such kind impartially. His defense of Wirz and of the Daughters of the Confederacy and their movement to erect a properly inscribed monument to his memory follows:

#### **"The Wirz Monument.**

"Much has been said of late about the monument, which the Daughters of the Confederacy are preparing to erect in honor of Major Henry Wirz, and there has been some ill tempered talk about the wording of the inscription to be carved thereon.

"It is greatly to be desired that nothing be said in that inscription to offend any one who does not see things our way. But we do want the truth upon that monument, and the truth sometimes hurts.

"We believe that Major Wirz was made the scapegoat for the sins of the Federal authorities, both civil and military, and we think that we have good reason for the faith that is in us.



"The Confederate government was always anxious for exchange, and at no time was false to the cartel agreed upon in 1862 by commissioners appointed to the two governments. So long as the Confederates held the excess of prisoners the United States authorities stood by the cartel, but as soon as the fortune of war gave them the excess, they determined to stop all exchange. When in 1864 Grant was made commander-in-chief of all the Union armies, he adopted the policy of no exchange as part of his plan for the subjugation of the South, stating as his reason for that policy, that to exchange men for men would enable the Southern armies to drive back Sherman and endanger his own position in Virginia. General Benjamin F. Butler was appointed by him commissioner of exchange with instruction to throw every obstacle in the way. General Butler himself says that he put forth the claim to captured slaves enlisted in the Union armies in the most offensive form possible, for the purpose of carrying out the wish of the lieutenant general, that no prisoners should be exchanged.

"But the refusal to exchange prisoners was the least part of the sin committed by the Federal government against its own captive soldiers. Because medicines had been declared contraband of war and the strict blockade made it very difficult to procure them, the supply of these exceedingly needful things had been almost exhausted.

"Mr. Robert Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, proposed, in 1863, that all prisoners on each side should be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, should be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. It was also proposed that these surgeons should act as commissioners, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines as might be forwarded for the relief of the prisoners. It was further proposed that these surgeons should be selected by their own government and that they should have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of the prisoners. To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made. See "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," by President Davis, Vo. II, page 598. Mr. Ould corroborates Mr. Davis and also agrees with the Confederate President in the statement that in the summer of 1864 he (Mr. Ould), on the authority of the Confederate government, pro-

posed to purchase medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Union prisoners and to pay for these medicines with gold, cotton or tobacco. Mr. Ould also proposed that United States surgeons should go within the Confederate lines and dispense these medicines themselves. President Davis adds: 'Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that no reply was ever received of this offer.'

"When it was found that no exchange would be made the Confederate government offered United States Authorities to send them their sick and wounded without requiring any equivalents. They offered in August to deliver from 10,000 to 15,000 at the mouth of the Savannah River, and added that if the number for which transportation might be sent, could not be made up from sick and wounded, the difference would be supplied with well men. The transportation was not sent until November, and since the near approach to Andersonville of the Federal armies had rendered it necessary to remove as many as possible of the prisoners to other points and consequently enough sick and wounded could not be brought to Savannah in time, 5,000 well men were substituted. The whole number turned over to the Federal authorities at that time was 13,000, as many as transportation had been furnished for. The Federal authorities in return sent in at the mouth of the Savannah River 3,000 sick and wounded Confederates from Northern prisons.

"On two occasions, the Confederate authorities were requested to send the very worst cases of the sick and, when they did so, these sick men were taken to Annapolis, Md., and there photographed as specimen prisoners. This was done to make the Northern people believe that the Southern authorities purposely maltreated their prisoners. But not once were the offers of the Confederate government for the alleviation of the sufferings of the Federal prisoners made known, nor did the people of the North ever hear of such offers until years after the close of the war, when our own glorious Ben Hill made the halls of Congress ring with the truth and silenced the tongue of slander.

"When Wirz was on trial for his life, Commissioner Ould was subpoenaed to testify, and expressed his intention to tell the whole story as to the conduct of the two administrations in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, but his subpoena was revoked by the prosecution.

"Surgeon-General Barnes, of the United States Army, says that the number of Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons from first to last was 220,000, and that the number of Union prisoners in Confederate prisons was from first to last 270,000.

"The United States Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, a bitter enemy of the South, in his report made on July 19, 1866, says that of all soldiers confined in Southern prisons, 22,576 died; while of all Confederate soldiers confined in Northern prisons, 26,246 died. These figures speak for themselves.

"The destructive raids of Federal soldiers reduced alarmingly the food supplies of the Southern armies. But we shared what we had with the prisoners in our hands, and they and their guards fared alike. Can it be said that Confederate soldiers in Northern prisons fared as well as their guards?

"One of the most pathetic spectacles of the war was that of the delegation from the Andersonville prisoners pleading with the government at Washington to alleviate their sufferings by exchange, and pleading in vain.

"And inscription, which without an adjective tells the simple truth, can hardly fail to offend those who blindly assert that the trial of Wirz was legal or his execution justifiable.

"Joseph T. Derry."

---

The foregoing article, read before Atlanta Camp No. 159, U. C. V., February 17, 1908, and endorsed, with request that the newspapers publish the same for the benefit of their readers and as a contribution to history.

W. H. Harrison,  
Adjutant and Secretary.

---

### CAPTAIN WIRZ.

Hartford, Conn., March 27, 1908.—To the Editor of The Macon Telegraph: During the past year and a half I have made a thorough study of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, performing the task in the interest of Connecticut prisoners of war who died there. The total number of deaths was 313. Of this number 93 belonged to the Sixteenth Connecticut, of which I was a member through the war. I was in the stockade at Andersonville from May 3 until the last of September, 1864, when I was transferred with 1,000 sick and crippled prisoners to the prison at Florence, S. C. There I

remained until the last of November, when I was sent with the first thousand prisoners from Florence to Savannah, Ga., to be exchanged. The Union transports were reached December 1, 1864. There was nothing uncommon in my life at Andersonville that needs to be spoken of in this connection. There are two occurrences reflecting credit on Captain Wirz, the commandant of the prison, that should be told. Before the beginning of the war Captain Wirz lived in Rockville, a cotton manufacturing center in this State. He was not an infrequent visitor in Hartford, making his headquarters at the German Republic House while in the city. The manager of the hotel was Casper Young, who enlisted in July, 1862, in Company A of the Sixteenth Connecticut. He was captured with the regiment at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and was taken to Andersonville. There he was recognized by Captain Wirz and received special favors from him, including passes allowing him to go outside of the stockade. He was a sergeant in Company A and a soldier by instinct. Sergeant Young died in the prison August 20, 1864. The passes which he received from Captain Wirz were brought home by one of his comrades, Captain Hiram Buckingham, now in one of the government departments at Washington, D. C., and placed in the possession of Sergeant Young's widow.

George W. Frisbie, now living in Unionville, in this State was a member of Company C of the Sixteenth Connecticut and was also captured at Plymouth, N. C. He was in Andersonville through the summer of 1864. One of his uncles was living at the time in Montgomery, Ala. He was allowed to send to his uncle for assistance. Not long afterward Private Fribie was sent for in the stockade by Captain Wirz and taken to the prison headquarters. There he found a letter awaiting him from the uncle in Montgomery and \$50 in Confederate money. Captain Wirz gave him the letter and the money, advising him to be careful in using it. These two occurrences are creditable in every way and I am conscious of great satisfaction in speaking of them.

Personally I feel that Captain Wirz showed a commendable humanity in keeping the Andersonville death roll, giving the name and grave of each soldier who died in the prison. I say each soldier, as that was practically the case. Without this death roll, which was kept at the headquarters of Captain Wirz, the designation of graves in what is now the national cemetery at Andersonville would have been impossible. With

measurable certainty the graves of the 313 from Connecticut, who died in prison, can be located. The first Connecticut man who died in Andersonville was Henry T. Stone, Company A, First Connecticut cavalry. Sergeant William Holmes of Company B., Eleventh Connecticut infantry, died in the prison April 15, 1865, and was also of the Connecticut men who died there. When the fact comes to mind that all of the graves at Andersonville would have been nameless but for the death roll that was kept under the auspices of Captain Wirz, a sense of the humanity of the act must be felt by every one.

Most sincerely yours,

IRA E. FORBES.

---

#### **LETTER WRITTEN BEECHER ABOUT ANDERSONVILLE PEN.**

Apropos of the present interest regarding the Wirz monument and its inscription, the following letter written by James Ormond to Henry Ward Beecher in 1876, is certain to prove profitably entertaining. In this letter Mr. Ormond, who served under the Confederacy for eighteen months in Andersonville prison, sets forth some salient facts which leave no room for argument or discussion. Unfortunately, the map referred to has been lost.

The following copy of this letter to Henry Ward Beecher has been in the possession of Mrs. Milton A. Smith, 20 Park street, a daughter of Mr. Ormond. Mrs. Smith states that her father had often spoken to the members of his family regarding this letter which was sent to Mr. Beecher but which was never published by him and now appears in print over thirty years later for the first time.

##### **Mr. Ormond's Letter.**

The letter follows:

Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1876.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sir: In your Christian Union of the 19th I find an article, seemingly editorial, with the above caption, which, although I am neither scribe nor scholar, I feel compelled to reply to in the interest of truth. I have not now, nor ever have had anything to do with politics. I vote, but never electioneer. I happen to be able to answer, and to answer conclusively, all the questions you ask in that article, and to give them one, and the same answer, and that is, that they are all false. The questions you ask are: 1. Why was it that in a country

where land was plenty, men were often crowded into the Andersonville pen (it must be pen, you know) until the surface room per individual was only that allowed for a grave? 2. Why were all the trees, bushes and other means of shade and shelter carefully removed from the pen? (Pen again, you know). 3. Why in a land, almost entirely covered with wood, was firewood scarcer among prisoners than it is among the poorest beggars in New York City? 4. Why, when there were thousands of available localities where pure water could be procured did the inmates of this prison pen (pen again, you see) have to drink water from a stream which first rose in a marsh, then received house drainage and that of a military camp with the slops and outhouse drainage of a cook house, where 10,000 rations were prepared? 5. Why was it that, although burial parties and squads of wood choppers (for the cook house) could go out under guard no amount of pleading sufficed to gain permission to go out for logs or even for brushwood with which to form shelter of some sort from sun and storm? These abuses (you go on to say) from which most of the unnecessary deaths resulted could have been remedied or prevented without the expenditure of an extra penny.

That there can be no possible doubt that the abuses to which you allude existed with design, and so on. Why! Mr. Beecher, assertions are easy to make and questions are easily asked. But neither questions nor assertions, though not answered, are proofs of anything.

Why a thing is when it is not is just one of those things which Lord Dundready says, "No fellah can find out," and that, as your friend, the late lamented Mr. Lincoln, would have said, reminds me of a "little story." A philosopher asked his friends why it was that when you filled a tub brimful of water and then dropped a large fish into it that the water did not spill out? After all had bothered their brains to no purpose to give the reason it occurred to one of them to try it, and sure enough he found it didn't. The conundrum of "what is a comet's tail?" has just been answered in the last Scientific American, and it proves that a comet has no tail at all. Our case is parallel to these, only, paradoxical as it may appear in our case, it is the reverse of the comet—it is all tale. Your experience of the last four years has no doubt taught you the difficulty of proving a negative.

I thank God that for all the filth and mud that has been thrown on you during all these years, that though you were

an abolitionist, and you and your sister were main causes of all our woes, I have not lost faith in your honesty and purity. But let me whisper in your ear: "I am a Scotchman," and that may account for it.

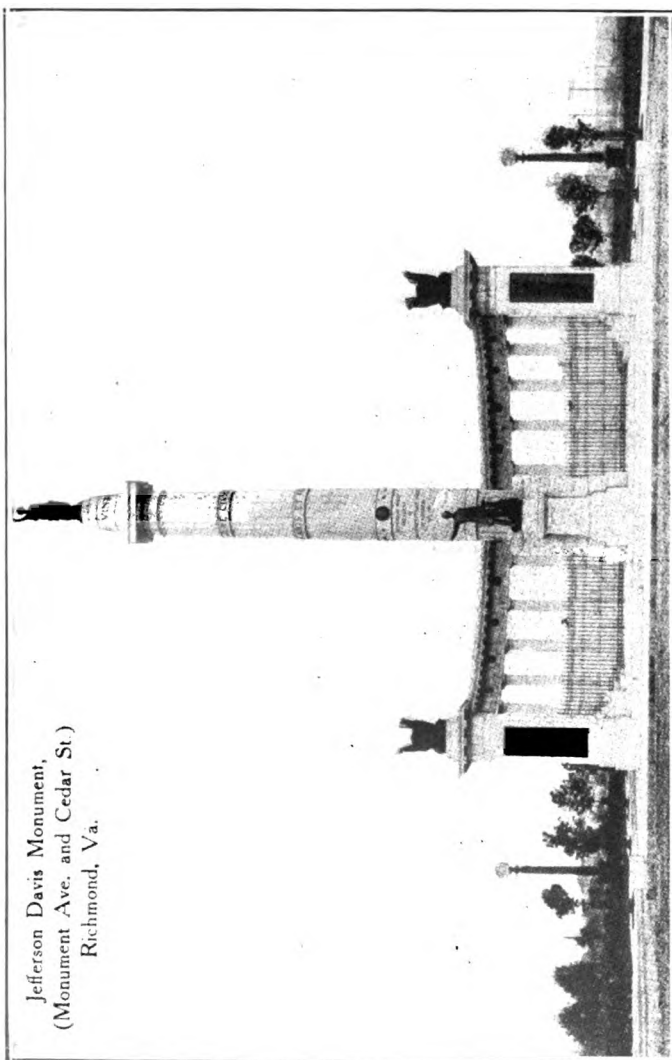
Now then I "appeal unto Caesar" from Caesar drunk with prejudice and blinded by passion to Caesar in his calmer moments.

Take, Mr. Beecher, your speech as quoted in Christian Union of the 19th and put the South in the place of Henry Ward Beecher, and see how it fits. Who are our accusers? Who our jury? Who our judges? The whole world, as it were, arrayed against us, because of slavery, and when an attempt is made at vindication the howl is raised of traitor, rebel, liar. Who have we to appeal to then? No jury of the "vicarage" for us; no 10,000 even who dare to stand up and say they have any faith in us, but for all that and all that, a man's a man for all that! Even now when I shall submit the proofs that these assertions are all false, more likely than not I will be called a liar and many other hard names. Well! let them, their say so won't make it so. I stand on the truth. I can not select my jury, though they may be more prejudiced than your reverend opponents, but fortunately the site of Andersonville stands where it then stood; it can still be measured. The stream runs where it ran, and the spring may yet be found. I held a subordinate position at Andersonville, was there for eighteen long weary months, and I know what I'm talking about. I happen to have in my possession an accurate plan of the prison at Andersonville drawn by the hand of poor old murdered Wirz himself, and which he gave me to work by in superintending the erection of a set of barracks for the shelter of the prisoners. This plan is an authentic, impartial and conclusive witness in the case. It was made and given to me for the purpose stated—at a time when the question at issue was not thought of and not made to fit it. The handwriting of Wirz is peculiar, known to many and not to be counterfeited easily, it can be proven.

Of these barracks we had put up some twenty or thirty when the war closed; they were made chiefly by ax and hand, but were comfortable and substantial. This map, of which I inclose you a photograph, will prove many things. It proves the exact extent of the prison and that there was barracks room enough in it for 21,000 men, besides the larger hospitals and 50 and 60-foot streets and other large open spaces. It







Jefferson Davis Monument,  
(Monument Ave. and Cedar St.)  
Richmond, Va.

Jefferson Davis' Monument, Richmond, Va.

sets at rest the falsehoods about the drinking water, for you will see from it, what is the truth, that the large stream which ran through the prison and camps was not used and never was intended to be used for drinking or cooking purposes, but solely for bathing and as a means for removing the refuse matter of the prison. You will see that the bathing place runs up quite to the bounds of the prison, where the stream enters it, and that the rest of the stream when it had come out was covered by "sinks." This bathing place was planked, bottom and sides, so as to have it nice and clean and have it free from mud. But the planks had to be often replaced, as they were taken up and used by the prisoners for other purposes, and toward the last were not replaced because we could get no more plank.

Where did the drinking water come from then? I reply there was on the west side of the stockade between the two gates in the hillside and springing up within the deadline a bold spring of very pure and clear water. This was conducted by a large wooden trough within the camp and discharged into the bathing place. Besides this the whole camp was perforated like a pepper box with little wells. No, sir, there was no want of water, and good water, whatever else might have been lacking.

2. As to the removal of the shade trees, etc., this I know to be positively false, as far as the "addition" to the stockade is concerned. The original stockade was built before I went there, but when the number of prisoners increased so fearfully and as exchange ceased we were obliged to enlarge. All the timber and trees were left in the extension, but they did not stay there long, for the prisoners worked at them day and night until they had them down and even the roots grubbed up. The sound of the axes was like an old-time "clearing."

3. About the firewood, it was not so abundant as you seem to think—it was a "pineywoods" and except large pines wood was scarce. We had no teams to haul wood and two squads of prisoners did go out daily for wood for the prison—still I don't suppose they got nearly as much as they needed. Our guard was not adequate to guard the prison and loose prisoners both and was composed chiefly of old men and disabled soldiers from the front. I've often heard them say the duty at that post was harder than that at the front, but this you'll hardly understand.

4. This question is answered already by reference to the map, only I will add that the stream did not rise in a marsh and that the prison was located in one of the best places it could be in all that country. Rolling land and pure water—the place is still, there; has not been dug up or carted away and remains to verify or disprove what I assert.

5. I have already partly answered this—wood parties went out daily, twice a day when the weather would permit, and we were covering the ground with barracks as fast as we could when the war ended. We at one time had frame buildings in progress to make barracks of, but by some authority they were taken from the prison and (of necessity, I suppose) applied to put up both Federal and Confederate hospitals outside the prison bounds and in addition to those we had inside. After that we could get no more lumber and had to use logs, and “tote” them in at that, for we had no teams. You assert that all the abuses you name existed by design. I have disproved the abuses; now where is the design? No, Mr. Beecher, it is the same old story, “There are none so blind as those who will not see.” You admit that the policy of the United States had something to do with the long stay of your poor soldiers. Yes, sir, it had all to do with it. Had the United States taken the prisoners there would have been no prison and consequently no horrors.

Is not that clear? I can tell you all that Mr. Hill has said on that point is true, and in addition the only time I ever had the honor and pleasure of an interview with Mr. Davis I spoke to him on this very subject, of all the various efforts he had made to get rid of the prisoners and to save their lives. I at last suggested that he issue a proclamation to the world stating all the facts and then to release the prisoners on their own parole. He was, I think, willing to do even this, but objected with the query. “If I do this what safeguard have I for our prisoners in the hands of the enemy?” This conversation took place in Macon, Ga., at the house of General Cobb, and in a crowded room at a ball, and it may have entirely escaped Mr. Davis’ recollection, but it is nevertheless true. I am no writer and hence have written, I fear, too much.

Close with a quotation from your paper of the 19th. I hope

“One twinkling ray shot o’er some cloud

May clear the way, and guide a crowd.”

To see the truth.

JAMES ORMOND.

Atlanta, Ga., January, 1876.

**WIRZ INSCRIPTION IS AGREED UPON.****Strong Effort Being Made to Place Monument at Andersonville.**

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 29.—Inscriptions for the monument to be unveiled by the Daughters of the Confederacy to the late Capt. Henry Wirz, C. S. A., were adopted today by the State convention meeting here after a spirited discussion. The location for the monument that has been the cause of so much discussion will be decided upon tomorrow. The inscriptions follow as they will appear when the monument is unveiled:

On front—"In memory of Capt. Henry Wirz, C. S. A., born in Zurich, Switzerland, 1822. Sentenced to death and executed at Washington, D. C., November 15, 1865. To rescue his name from the stigma attached to it by embittered prejudice this shaft is erected by the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

On second side—"Discharging his duties with such humanity as the harsh circumstances of the times and the policy of the foe permitted, Capt. Wirz became at last the victim of a misdirected popular clamor. He was arrested in time of peace, while under the protection of a parole, tried by a military commission, of a service to which he did not belong, and condemned to ignominious death on charges of excessive cruelty to Federal prisoners. He indignantly spurned a pardon, proffered on condition that he would incriminate President Davis, and thus exonerate himself from charges of which both were innocent.

Third side—"It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity on the part of these left in the ranks to fight our battles. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners north would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here.

(signed)

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

"August 18, 1864."

Fourth side—"When time shall have softened passion and prejudice; when reason shall have stripped the mask from misrepresentation, then justice, holding evenly her scales, will require much of past censure and praise to change places.

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"December, 1888."

**THE WIRZ MONUMENT.**

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Having read an article, headed "Dark Memories of old Andersonville," by James Callaway, I can not refrain from writing a few lines on that subject. I do not know Mr. Callaway, but it would afford me great pleasure to shake his hand. If the South had more men like him, how much better off we would be. He is a brave writer, and I admire his bravery. I think the article, "Dark Memories of Old Andersonville," should be read in all the public schools of the much abused Southern States. I was but a child when the war between the States began and ended, but what I can recollect of all our hardships and privations is stamped indelibly on my memory. I was born in Russell county, Alabama, just one mile from Columbus, Ga. I was an eye witness to the Federal army when it invaded and destroyed Columbus. Then the spirit of antagonism was planted deep down in my heart. Forty years have passed away, but that feeling still remains, and will until I am laid away in Rose Hill cemetery. I have three sons and I have instilled into them as much of this feeling as I possibly could to despise the actions of the Federal government in those days.

I have known very little of the prison life in the Yankee lands, except of that of Johnson's Island, Ohio. My information about that place comes from letters written and statements made by my husband's uncle, Lieut. W. H. Hicks, and conversations with the late Capt. Harry L. Rockwell, who were prisoners of war at that death hole, Johnson's Island. There hunger was so great that a number of them killed and eat an old cat with a litter of kittens, while the Federal officers and guards lived in luxury, with tables spread with all the delicacies of the season, where these poor hungry fellows could smell the aroma, and see these captains partake of the luxuries of life.

These two brave and noble souls contracted bowel troubles from which they were never able to recover. Lieut. Hicks being told that his was incurable, so reduced him in strength and health that he sought relief by death at his own hands. Capt. Rockwell's condition, not being so severe, he was enabled to endure life of great suffering.

I am a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and I look with pride at my certificate that adorns the wall of my

country home by the side of the illustrious Lee, Stewart and Jackson.

In reference to the monument to be erected at Andersonville by the Daughters of the Confederacy, I would state that it would seem more proper to remove the remains of so great and noble man as Capt. Wirz to a more sacred spot, and to a place of greater importance and more dear to the lovers of Southern chivalry, and there erect a monument, and not where it would be scorned annually by unfriendly visitors and Negro rioters. I am in hopes that the Daughters of the Confederacy will abandon the idea of erecting a monument at Andersonville, for with the present feeling existing in the ranks of the G. A. R., it would provoke bitter resentments.

Bibb county, Georgia.

MRS. EDWARD S. SMITH.

---

### **DARK MEMORIES OF OLD ANDERSONVILLE.**

By James Callaway.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, in his Civil History of the Confederate States, says:

"One of the most singular illustrations ever presented of the power of literature to conceal and pervert, to modify and falsify history, to transfer odium from the guilty to the innocent, is found in the fact that the reproach of disunion has slipped from the shoulders of the North to those of the South."

On the prison question also we have permitted the North to transfer the odium of cruelty to prisoners to the South, when the reproach rests upon the North. Nor can it slip from her shoulders the odium of her policy. The facts are slowly coming forth.

When Ben Hill delivered his Andersonville speech in the United States Senate in reply to Blaine, it was thought he had for all time spiked the guns that had shot forth calumnies and misrepresentations against the South concerning treatment of Federal prisoners.

But the war wages on us yet. The G. O. P. objects to a monument to Captain Wirz.

The return of battle flags was a generous act, tending towards a "more perfect" Union, and it is strange that the State superintendent of public instruction, Hon. Alfred Bayliss, of Springfield, Ill., should issue a pamphlet in 1906 holding the South up to scorn for inhumanity to prisoners. Professor Bayliss uses his pamphlet in his public schools. Hence,

we should study the prison history of the South, and when investigated the fact is revealed that the South's efforts to release and relieve the prisoners stand forth like high monuments, as testimony to her magnanimity, her generosity, her unceasing humanity.

Let us look into the prison history of the Confederacy.

On July 22, 1862, the cartel was adopted. All prisoners were to be released in ten days after capture. The very day after this cartel of exchange was signed Maj.-Gen. John Pope, on July 23, 1862, issued orders that allowed his soldiers to shoot as spies and as enemies of the United States government all Virginia farmers who were found tilling the soil or sowing grain or cultivating crops on farms within his rear, and even inside his lines. Hundreds were shot down in the field before the Confederate government could arrest such conduct and get Pope's order rescinded. America, in later years, became incensed even to making war on Spain because Gen. Weyler issued similar orders in Cuba. Did Weyler take his cue from Gen. Pope, that illustrious example that so pleased Weyler that he ordered his own walk along the same path?

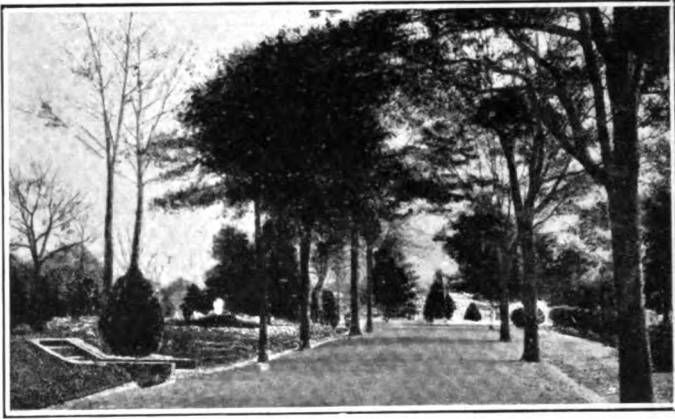
By persistent effort of our commissioner, the cartel lasted one year. The Confederacy, seeing the emaciated condition of such prisoners as had returned was intense in her desire for exchange, and the Confederacy was unprepared for the action of Stanton, order No. 209, breaking the cartel. By this order Federal prisoners were not to be exchanged or even paroled. If paroled they were forced back into the Federal army. This order, No. 209, caught the Confederacy unprepared to meet the prison problem. The cemetery at Andersonville was founded on this order. It was like passing sentence upon Federal prisoners, for the North knew that the Confederacy was without medicines and doctors and not equipped to care for prisoners. Hence, Mr. Davis and Col. Ould, the commissioner of exchange, put forth every effort to get rescinded order No. 209, and Col. Ould was given the largest authority in dealing with Maj. Mulford, United States agent of exchange. Everything was done to emphasize the fact that we were scant of food, of doctors, of medicine—indeed, absolutely unprepared to hold captives.

A deaf ear was turned to it all.

It is interesting history to follow the Confederate authorities in their effort to abate prison suffering. Col. Ould, from the day the cartel was disregarded, pleaded for medicines and







**Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.**



*"Providence Spring," Andersonville, Ga.*



**Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.**



**Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.**



physicians, offering to pay the Federals in cotton for them, as the Federal captives needed these. No replies were made to Commissioner Ould.

In 1864 prisoners increased fearfully at Andersonville, and to care for them became serious. No medicines for sick, no proper food. To relieve the prisoners and acquaint the Lincoln Cabinet with prison conditions and the need of exchange and medicines and physicians, a delegation of prisoners were sent to Washington at urgent request of Capt. Wirz. These Federal soldiers and prisoners went on that mission of mercy and came back and reported "failure." They told the prisoners their own government had abandoned them, and exchange or medicines they would not get from Stanton. This created despondency among the prisoners. It is to be hoped the fate of those who went on that mission was such as should befall heroes and brave men. A monument should be erected to them, thus illustrating the efforts of the Confederacy on the side of humanity.

These heroes met the same answer as Alexander H. Stephens, who was sent on a mission of mercy in behalf of the prisoners, authorized by Mr. Davis to plead for exchange, and failing in that to secure medicines and needful supplies for such as were kept in confinement. But Mr. Stephens was not allowed to see Lincoln as he hoped. Mr. Stephens always declared his mission in behalf of the prisoners had not been a failure had he been allowed to see Mr. Lincoln. Stanton stopped him at the "outer guard," to use Mr. Davis' language. Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. N., commanding the blockade squadron at Newport News, communicated with the Washington government, stating the object of Mr. Stephens' mission. To quote President Davis' own words "Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect." A most pathetic picture that—the Vice-President of the Confederacy, himself feeble, but for humanity's sake on a rugged tour to Washington to appeal to Lincoln's Cabinet to save life!

In the summer of 1864, by order of the Confederate government, Robert Ould offered to pay for medicines and hospital supplies, also salaries of Federal surgeons, to be paid for in cotton delivered or directed by the Federal government. All in vain. No exchange, no parole, no medicines, no Federal surgeons.

But our zeal did not cease here. In the summer of 1864 our government offered to deliver all the sick, wounded,

emaciated, 15,000 in all, at Savannah, without exchange, without equivalent for humanity's sake. Six months elapsing, then in November, 1864, Federal ships came and bore off to Northern homes 13,000 soldiers, and brought us not a single "old reb"—not one. The death rate was at its highest from May to November, 1864, and Mr. Ould insisted on no delay in accepting "the gift." But what a fatal gift it proved to be! It was the death knell of thousands of Confederate prisoners. As these emaciated returned home photographs were taken and reproduced in all the Northern papers, magazines, periodicals, and a great howl went up. The pulpit, the press, the people, the churches demanded retaliation; and so responsive to it was Stanton and the Lincoln Cabinet, that our men died like sheep in all Northern prisons. The awful death rate of Confederate prisoners was the result of that "fatal gift"—offered in the interest, too, of humanity—to save life.

Seeing these emaciated prisoners on their return, the North cried out for vengeance, and vengeance was theirs. Deep was the revenge they took! From the day of our humanity gift, the "retaliation measures" produced a shocking death rate.

The death rate at Camp Douglass, Illinois, was 16.8; at Alton, Ill., 20.9; Camp Battle, Ill., 19.6; Rock Island, Ill., 77.4; Elmira, N. Y., 32.5. At Johnson's Island it was awful. A prisoner would hunt all day for a rat, and would feign sickness to get a dose of castor oil, and during the day would let a drop of the oil fall on a piece of bread to prevent starvation. What a fatal gift to us was that 13,000 who were released to go home! We sought relief for Federal prisoners; relief was refused ours. The ingratitude of the North for that gift of sick men. Death-producing, retaliatory measures put upon our men—because the 13,000 emaciated did not look like strong, well men. That fatal gift!

John I. Van Allen, of Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, acting for the people of Baltimore, visited Elmira prison for the purpose of distributing blankets, clothing medicines, etc. He found our prisoners nearly naked. The commander stated that he could not allow any relief as the War Department rendered him helpless. The War Department was telegraphed to for the poor privilege of alleviating the condition of the prisoners. Mr. Van Allen, in his letter to the good samaritans of Baltimore, says: "The brutal Stanton was inexorable, and refused all entreaties."

A United States medical officer, on duty at Elmira, writing to the New York World, tells a sad story of conditions, and among other things said: "Smallpox cases were crowded in such a manner that it was an impossibility for the surgeon to treat his patients individually. They actually lay so adjacent that the simple movement of one of them would cause his neighbor to cry out in agony of pain." Concluding his letter, the medical officer says: "And hundreds of sick, who could in no wise obtain medical aid, died 'unknelled' unconfined and unknown.'" Yet the death rate at Elmira was small compared to Rock Island, Ill.

Rock Island has a history within itself. No space now for it. Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are connected with its history. Being far removed, isolated and very secure, it was chosen as a military prison in the fall of 1863 for Confederate prisoners. The climate inhospitable, cold winds, merciless blasts. Here our men froze to death. The death rate was 77.4, and three times as great as at Andersonville.

But it is almost forgotten in the South that we also offered a gift of "well" prisoners. It was understood that vessels on the coast of Florida would take the Andersonville prisoners. They were, accordingly, marched by short stages to the coast. The captains and commanders refused to accept the gift, saying they had no orders to take them. And we had to march those poor fellows back to Andersonville, and they died like sheep along the way back, too despondent to live. Here Stanton refused the "well"—yet when they received the "sick" they "retaliated" because they were the sick and not the well. Spurned Alexander H. Stephens' mission, rejected the mission of the Federal prisoners who pleaded for relief, refused the "well" in Florida and forced them back to prison, yet grew ferocious and persecuted vilely our prisoners on account of the emaciated appearance of the 13,000 sick sent as a gift for humanity's sake! Truth is stranger than fiction. The "gift" was their own men; not a Trojan horse bearing Greeks.

---

When Mr. Stephens had failed in his humane mission for exchange and for purchase of medicines and secure doctors and hospital supplies for the Federal captives, and Robert Ould had failed in all his efforts, then Gen. Lee himself undertook to do something with the military commanders in the field. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was in charge of the prison

department, and he referred the matter to Gen. Grant approvingly, and Gen. Grant thus replied:

"City Point, Aug. 13, 1864.—To Gen. Butler: On the subject of exchange I differ from Gen. Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but every man of theirs released becomes an active soldier against us, directly or indirectly. If we begin a system of exchange to liberate all prisoners we will have to fight until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. To exchange prisoners would insure Sherman's defeat and compromise our safety."

What an unconscious tribute Gen. Grant pays to those old veterans lingering in Northern prisons! Grant, magnanimous at Appomattox, shows the iron heart here.

---

Mr. Stanton's official report made on July 19, 1866, shows that Federal prisoners died, 22,246, while Confederate prisoners died, 26,576. The Surgeon-General of the United States reported the Federal prisoners held by us were 270,000; the Confederate prisoners held North, 220,000. This tells the pathetic story of that "fatal gift" of 13,000 sick, sent home to get well! No sick were given in return. But they died, bound hand and foot, in "retaliatory" shackles. Oh, that "fatal gift" of 13,000 sick! After that gift, it was as if sentence of death were passed upon all our prisoners.

Reference has been made to marching the well prisoners to Florida and the refusal of the gunboats to accept them.

But there was a second march to Florida. In the winter of 1865 orders came from Gen. Howell Cobb to take the Andersonville prisoners to Jacksonville, then in possession of the Federals. Captain John S. Rutherford, the lamented Macon lawyer, had charge. The prisoners were marched in sight of Jacksonville and the order given: "Go to your own, whether they receive you or not," and our soldiers withdrew, and thus closed Andersonville, except Lieut. Easterlin, of Company B, Third Georgia Reserves, was placed in charge of the sick and feeble at Andersonville, and was there when the surrender came.

That "fatal gift" and Stanton's conduct during the "retaliatory period," from the arrival of the 13,000 emaciated until the close of the war, was the cause of the refusal of a relief fund. Mr. I. A. Beresford Hope, Member of Parliament, sent

over a shipload of blankets to the thinly clad Confederate sufferers. Stanton sent them back.

Percy Greg, the English historian, speaking of prison treatment on both sides, says: "But, after all, the Federal prisoners did not die so fast as the Confederate prisoners, and the North was without excuse for inflicting cruelty and hardships. If the sick Federals perished for want of medicines and hospital supplies, it was the fault of their own government." Greg further says: "The Confederate reports suffice to show that the Confederate government anxiously desired to alleviate the miseries they lacked the power to cure, waiving every point disputed by the North."

At Andersonville the food issued to Confederates was, largely, unbolted corn meal, cow peas, sour cane syrup, a little flour and such beef as could be purchased. But there was no discrimination as to rations. The prisoners got what was issued to Confederates. The death rate at Andersonville was 25 per cent., and our men were likewise stricken with diarrhoea, the cause of the greatest number of deaths.

Captain Wirz, to whom a monument will be erected, had deep sympathy for the prisoners, and sometimes had hot words with Gen. Winder and his son, Capt. Winder, for the meager provision for the prisoners' comfort. They always replied that they were doing the best they could.

But to the writer it was always queer that parole was not permitted to their own prisoners, and queerer still medicines were refused, along with surgeons and hospital supplies, so persistently pleaded for by Maj. Ould and the Confederate authorities.

---

Andersonville and Capt. Wirz are in the public eye at this time because the Georgia Division U. D. C. have undertaken to erect a monument to Capt. Wirz, against which the Grand Army of the Republic has taken action and appealed to Gen. S. D. Lee to prevent it.

"Not even a Christian burial of the remains of Capt. Wirz has been allowed by Stanton—they still lie side by side with those of another and acknowledged victim of the military commission, the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, in the yard of the former jail, of this city." So wrote Louis Shade, attorney for Wirz, in 1867.

Captain Wirz was a physician by profession, and was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1822. He emigrated to America in



1849. He served as a private in the battles of Manassas and Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the arm. He was appointed inspecting officer of the Southern prisons. He was sent to Europe by President Davis, bearing secret dispatches to Mason and Slidell. In January, 1864, he was assigned to duty at Andersonville.

Alexander H. Stephens says in his war history that "The men at the head of affairs at Washington are responsible for all the prison sufferings in the South." . . . "All the sufferings and loss of life during the entire war growing out of these imprisonments on both sides are justly chargeable to but one side, and that is the Federal side. Had Mr. Davis' repeated offers been accepted, no prisoner on either side would have been confined in prison."

Mr. Stephens further says: "To avert the indignation which the open avowal of the policy not to exchange prisoners would have excited throughout the North and throughout the civilized world, the false cry of cruelty towards prisoners was raised against the Confederates. This was but a pretext to cover up their own violation of the usages of war in this respect among civilized nations."

Again Mr. Stephens declared in his "War Between the States." "The efforts which have been so industriously made to fix the odium of cruelty and barbarity upon Mr. Davis and other high officials under the Confederate government in the matter of prisoners, in the face of all the facts, constitute one of the boldest and baldest attempted outrages upon the truth of history which has ever been essayed."

Jefferson Davis, writing from Beauvoir December 10, 1888, said: "In the matter of prisoners throughout the war, the Confederacy did less than it would, but the best it could, and in return received the worst which could be meted out to it."

The English government appropriated \$20,000,000 to rebuild the Boer homes destroyed by its armies, but no homes were ever rebuilt in the South. Gen. Lee died "a prisoner on parole." The North should pension all Confederate widows whose husbands died victims to Stanton's policy of non-exchange, for the North refused exchange and allowed no aid, no relief. The odium of this prison business is not ours; the reproach belongs to the North.

**WAR PRICES DOWN SOUTH.**

From Spare Moments.

In 1865 an ounce of quinine could not be purchased for less than \$1,700 in the South. Provisions were simply enormous in price. Here are just a few instances: In February a ham weighing 50 pounds sold for exactly \$750, or at the rate of \$15 a pound. Flour was at \$300 a barrel.

Fresh fish retailed all over at \$5 a pound, and ordinary meal was at \$50 a bushel. Those who lived in boarding houses paid from \$200 to \$300 a month. White beans retailed at \$75 a bushel. Tea went for anything from \$20 a pound to \$60 and coffee in a like ratio.

The most ordinary brown sugar was sold for \$10 a pound. Ordinary adamantine candies were sold for \$10 a pound. In a cafe, breakfast was ordinarily \$10. In April sugar went to \$900 a barrel, and articles of wearing apparel sold, coats at \$350, trousers at \$100, and boots at \$250.

Butter was \$15 a pound. Potatoes went for \$2 a quart. Tomatoes of the size of a walnut sold for \$20 a dozen. Chickens varied from \$35 to \$50 a pair.

The prices on the bill of fare of the Richmond Restaurant in January, 1864, were: Soup, \$1.50; bread and butter, \$1.50; roast beef, a plate, \$3; boiled eggs, \$2; ham and eggs, \$3.50; rock fish, a plate, \$5; fried oysters, a plate, \$5; raw oysters, \$3; fresh milk, a glass, \$2; coffee, a cup, \$3; tea, a cup, \$2.

These figures are taken from various sources and have the virtue of accuracy, if nothing else.

---

**THAT DELEGATION.**

By James Callaway.

It is well known that the Confederate authorities, during the summer of 1864, sent a delegation of four or more Federal soldiers from the prison at Andersonville to Washington, D. C., to plead the cause of the prisoners and to prevail on the authorities at Washington to co-operate with the South in alleviating prison conditions.

It has been the understanding that this delegation returned and reported absolute failure.

Now, Mr. Ira E. Forbes, of Hartford, Conn., who was a prisoner at Andersonville, and who is writing a history of the prison, in a letter to me says this delegation never returned.

He writes:

"The information which you want about the delegation that was sent to Washington from Andersonville prison, together with a full report of the meeting of sergeants inside the stockade, will be found in the government reports of Civil war operations. It will be found in the case you ask about in Series I, Vol. VII, Prisoners of War, page 615, et al., serial number 120.

"The officers signing the document in Charleston prison intended for the President were General George Stoneman. Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana cavalry and Col. J. B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa cavalry. This document was received at Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864, from the hands of Private Tracey, Eighty-second New York.

"The names of the four delegates who made their way to Washington are Edward Bates, Company K, Forty-second New York, chairman; H. C. Higginson, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois; Prescott Tracey, Company G, Eighty-second New York, and Sylvester Noirot, Company B, Fifth New Jersey infantry. There were two other men, William N. Johnson and F. Garland, who must have dropped out on the way.

"The four men who went to Washington did not return to Andersonville, but were declared exchanged September 22, 1864. They made use of their opportunities to misrepresent and malign the Confederate officers at Andersonville."

Thus writes Ira E. Forbes, color guard Sixteenth C. V. Mr. Forbes further says:

"I was a prisoner in the stockade from May 3, 1864, until the middle of September, when I was sent to Florence, S. C. My regiment was the Sixteenth Connecticut, which was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864. A monument of more than common interest will be erected in the national cemetery at Andersonville by the State of Connecticut in October in memory of the men from that State who died in the prison. The number who died from Connecticut regiments is 313. Of that number 93 were from my regiment, the Sixteenth Connecticut. . . .

"My history will be an impassioned study of the life at Andersonville at a distance of 43 years. I am anxious to secure all the facts I can, especially in regard to the experiences of Confederates outside of the prison."

Mr. Ira Forbes is anxious to get the dates of the marching of the different batches of prisoners from Andersonville to

Jacksonville. They were moved at different times—perhaps March, February, and the last in April, 1865.

Were there two delegations? Did not one return and report their failure before the Lincoln Cabinet?

And who remembers about the different removals of prisoners—i. e., marches from Andersonville to Jacksonville in 1865?

---

### ANDERSONVILLE AND FORT DELAWARE.

Newnan, Ga., January 29.

Editor Constitution:

Referring to the article in Sunday's Constitution on "Confederate daughters being attacked for monument to Wirz," it seems to me that the Daughters of the G. A. R. are greatly mistaken in such action. That Captain Wirz was a martyr to the Southern cause is not doubted by any one that knows the facts.

I had the misfortune of being a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware for twenty months and ten days as a private of Company C, Fifteenth Georgia regiment, Confederate States volunteers, having been captured with seventy others of my regiment in the battle of the third day at Gettysburg. Whilst it would take a book, and a large one, to tell all of the atrocities committed on us in this prison, still I have no hesitation in saying that Andersonville was a palace compared to the surroundings and treatment received by us as prisoners in the fort and island, and so far as I have heard all Northern prisons were alike, and this was only a sample.

The whole sin of holding prisoners was commenced by the North in refusing exchanges, and statistics show that the mortality was greater amongst us in Northern prisons, not because the Southern men were not acclimated to the Northern climate, but because they were not clothed and fed by the Northern authorities; were not fed nor clothed in retaliation, as they said, for our not feeding their prisoners at Andersonville and other prisons. The authorities at Fort Delaware told us this time and time again. The food they gave us was one-quarter of a pound of bacon and less than a pound of bread a day with very few vegetables. Our men of the Southern army in the field received one-quarter of a pound of bacon and one pound of flour per day, which rations were given the pris-

oners at Andersonville, with an abundance of vegetables added thereto.

The atrocities committed at Fort Delaware were many, among which was the horse-whipping of prisoners who were not in their bunks by 9 p. m., besides shooting us whenever they pleased to do so. This prison was on an island at the mouth of Delaware bay, surrounded by water, and if a prisoner who had tried to make his escape by swimming the bay called for help from drowning the authorities there ordered a file of soldiers on the levee and they fired on the drowning men till they were dead, when they would take a boat and drag them in and have them buried. They did this, they said, to intimidate us from attempting to escape. They had all sorts of cruel punishments for us, one of which was to make our men run and jump a 12-foot ditch in the winter time covered with thin ice and if our men failed to jump across would fall in the filthy and muddy ditch up to their armpits. They tied men up by the thumbs for three hours a day, for three or four days in succesison, which punishment I received myself; then putting them in a dungeon in the solid rock masonry of the fort 20 or 30 feet deep, the floor of which was covered with sharp spikes 6 inches apart, so the prisoners could not lay down, and kept them there on bread and water for two weeks.

Captain Wirz was only a subordinate officer and he acted entirely under superior orders and did no more than his duty. Fort Delaware was in command of General Schoeff, who was just imported from Germany, and could scarcely speak English. His adjutant was a Captain G. W. Ahl, of Pittsburg, who was an incarnate devil in wreaking his vengeance and frolic on our imprisoned soldiers.

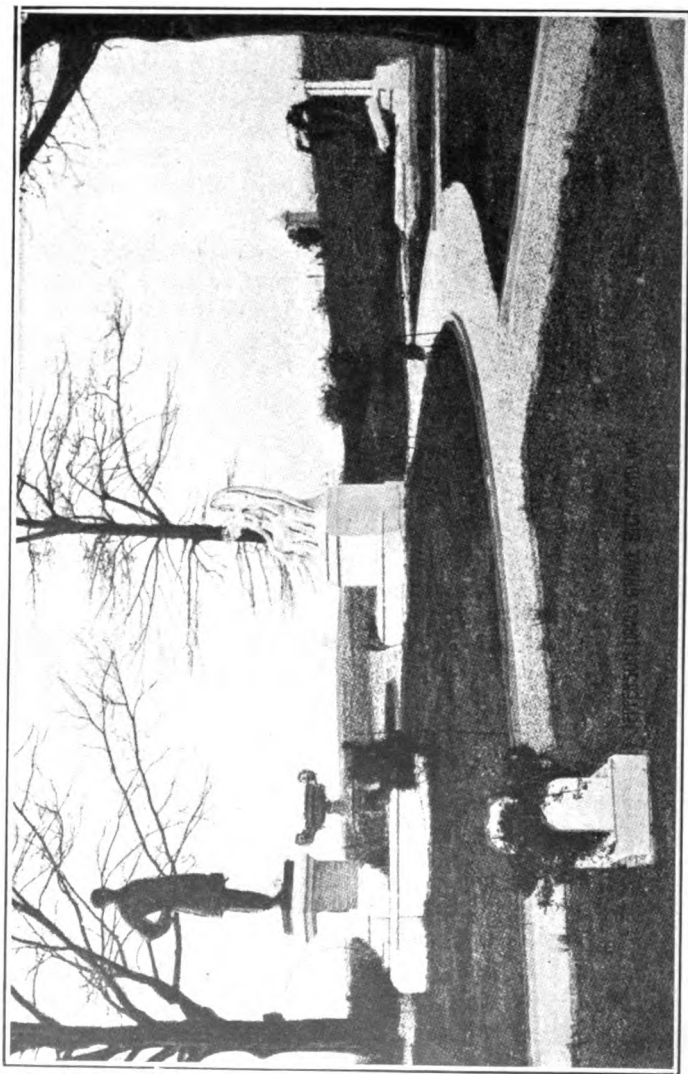
I don't think it matters whether the monument is placed in Andersonville, but would suggest that it be put in a conspicuous place on Georgia soil, say on the capitol grounds, the monument, inscription and all, for I believe the inscription to be as true as Holy Writ.

Am sorry to bring up this subject, for I have long since forgiven and forgotten the war and the sufferings I endured as a prisoner, but if the North has monuments to her soldiers and heroes, why not the South help her beloved daughters have one to her martyr?

CHARLES W. SEIDELL,

Private Co. C, 15th Georgia, Regt., C. S. A.





Jefferson Davis' Tomb, Richmond, Va.

**PRISON LIFE AT POINT LOOK OUT, MARYLAND.**

By James Callaway.

The prison life of Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Judge John H. Reagan and other noted leaders of the Confederacy, has been of deep interest to our people. But the general observance of Memorial Day, where flowers were laid upon the graves of the private soldier, paying tribute to his valor, and showing that the earth which holds the bodies of the Confederate dead is "holy ground" to us, is evidence that the private soldier still lives in the affections of the Southern people, and the memory of him will be enshrined in the heart of posterity.

The hardships and sufferings of the private soldier in prison, as well as those of leaders, appeal to us, and it is fitting that we allow not the cares and urgent exigencies of every day life and business to drive from us the memory of his bitter experiences in Federal prisons.

I was led into this train of reflection by the story of his prison life at Point Lookout, Md., by my good friend, N. T. Harmon, of Bartow, Ga., who was a member of Company F, Sixty-second Georgia regiment.

We were talking about Andersonville and the persistent efforts of the Confederate authorities to purchase medicines and hospital supplies, and how the Lincoln Cabinet turned down every request.

This suggested the sufferings of our men in Federal prisons, and Hr. Harmon, now living at Bartow, Ga., a noble man, and beloved by all, told me the following story:

"On October 30, 1864, with a large number of Confederate soldiers, I landed at the Federal prison, Point Lookout, Md. After having been searched and our money, knives and other articles taken from us, we were placed inside the prison walls. All of our blankets, so needed, were kept by the officers, but later one blanket was given to each prisoner.

"We had no barracks, our shelter being canvas tents of the old bell style. In each tent from sixteen to twenty men were placed. The floors of the tents was the damp ground. There were no planks, or straw, or anything to lay on the ground so as to have a dry place to sleep. Our beds lay on the dirt floor, damp at that. Nothing for beds—not even straw. Now, two of us would sleep together—one blanket on the bare ground, the other to cover with. The winds from



Chesapeake bay had full play. We never had a piece of wood, nor a lump of coal to make a fire with. Indeed, in these tents were no places for a fire. And no camp fire outside the tents were allowed.

"There were 13,000 prisoners in this prison. Some had been there for two years, surviving by reason of strong constitutions. The prison was in a square enclosed with a plank wall, probably eighteen feet high. About three feet from the top was a platform for the guards to walk their rounds. These guards were not white men, not even foreigners, but Negroes fresh from the plantations of North and South Carolina. About twenty feet from the walls and next to the tents was a ditch known as the 'dead line.' If a prisoner crossed that line he was shot immediately.

"At night there was an extra patrol of Negro soldiers placed inside the prison, two to each division. These divisions, thirteen in number, had each 1,000 men in them. This night patrol was to keep watch on the prisoners. It was a rule that every one must be in his tent when 'taps' were sounded, and all lights be put out, and no talking allowed. Silence was required all night long.

"These Negro patrols were cruel. I have known them to call men out of their tents and chase them up and down the streets of the prison until the prisoners were exhausted. This was done to afford sport for the Negro patrols. These patrols indulged in all sorts of insults, and it was a common thing for them to call men from their tents at night and amuse themselves by mocking and humiliating the prisoners.

"One night—I well remember it—these patrols shot into a tent and killed two men. When the officer came rushing in to discover the cause, the patrols told him they shot in the tent to make the soldiers hush talking. The men in the tent were all asleep, and were asleep when shot. Nothing was ever done to these patrols for 'shooting up' the prison and killing two men while sleeping. I sometimes think the 'Brownsville Negroes' took their cue from the Negroes who were guards and patrols of the prisons where our Confederates were confined.

"Now, as to our rations. At 7 o'clock a. m. we were marched into a cook house which would hold some 500 plates. On each plate was a piece of pork, about one-fifth of a pound. As each man came in he took his stand, until the 500 men each had a plate. Then at a signal each man took from the

plate his meat, and all were marched out in order. At 9 a. m. the bread wagon came into the prison, and each was given one-half loaf, about one-half pound of bread for the day. At noon we were again marched into the cook house, and a pint of soup, so-called, was given each one. But the soup was salt water. There was no sustenance in it—no signs of beans, or meat, or grease, on it. Such were the rations for the day. Once a week we received a salt mackerel or codfish, uncooked, in place of meat. This we had to eat raw and salty, as we had no means to cook it or soak it. You see no fires were allowed. Our supply of drinking water for the 13,000 was from six wells with pumps to them, but only one well, located in the fifth division, could be used, as the other five were unhealthy, indeed poisonous—a thick, green scum covering the water when left to stand even one-half day or night. So we 13,000 used from one well, as best we could, for water for drinking purposes. The scum that rose on the water looked as if cop-eras had been put into the water. It was worse than a stagnant pool.

“Our death rate in this prison was fearful. Not only from lack of sufficient food and water, but from the exposure, lying on that damp ground, with only one blanket for a mattress, and one blanket for a covering. This explains the heavy death rate.”

Such was the story of his prison experience in Point Lookout, Md., as related to me by Mr. N. T. Harmon, a grand old soldier of the Sixty-second Georgia. Mr. Harmon further stated that they could have purchased freedom at the price of dishonor, for the opportunity was extended to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, but they endured, even unto death, rather than be false to their comrades in arms, to their folks at the old homes, to the women of the South, and the cause of constitutional liberty.

**By John T. Boifemllet.**

Today is the forty-second (42) anniversary of the burning of Columbia. On February 17, 1865, Sherman's army entered the city and reduced South Carolina's beautiful capitol to ashes. The enemy applied the torch without justification, excuse or reason. The outrageous act was in violation of all the rules of war, and contrary to the dictates of humanity and conscience. The records show that under the influence of a high wind, the flames spread rapidly, and eighty-four (84)

of the one hundred and twenty-four (124) blocks of the city, containing over five hundred (500) buildings and embracing the entire business quarter, were burned. The old State House, containing the Legislative Library of twenty-five thousand (25,000) volumes, five churches, the Ursuline Convent, and the railroad depots were consumed.

I read on the pages of Derry's History that the Mayor of Columbia met the advancing Federals and surrendered the city, "with the hope that, as no resistance had been offered, it would be protected from pillage and destruction." During that night the greater part of Columbia was burned. The city was full of helpless women and children and invalids, many of whom were driven from their dwellings, to which the torch was applied. An effort was made by Sherman to shift the blame upon Hampton, by declaring that by that general's orders the cotton in the city was fired, and the burning cotton was the cause of the conflagration. But Gen. Hampton denied most positively that any cotton was fired by his orders. He also denied that citizens set fire to bales of cotton, and also that any cotton was on fire when the Federals entered the city. The people of Columbia, both white and black, have borne abundant testimony to the fact that Columbia was burned by the Federal soldiers. Gen. Slocum, of the Federals, admits as much when he says: "I believe the immediate cause of the disaster was a free use of whiskey. A drunken soldier with a musket in one hand and a match in the other, is not a pleasant visitor to have about the house on a dark, windy night." Sherman in his memoirs says: "The army having totally ruined Columbia, moved on toward Winnsboro."

---

Sherman said: "War is hell." And in burning Columbia he suited his action to his words. The Federals desired to wreak special vengeance upon South Carolina for the part she took in secession. The State was the first to secede from the Union, on December 20, 1860."

---

Yesterday I was conversing with a prominent lady of Macon who, with her sister, also a well-known resident of this city, were eye witnesses of the burning of Columbia, and sufferers, too, from this terrible act. She furnished me with evidence of the process by which the Union was restored, in the shape of a copy of a letter which was found in the streets of Colum-

bia immediately after the army of Sherman had left the ruined and plundered city. The lady informs me that the original is still preserved and can be shown and substantiated if anybody desires. The name signed to the letter was that of a lieutenant in Sherman's army, and was addressed to his wife, at Boston, Mass. I am indebted to the Macon lady for the following copy of the letter which was handed to me with the request that it be published on this, the forty-second anniversary of the destruction of the fair and beautiful Columbia. I can add nothing in the way of comment on such a document. It speaks for itself:

---

"Camp Near Camden, S. C.,

"February 26, 1865.

"My Dear Wife:—I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unresisted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, etc., etc., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured are estimated by companies. Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place—one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff, one-fifth to the corps commander and staff, one-fifth to the field officers of the regiments, and two-fifths to the company.

"Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time silver milk pitcher), and a very fine gold watch, from a Mr. De Saussure, at this place. De Saussure is one of the F. F. V.'s of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally. Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their person, such as rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, etc., of which, if I ever live to get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking, I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls—and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. Gen. Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank.

His share in gold watches and chains alone at Columbia, was two hundred and seventy-five (275.)

"But I said I would not go into particulars. All the general officers, and many besides, had valuables of every description down to embroidered ladies pocket handkerchiefs. (I have my share of them, too.) We took gold and silver enough from the d——d rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This (the currency) whenever we come across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless.

"I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the 'Old Bay State.' It would deck her out in glorious style, but alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The d——d niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home—particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men, (and, to tell the truth, the youngest and best looking women.) Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of paying the secessionist. But the useless part of these we soon managed to lose—sometimes in crossing rivers—sometimes by other ways.

"I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro, or some place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and Aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and the children. 'Don't show this letter out of the family.'

"Your affectionate husband,

"Thomas J. Myers,

"Lieutenant, Etc.

"P. S.—I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear rings for her. But Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamisons, daughters of the president of South Carolina secession convention. We found these on our trip through Georgia."

Geron: "When the Conservation Congress is over in Atlanta we must finish our work and close reports by the first of the year."

Rory: "I am closing my deal and fixing to take the parson on a trip."

Sutton: "What do you want with a parson, Rory?"

Rory: "I don't want 'im to preach. Preachin' is don. I want 'im to call up de mourners and 'nounce the benedicson."

Geron: "I think if we are not vaccinated against it, that same complaint will have some more of our company from the letters that come to our rooms done up in lover's envelopes."

Sutton: "That is one benefit from travel, you have an opportunity to see the goods of all grades from all sections."

Rory: "Yes, but I believe in lottery and eternal and particular election though I 'bout lost faith one time, for it seemed Satan had raised up a Fario to blister all my hopes."

Geron: "I am astonished at the development of the South as I see it. I have thoroughly decided to make it my home. The industrial parliaments, the expositions, the conservation and commercial congresses are bringing into close touch the great leaders, from all parts of the country, in politics, rail-roading, shipping, farming, cattle raising, fruit growing, lumbering, manufacturing and from all branches of the industries, arts and education. They are to hurry us along lines of development, economy and preservation as to startle the whole nation in the next ten years. And our children will have our lifetime's experience in a decade.

Towns like Pavo, Moultrie, Doerun, Douglas, Vidalia, Broxton, Lyons, Ocilla, Dublin, Mystic, Fitzgerald, Arlington, Glenville, Stillmore, Adrian, Colquitt, Abbeville, Camilla, Edison and others in Georgia, and scores in Alabama and Florida which we visited and studied five years ago, can scarcely be recognized now as being the same places.

The increase in population, industries and wealth is phenomenal; and the influx of new people into all of these sections is alarming. We are beginning to wonder when the South shall cry out: "Full up; no more room."

We are glad, Mr. Geron, you have become so thoroughly converted to Southern soil, Southern customs and Southern life. On your return home to the North we want to send a warm handshake, happy greetings and a pressing invitation to all other Northerners of your type and characteristics to come and be some of us. We shall give you an open message to put in your papers, to post at your crossroads, in your street cars, on the high ways and in the homes.

Tell your people something of what you have seen with your eyes; what you have heard with your ears, and of what you have tasted as well.

We do not invite them because we must have their labor. We have the best there is under the sun—the Negro—along with our own Southern brain and brawn, when the Negro is not polluted by the teachings which the North has tried to instill in him. Be sure we don't want your foreigner of the lower and more prominent type and it would damage your standing and that of any other man to attempt to force him upon us. A candidate for a high office in this State preached foreigners one time and went abroad to study them and to bring them here to help develop our resources, but when he had heard from Georgia's best, wisest and most successful Georgia developers—the common people—he took a long, quiet sleep on that subject to forget it forever. But we want to share our opportunities to get your people nearer the middle of the best part of the world and near our Panama canal. We do need to learn of their energy and their economy.

We don't invite them because we have to exchange resources with them. They might build walls and station garrisons and refuse to allow any of our products to cross the Mason and Dixon line and prevent any of theirs from coming South and they would suffer one hundred fold more than we. We can grow anything we want, or are obliged to have to eat, wear or to exchange. We have our own factories and manufacture our products and our mines more than supply our needs with their daily output of coal, iron, ores, metals and minerals and our quarries of marble and granite as well, hold a surplus for a thousand generations to come. We can harden the sand of these old hills and make walls as impenetratable as houses of rock. From the South by the West, the East and the South, we can ship to the whole earth, and with one mule and a common laborer on fifteen acres of land, we can raise more than the same man can house by the holidays.

We are independent; but we want the North to come back home to the South where she will find the latch string on the outside and a responsive welcome from her citizens, noble, pure and true.

We are not inviting them because we are forced to patronize their banks. We have plenty of money in the spring and more in the winter than it is safe to keep in our banks, if we were subjected to the stealings and robberies that befall those of other sections where we hear of so much rifling and so many dare-devil hold-ups. We insist that they come, however, to invest their money where it will multiply ten-fold in a







**Tomb of Winnie Davis, the Daughter of the Confederacy, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.**

round twelve months, and sometimes in a week, at a legitimate business.

We urge them to come, not because their morals are needed to elevate ours. For you know, Mr. Geron, we have gone side by side and hand in hand, by day and by night, on trains, steamboats, street cars, by public and private conveyances and on foot. We sat in the smokers, slept in the sleepers, mixed in the hotel lobbies and strolled on the streets in all parts of the cities in the South and in the North; alone, with the citizens, and sometimes with the uniformed police studying the moral conditions; and you can testify that the South can not be improved upon morally by the North. To the South more than to any other corner of this continent has been assigned by fate the responsible and pleasant duty of setting for the nation examples of refinement, culture and virtuous living—what! were you about to suggest the elite, the moneyed? No, no, my friend, the moneyed—the idler, the rest and resort seeker we have found to be the ring leaders in a waste of virtue and a destruction of home sanctity. Whither come home—destructions, court scandals, divorces, patricides, matricides, homicides and suicides more than from these?

No; we invite them to come bringing their best as they would wish us to go to them. Let's preserve this division of the nation a pure Anglo-Saxon stock unmixed and of unadulterated people and keep it the Mecca of sobriety, chastity and the religion of our Common Lord.

Tell them we do not invite them because we hope to be helped by them socially, but that we think a mutual benefit would arise from their best associating with ours. Let them know that we have not presented here the literature and the likenesses of some of our war-time friends and heroes that a new wound might be made on these questions, but in just defense to ourselves and our deserving dead. Furthermore, that when they shall have done with referring to these times, conditions and consequences of the lamented past in an unfriendly and bitter spirit that we shall be the first off the field.

Tell them we have convictions. We love our former, faithful and fallen friends; and that our cause of the sixties, though lost, was to us a just one; and that we shall never cease to impress these truths upon the hearts of our young. Let them know that every word we have had to say in reference to the war, our beloved and magnanimous, heroic Jefferson Davis or our loyal, devoted and martyred Henry Wirz and of the

braves in gray is true, thrice true, and never to be erased from a page of history nor the face of marble. And, that as the years go by and saner thought and conviction take hold upon the hearts and consciences of our coming generations even those of the North, will align themselves on our side where we desire only justice at the hands of a common (otherwise) united people our beloved—North and South—whose dividing line is rapidly being erased.

If any shall refuse to believe our reports on conditions and shall consider them unreasonable and unreliable tell them we will abide our time until they can send a man to the South and ascertain the truth of the situation if ours isn't the best section of the country and we grant they may hear, by way of the West, if they wish to.

Remind them that the seemingly unreasonable and impossible sometimes become to the wiser ones a reality when they have been given more light.

When Dr. J. B. Gambrel, now in Texas, was president of Mercer University and was teaching a class in theology he told us a story like this: A member of a Baptist church in one of the Southern States, perhaps a hundred miles from the Gulf and quite as far from a railroad, many years ago, made a horse-back trip of about seventy-five miles "down the country." When he returned he said he saw down there, beside the road, something wonderful. There was a black hole which the men would fill with wood and fire it. This fire would heat water in a big iron pot and that heat would start a long piece of iron to going, that had gaps in it and it would just crawl right through a pine log lengthwise and rip it up and make it what they called boards and lumber.

The church at the next conference preferred a charge against the brother for telling a falsehood, appointed two brothers to investigate the matter and report at the following conference. The brother who had seen the sawmill took the other two brethren down the country and showed it to them.

They came back thoroughly convinced, visited among the membership to relieve the accused of the disgraceful charges and reported it was as the brother had stated.

At the next conference the case was opened up. The committee made its report confirming in a very substantial way what the accused brother had related. The church heard from all of the witnesses; but in the face of the fact that of

all people the Baptist stood for the whole Truth, and as it was impossible for a machine to rip open a pine tree lengthwise they expelled the accused and the two witnesses for lying.

Let your people come and see for themselves, we want to remain in full fellowship with the whole nation and with the Baptist church.

---

Lands at Bienville, La.: B. H. Scheen, real estate, hogs and cattle, Bienville, La.; O. M. Collinsworth. For lands, cattle, hogs, crop yields, address: W. B. Miller, Bienville, La.

Lands at Vidalia, Ga.: M. Leader, W. O. Donnavan, Geo. N. Matthews, W. T. Jenkins, J. C. Mosely, J. W. Joe, A. M. Moses, Powell & Sneed, real estate; Clark Bros., Darian, Ga., 6,000 acres, 10 miles south of Vidalia; W. C. Patillo, clerk city council, Vidalia, Ga.; Citizens Bank of Vidalia, oldest bank, does large and pleasant business; is also prepared to direct all inquirers to safe and satisfactory openings.

Lands on the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern Railroad: S. R. Mitchell, Fenleyson, Ga.; W. E. Fenleyson, Fenleyson, Ga.; J. W. Connor, Fenleyson, Ga.; J. F. Williams, Fenleyson, Ga.; J. W. Barton, Bartonville, Ga.; J. M. McCall, Ansley, Ga.; J. J. Dennard, Pineview, Ga.; R. M. Dennard, Pineview, Ga.; E. T. Holt, Pineview, Ga.; R. E. Warren, Pineview, Ga.; R. L. Ragan, Pope City, Ga.; C. C. Cutts, Double Run, Ga.

Land owners at Collins, Ga.: Dr. J. J. Kennedy, J. H. Clifton, J. H. Durrence. Others in the same section: Isaiah Beasley, Reidsville, Ga.; Enoch Giles, Reidsville, Ga.; Eli Kennedy, Reidsville, Ga.; Padgett & Padgett, Lyons, Ga.; Henry C. Thompson, Lyons, Ga.; Mrs. Annie L. Giles, Ohoopie, Ga.; D. C. Newton & Son, Ohoopie, Ga.

Lands on the Apalachicola Northern Railroad from Apalachicola, Fla., to Climax, Ga., at Greensboro, Fla.: W. J. Martin, Rufus Tolar, L. T. Clark, M. E. Clark, Spurgeon Clark, J. H. Tolar, Daniel Tolar, M. C. Gardener, E. B. Fletcher, U. F. Kemp, J. B. Kemp, John McPherson, O. P. Green, J. W. Green, G. A. McGoughan, Bryant Tolar, J. L. Shepard, J. R. Johnson; J. G. Shepard, J. C. Inman, I. A. Bowen, Willie Richards, H. H. Dean, W. H. Dean, Charles Blount, J. J. White, L. B. Smith, K. M. Earnest, J. J. Earnest, W. M. Cowen. At Telogia, Fla.: W. C. Holley, J. E. Shuler, R. B. Stutts, J. T. Arnold, W. M. Williams, H. J. Johnson, J. C. Clements, Jim Bird; S.

Wood, D. Moore, P. Thomas, Wm. Rigdon, Mrs. T. B. Thomas, M. G. Langston, W. J. Gardner, S. Duncan, J. W. Arnold, T. F. Fulton, S. D. Eady, J. K. Reddick, J. W. Tucker, J. A. Tucker, H. C. Darden; W. M. Pullman, James Blackman, R. Wood. At Evans, Fla.: A. D. Holley, K. M. Stokes, J. R. Ward, J. H. Evans, Wm. Brown, Mrs. M. Brown, N. Fourakers, J. Grant, W. H. Stoutamire, J. G. Roberts, J. C. Mercer, J. W. Chason, S. F. Sykes, F. Lonie, G. C. Holley, R. H. Ward, J. J. Evans, W. D. Evans; J. L. Brown, G. Chester, J. L. Carley, T. D. Stoutamire, J. C. Black, J. L. Mercer, L. A. Chason, Alex Duncan, Jesse Carley. At Ward, Fla.: W. F. Strickland, E. C. Chason, Joe Ward, J. L. Langston. At Sumatra, Fla.: Spence & Fryer.

Lands at Blackshear, Ga.: Randall Davis, Elijah Aspinwall, J. R. Bennett; real estate, J. I. Summerall. Lands at other places: A. C. Sweat, Alma, Ga.; Hoboken Investment Company, Hoboken, Ga.; The Henry Hyers Company, Patterson, Ga.

---

We promised to call attention to the places offering good openings for railroads and railroad towns. We give here a list of men in the different localities to whom those who are or may become interested in the matter may write for information. We have not speculated but have given names of men in localities where there are prominent inducements for such enterprises:

At Camilla: Judge W. N. Spence, Col. Sam Bennett, Mr. Hardy Butler, Mr. C. G. Cochran, Messrs. McRae & McNeil. At Moultrie: Mr. Z. H. Clark, Mr. F. R. Pidcock, Mr. C. W. Pidcock. At Ocilla: Mr. J. A. J. Henderson, Mr. J. Luke. At Newton: Mr. R. L. Hall, Mr. W. H. Hall, Mr. G. B. D. McConnell, Mr. J. C. Odom, Mr. T. C. Odom, Mr. J. O. Perry, Mr. Frank Norris, Mr. Charles Norris, Mr. J. O. Perry, Mr. J. B. Perry. At Arlington: Mr. J. W. Calhoun, Mr. G. W. Harrison, Mr. G. L. Collins, Mr. B. H. Askew, Mr. H. M. Calhoun, Mr. J. B. Lofton, Dr. C. K. Sharpe, Judge L. M. Rambo, Mr. L. W. Collins. At Bluffton, Mr. J. E. Mansfield, Mr. W. B. Hataway, Mr. W. T. Green, Mr. F. C. Hataway, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. John W. Foster, Mr. Joshua Hays, Mr. Marvin Rambo, Dr. W. W. Calhoun, Dr. P. H. Thompson, Dr. W. T. Carter, Mr. C. R. Sanders, Mr. John Haisten, Judge John Rambo, Mr. Charles Lee, Mr. Joshua McLendon, Messrs. William & Aubrey Harris, Mr. W. F. Davis,

Mr. William Rish, Mr. J. C. Hataway, Mr. Al Miller, Mr. Solomon Mills, Mr. Elijah Jones, Mr. Mitch Bell, Mr. A. J. Hammack, Mr. Chas. Rambo. At Elmodel: Mr. M. A. McRanie. At Colquitt: Dr. O. B. Bush, Dr. E. Bush, Col. C. C. Bush, Dr. Hunter. At Donalsonville: Mr. T. J. Shingler, Mr. A. R. Benton. All of the above are in Georgia. At Marianna, Fla.: The Board of Trade. At Panama City, Fla: The mayor.

Geron: "As a matter of faithfulness to our young men, should they not be warned against the play of the politician, that in the hour of coolness they might study and qualify themselves for the days of more earnest contention and strife?

A capital suggestion that is and I propose that we urge them, every one of them, to study the speech of Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, which he delivered before the United States Senate on February 10 and 27 of this present year, as it is one of the strongest, most logical, convincing and forceful presentations of the conditions as they exist we ever had the privilege of reading. It might well be committed to memory by every Southern school boy.

Just at this juncture we want to remind Senator Root, who, by his unfair charges and his remarks thereupon against the Southern people, encouraged our able, worthy and distinguished Georgia Senator, Hon. A. O. Bacon, to speak plainly the convictions of his own head and heart—the sentiments of all true Southerners—that; about the time he (Senator Root) was making these charges and criticisms there were some noticeable things going down in the history of this great nation, and all of them to the credit of the Republican preferred way of doing some things. President Taft was having serious trouble with his Ninth Cavalry (Negro) Company, at San Antonio, Tex., where there came near being another Brownsville affair. Also, that Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was embarrassed by two Negro women having made application for board in the Sage College Dormitory there. (It is noticed they afterwards won and were admitted to board with the white students). The same women tried a year ago but failed. They are making progress up North. No wonder a lady from Cleveland, Ohio, passed through this city a few weeks ago for Lake City, Fla., seeking a school where she might enter her young daughter "where Negroes are not allowed" because she "could not afford the mixture." But Mr. Root might be reminded that about this time, April 2, about 10 o'clock Saturday night, a mob of armed Negroes swooped down upon a crowd of spectators, that one

man was killed and others were wounded at Laurel, Del. Again, that in New York, about this time, speakers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said publicly that the "closing of hotels and places of amusement to colored people" should be "contested." Also, that the New York Sun found by interview that the Governor-General recently sent to Cape Town, South Africa, was having trouble with the races. And may he be reminded that Booker Washington was assaulted by a white man in New York; the gravest offense that could have been given the North, perhaps, had it happened in the South.

And, it is reported from New York, January 28, 1911: Letters threatening the family of Charles E. Chapman of No. 272 Lincoln (notice the name) road, Flushing, L. I., because of the protest he made after his 12-year-old daughter, Beatrice, was compelled to dance with a Negro boy in public school No. 23 led yesterday to special precautions to guard the girl against injury. Mr. Chapman announced he will take his family to Florida (down South, you see), until the excitement is over. Beatrice, guarded by her parents, will be taken to school Monday to complete the term. Mr. Chapman called on Miss Elsie Searing, the teacher, and protested. Complaint was also made to the local committee of the Board of Education. Mr. Chapman consented that his daughter return to school after her teacher had promised she would not be compelled to dance with the Negro pupil. Mrs. Chapman is suffering from nervous shock.

Such things will eventually result in the separation of the races, at least the whites and the Negroes.

In Washington, somewhere in the Mall, as I recall it, between the White House and the Washington Monument, there is a monument with Abraham Lincoln standing on the top with his hand spread above a Negro which by posture indicates the Negro has run up to Lincoln and has knelt under his hand for protection. This, of course, has reference to Mr. Lincoln's having liberated the Negro from Southern abuses, I suppose. The suggestion is that Mr. Root read the reports in **The Guide Into the South**, gotten mainly from newspapers where he gets his information, and that he take that Lincoln monument from the Mall and that he carry it and place it conspicuously in Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home town, either near the tree where Burton was hanged or on the right of the walk from

the business part of the city, at the entrance to the capital grounds.

Mr. Geron, if Senator Root and his kind could understand the conditions as they really exist in the South, when they are unmolested by the North, they would readily see what we all know, that is, that by their own teachings and persistence they are to blame for ninety-nine per cent. of all the race trouble, even the lynchings, the country over.

You remember that when we were at the Jamestown Exposition I told you that all the protection I left for my home in Arlington, Ga., was an old and trusted Negro man. Well, when we returned we found every door locked as we left it, the chickens and even the eggs were all properly accounted for although the premises were never opened and the place was left entirely alone at night in the midst of a town of 1,200 people, half of whom are Negroes. This same old Negro, Milus Davis, 69 years of age, made last year on Hataway & Rambo's farm on 35 acres of land 20 bales of cotton and corn and potatoes enough to do him a year. There is no trouble among the races there. Mr. John W. Calaway, with about 75 Negroes, has just finished putting a street car line right by my door here in Macon and thousands of Negroes work at other places day in and day out without any friction, except from the very sources to which I have referred.

On last Tuesday, April 18, 1911, the Central Railroad of Georgia opened their new shops to their friends for public inspection. They have been completed at a cost of about \$2,000,000. The shops and shop yards cover 42 acres of land. There were fully 2,000 only white people at the reception and luncheon. Macon can show to the country, here, as she can in all of her other large corporations—and she has many—how easily and agreeably all her laboring people of all classes and colors go to their respective divisions and assignments in universal peace, never forgetting the lines of distinction.



**ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE. THE  
SUTHERLAND AMENDMENT.**

I want to say, Mr. President, in this presence, that there is no question concerning public affairs, either in the National government or in a State government, in which the people of the South are so vitally interested and in which the people of the South are so unalterably fixed, come weal come woe, as in their determination to preserve white supremacy, and it is no use to mince words on the subject.

Speeches of Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, February 10 and 27, 1911:

**Friday, February 10, 1911.**

The Senate having under consideration the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of several States—

Mr. Bacon said:

Mr. President: I desire to say one word with reference to the joint resolution before it is laid aside for the day. I dislike extremely to recur to the matter to which I called attention immediately after the address of the Senator from New York (Mr. Root) relative to a statement made by him in his exceedingly impressive and forceful argument, one of the most impressive and forceful I think I have had the pleasure of listening to in the Senate during my term of service here.

It is mainly because of the fact of the character of the speech, its very great impressiveness, and the very great attention which it received not only in this Chamber, but which it will receive from the public at large, that I feel that one of the statements made by the Senator in that speech should not go to the country without some further explanation of the meaning of the Senator as to what he then had in view.

I will repeat substantially what I said today when the Senator was unfortunately out of the Chamber. The statement made by the Senator in his speech, if I recollect it correctly (and if I do not the reporter's notes of course, will show wherein I am in error), was to the effect, if not in words, that from time to time there were things which happened in the Southern States which ought not to be permitted to happen by those States, and that if they were not corrected by those States the National Government must correct them.





**Abraham Lincoln Statue, Washington, D. C.**

If the Senator had not said that these were happenings in the Southern States I would not feel called upon as a Southern Senator to ask that some more explicit statement be made by him. When the Senator says that they are happening in the Southern States, there must be some things peculiar to the Southern States which do not happen in other States.

I, for that reason, would be very glad to ask the honorable Senator what are the things to which he alludes which from time to time are happening in the Southern States which the Southern States ought not to permit, and which, if the Southern States do permit, the National Government should correct and prohibit?

Mr. Root. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia will recall that I was discussing the surrender by the government of the United States of the power necessary effectively to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Those amendments were designed to give to the black men of the South protection through the exercise of the power that rests in suffrage. The power of self-protection was one of the great moving considerations of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Sir, there have been in the South—and my remarks are limited to the South, because it is there that the questions arise under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and for no other reason, and I accompanied it, the Senator will remember, by a frank admission that there are many things done in the North also which call for the reservation of the same power on the part of the National Government—there have been in the South lynchings, which I am sure the Senator from Georgia deplores as much as I do; there has been peonage, which I am sure he deplores equally with myself; there have been introduced into the constitutions of the Southern States clauses which are grouped under the general description of “grand-father clauses,” and which are apparently adapted to limit the operation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Mr. President, the people of the United States are willing, apparently, to hold their hands and to give Godspeed to the people of the South in working out the great and difficult problem that is before them; but, sir, if it should come into the mind of the people of the United States that the protection of the blacks, which was designed in these amendments, is not being secured; if it should come that the people of the United States are convinced that injustice and oppression are being

visited upon them, then the great reserve power of the National Government to enforce in full the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments will be exercised, and ought to be exercised. So long as the people of the South are working out their difficult problem in kindness to the blacks, so long the rest of the country looks on with sympathy and with good wishes; but if it shall ever come that the spirit of lynching and peonage denies to those poor people the protection that these amendments of the Constitution were designed to give to them, then the reserve power will be re-energized. That is what I meant by what I said.

Mr. Bacon. Mr. President, the Senator from New York has brought into this discussion features which are not cognate to the immediate matter under consideration. The question which was being discussed, as I understood, was the necessity of the adoption of the Sutherland amendment in order that the National Government might maintain the control of the manner, the times, and the places of the election of Senators if those elections should be by a direct vote of the people. Therefore the question was on the subject of the exercise of the suffrage, and I thought that the Senator in his reply to my inquiry would possibly confine himself to that, because the other questions to which he makes reference open a very wide field for discussion.

Mr. President, it would probably be sufficient if I were to answer so much of the Senator's reply as relates to the matter of suffrage, because that is the question which we have had under consideration; but as the Senator goes out of his way to speak of lynchings and of peonage, I desire to say one or two words in regard to that without proposing to go into any general debate upon that subject at present, though, if it is desired, I presume not only myself but others from my section will be very glad to answer any argument which may be made or to meet any allegations of fact which may be made in regard to these matters. I will, however, now say one or two things in regard to them.

The great State of New York is not free from the crime of lynching. The great State of New York has very much less in the way of provocation, very much less of those things, those horrible outrages, which convert men into demons than have the people of the South. They have very much less of those things, Mr. President, which deprive men of their reason and make them do things which they would not otherwise do.

Sir, no man in the South defends lynching. I say "no man," but I mean no man of proper feeling and regard for the law. Yet many at the South realize the fact that there are provocations to resist the power and impulses of which humanity is not only frail, but helpless. As I say, even in the great State of New York there has not only been a lynching, but a lynching of the most extreme and barbaric character, one in which the person lynched was burned at the stake. But further than that, Mr. President, there would be 10 lynchings in New York to where there ever has been one if it were not that New York is a thickly populated State, and most of the provocations to lynchings occur in large communities where there is ample police protection to protect the intended victim from the mob.

A year, sir, never passes but that the New York papers tell us of several, if not many, efforts to lynch people even in the city of New York; efforts which would be successful but for the fact that there is an army of policemen to prevent them, whereas in the South, with innumerable more occasions for those occurrences which stir men to these lawless redresses, the communities are thinly populated and there is no opportunity for organized police to protect them against lynchings.

Mr. President, I could go somewhat further on that subject. I shall not, however, do so, but I think I have suggested a sufficiency of answer in that regard.

I want to say to the Senator from New York in regard to peonage, that there never was a grosser slander against a people than that which is contained in the charges made and often in the prosecutions which are found in the South on that subject. We know what peonage is; we know the country from which it comes and the system which there prevails, where there is practically a slavery, a life-long slavery; and not only a life-long slavery, but a slavery from generation to generation under the bondage of debt.

There is no such thing in the South, and the pretenses of peonage in the South are based upon those things which are hardly worth while being called offenses. They grow out of a condition of affairs where honest men, honorable men, law-abiding men, have to advance money as monthly wages to people under a contract that they will do work for a certain period, generally a very short period, and where those who have thus contracted seek to evade their obligation, and where it is simply an effort to make them carry out the contract,

not of peonage, but the contract for ordinary labor for which they have been paid in advance. That is about the sum and substance of every charge of peonage that comes up from the South. It is in almost every instance the effort to enforce the performance of a contract of a few months, where the wages have been in good faith paid in advance by the employer for the advantage and convenience of the laborer. It is a gross slander upon our people, too often countenanced by the courts, to represent that as peonage.

I have no doubt, Mr. President, that if the facts could be known, if the East Side of New York could be investigated, there would be found very much greater violations of personal liberty, very much greater violations of the law which prohibits that one man or one woman or one child shall be deprived of liberty by another, than is ever found in any so-called peonage at the South.

But, Mr. President, that is not the question to which I addressed my inquiry to the Senator from New York, and I did not understand that those things were in the mind of the Senator when he was delivering his powerful speech, for such it was. I thought the Senator had in mind—and I still think so—those things which related directly to the matter which is before us for consideration and determination. I thought he had in mind the question which arises out of the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah—the Sutherland amendment—whether, in case we adopt the constitutional amendment giving to the people the right to elect Senators by direct vote, the question as to the manner of that election shall be determined by the States or whether it shall be determined by the Federal Government.

Although he did not then say so, I understood the Senator, in the remark which I have challenged, to have reference only to the question of suffrage. In the discussion of that particular question, he said that there were happenings in the South from time to time—if I recollect aright, those were his words, not once but “from time to time”—which ought not to be permitted to happen, and which, if they were allowed by the States to continue to happen, the National Government must put its hand out and prevent their happening. I understood him to mean exactly what he alluded to, or substantially what he alluded to, in the latter part of his remarks with reference to the suffrage features of the law in some of the Southern States. For that reason I wanted to ask him to state plainly

if he meant that if the Constitution shall be so changed as to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, in his opinion, the Sutherland amendment was needed in order that if, according to the opinion of Congress, the laws of the Southern States with reference to the suffrage were not such as accorded with the view of Congress as to the rights of the people under the several amendments of the Constitution to cast their votes in the election, it would then be the duty and power of Congress by law to see to it that the laws of the Southern States in those particulars were abrogated and annulled and that those elections for Senators should be governed by laws which would emanate from Congress and not from the States? Am I correct in that, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. Root. Perfectly, Mr. President. My proposition is that if the members of the Senate are to be elected at popular elections of the government of the United States must retain the power to make those elections honest and fair and free, the power to say, if the regulations prescribed by the State are not adequate to that end, that they shall be superseded by regulations made by the Congress of the United States. My proposition, further, is that without that power accompanying this change in the method of the election of Senators, if the change be made, the government of the United States has surrendered the power for its own preservation and protection.

Mr. Percy. Mr. President—

Mr. Bacon. If the Senator will pardon me just one second, then I will yield to him.

Mr. President, do I understand the Senator from New York to mean that if the States have now upon their statute books laws which regulate the suffrage in those States, such as the Senator speaks of as "the grandfather clause," though that is simply a term generic in its character which relates to a general class of legislation—does the Senator mean that, with the laws now upon the statute books of the several Southern States, if the proposed amendment of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Southerland) should be adopted and we should pass the joint resolution to amend the Constitution and it should be ratified by three-fourths of the States, it would then be within the power of Congress, if it conceived that these grandfather clauses, as they are called, all the body of laws with reference to the regulations and limitations of the suffrage in the Southern States—if Congress should conceive that they were un-



constitutional, does the Senator mean that, in his opinion, Congress would have the power, under the amendment of the Senator from Utah, to annul those provisions and to make Federal laws to control the election of Senators in such way as to insure the right to vote to all persons thought by Congress to be entitled to vote?

Mr. Root. Without the slightest doubt.

Mr. Bacon. Well, Mr. President, it is well that we are given this notice of what the Senator does mean and what the Southerland amendment means.

Mr. Root. I meant to put you on notice, and I mean to put the whole country on notice if my words are able to do so.

Mr. Bacon. Mr. President, I have performed a service in having the Senator announce it, not in general terms, but in particular terms. Sir, with this view it is certainly a very grave risk to run to adopt the Southerland amendment and to put any such power in the hands of Congress.

I do not desire, Mr. President, to discuss the question of the grandfather clause and the laws of that class adopted by the Southern States for their protection, but I will say this to the Senator from New York and to others: No people ever went through so dark a day as the Southern people when they were called upon to deal with the question whether they would submit to what was then the intention of the legislation of Congress, that by enfranchising the blacks and disfranchising many whites their government should be surrendered to the ignorant blacks.

I want to say to the Senator that if the Southern people had not heroically contended and battled for white supremacy in the South, had they not subordinated all else to that issue, civilization would have been destroyed in the South; and if civilization had been destroyed in the South, the fatal poison would have speedily affected the whole body politic, and it would have been but a short time before civilization would have been practically destroyed in the whole American Nation.

Monday, February 27, 1911, Mr. Bacon said:

Mr. President: I do not propose to address myself to the general subject as to whether or not this change should be made in the fundamental law, to wit, the change from an election of Senators by the legislature to an election by the people. That I consider to be an issue which has been thoroughly dis-

cussed in the Senate. I have announced my position in regard to it. But I shall address myself exclusively to the question whether it is safe to adopt the joint resolution with the Southerland amendment upon it as it has been engrafted upon it by the action of the Senate.

The resolution, Mr. President, as it came from the Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend the present provision in the Constitution so that in reference to the election of Senators it would read as follows:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

The remaining portion of the resolution recommended by the Judiciary Committee it is unnecessary to now read, as there is no issue or contention in regard thereto.

That joint resolution, as it thus came from the Committee on the Judiciary, I favored, and would still vote for the joint resolution if it were presented to us for action in those words. By the adoption by the Senate of the Southerland amendment, however, the additional words have been practically added, so that that clause, as amended, reads this way:

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of the choosing of Senators.

It is true that the latter part of the resolution as amended is found in another part of the Constitution. But that is the effect of the amendment, and the amended resolution is the same as if it read just as I have recited it to the Senate.

In that shape I am not in favor of it, and I can not vote for it, because I do not believe that it is safe to the country at large and my section in particular. I do not believe that it is either wise, just or safe that the manner of choosing Senators by direct vote by the people be regulated and controlled by the Federal government, and it is upon that proposition that I ask the consideration of the Senate.

I begin by saying that, of course, it is recognized that that

language is the language used by the Constitution as it now stands in regard to the election of Representatives, and that under the proposed change all the powers that the Federal government has in the control of the election of Representatives will be powers which can be exercised in the control of the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people.

At a later time in my argument I am going to discuss the question whether this is no change in the law or whether in the retention of the present language of the Constitution and making it applicable to the changed conditions it is in effect a great change; and I think I will be able to show that it is a most radical change. The words as now found in the Constitution are applicable to an entirely different condition of affairs. In the one case the words are applicable to an election of Representatives by the people and the control of their manner of election in all of its details by the Federal government. In the other case, as it now stands, although the same words are used, it is a matter which relates simply to the question of an election of Senators by the legislature now practically under the exclusive control of the State. It is an entirely different thing when the same words are made applicable to the control by the Federal government of all the details of election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

Mr. President, the first thing that I think it is well for us to advert to and to recognize is this: That the language proposed to be applied in this case by the Sutherland amendment in the use of the words "manner of holding elections" is an unlimited expression.

So far as the time of holding Senatorial elections is concerned, I have no objection whatever to that. I am perfectly willing that the Federal government should have, as it has in the case of the appointment of electors for President, the right to prescribe the time for the election. I would have no objection to the Sutherland amendment so far as it relates to the question of time. But when it comes to the question of the manner of holding elections I repeat that it must be recognized that that is an expression without limitation; that it includes everything which relates to the details of holding that election. It includes everything in connection with the election except the question of the qualifications of the elector. The qualifications of the elector, of course, can not be affected by the power being vested in the Federal government to control the manner of election, because in another portion of the

Constitution it is prescribed that the elector shall be the one who is authorized to vote for a member of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. That is not affected by this Sutherland amendment. But it does affect everything which relates to the ascertainment of who is comprised within that definition. It does relate to the decision as to whether he is not one who, under the law, is qualified to vote for a member of the most numerous branch of the legislature. It does give the power to determine in this way who shall vote and who shall not vote.

Let us advert a little to the details. What are the details of the manner of an election? We have two ways in which we can judge of that. First by our general view as to what the words mean, and second by the accepted view of what the words mean as found in statutes which have heretofore been enacted under that provision in the Constitution for the purpose of exercising the power and practically of determining what is meant by "the manner."

That has been repeatedly done, and attempted to be done at other times, by the enactment of laws prescribing "the manner" in which Representatives should be elected. So that we have the general interpretation, from our knowledge of the meaning of the term and from the accepted interpretation as exercised by Congress in the enactment of laws.

Mr. President, the manner will include various things which have been advertised to here in the course of the debate, the first of which may be mentioned as the power to appoint registrars. The power is fully recognized in decisions of the Supreme Court, in which they say that Congress has a right to appoint registrars of election under this particular provision of the Constitution, the meaning of which I am attempting to discuss. The court has decided that Congress would have the right to appoint registrars under the power to prescribe the manner of holding elections, and they could have gone still further and decided that Congress would have the right to enact a law of registration.

If it is true that the entire subject is within the control of Congress, Congress has not simply the right to appoint registrars, but it has the right to enact a registration law. It has the right not simply to appoint officers who shall supervise the registration, but it has the right to appoint Federal officers who shall determine who had the right of registration in the first instance and to preside over the act of enrolling

those entitled to vote, and in that way, having the right to determine at each poll and precinct who has the right to be registered and who has not the right to be registered.

Taking this somewhat a little in detail, I wish to call attention to the immense power that the power to appoint registrars and to pass an act of registration would give to the Federal government in the control of elections. Again, saying that the government would have no right to determine what should be the qualifications of a voter, it would be within the power of the government to clothe the registrars with such power that they would in the exercise of a very wide discretion have almost unlimited control of the question who should go upon the registration lists. The State might prescribe the qualifications of those entitled to vote, but the Federal registrars, in the exercise of their power and their discretion, may utterly defeat the purpose and design of the State and order the registration of persons whom it was the intention of the State to exclude from the ballot box.

I want to make an illustration of that from the law in my own State. Under the law Georgia, with Federal registrars clothed with power to decide who should be registered and who should not be registered, with Federal registrars of a strong political bias, as they certainly would be under political appointment, there is scarcely a man of any degree of intelligence in the State of Georgia who could not, under the law of Georgia, be put upon the registration lists, although it is the design of the State law to exclude unworthy and incompetent men from the voting lists.

We have a very liberal law in Georgia, Mr. President. It is true it contains what is generally known as the grandfather clause, but it is not limited to that by any means. I can not read the entire law, but I will insert enough of it to make it plain what the qualifications are which illustrate the statement I make as to the power these Federal registrars would have in determining who should be permitted to register as voters. This was adopted as an amendment to our constitution in 1907. Paragraph 4 of the law is in these words:

Par. 4. Every male citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector and to vote in all elections of said State who is not disqualified under the provisions of section 2 of article 2 of this constitution, and who possesses the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section, or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next

after his registration, and who, in addition thereto, comes within either of the classes provided for in the five following subdivisions of this paragraph.

1. All persons who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the Revolutionary War, or in the War of 1812, or in the War with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the War between the States, or in the War with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or of the State of Georgia in the War between the States; or

2. All persons lawfully descended from those embraced in the classes enumerated in the subdivisions next above; or

3. All persons who are of good character, and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government; or

4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely, because of physical disability, are unable to comply with the above requirements, but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, that may be read to them by any one of the registrars; or

5. Any person who is the owner in good faith, in his own right, of at least 40 acres of land situated in this State, upon which he resides, or is the owner in good faith, in his own right, of property situated in this State, and assessed for taxation at the value of \$500.

Mr. President, I have read all this, but the particular paragraph to which I call attention is the third, containing the qualification——

All persons who are of good character, and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

I repeat the proposition, that with a vast horde of illiterates in the State and the people unacquainted with the duties of citizenship, with a vast horde of those whom it is dangerous to intrust with the ballot, with the vast multitude of people whom every consideraion of good government and good, orderly society would suggest should not be those who were to control in political affairs, it would be perfectly competent under

this liberal constitutional provision of the State of Georgia for any set of Federal registrars, who might be controlled by political passion and political bias, in the wide discretion which would be theirs under that provision to register almost every negro and every white man undesirable in his character, and permit him to exercise the elective franchise.

Therefore, I say, Mr. President, without dwelling upon it at length, but putting that simply by way of illustration, it is an extremely dangerous power to confer upon the Federal government under conditions such as exist in a large part of the country; that it is dangerous to confer upon the Federal government the power to appoint registrars. It would be still more dangerous to empower the Federal government to make registration laws in a State; and the power to control and prescribe the manner of holding elections would include the power to pass a Federal registration law to direct and control the registration of voters in a State.

Mr. Nelson. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for just a minute?

Mr. Bacon. I will yield for a question. I want to say to the Senator I wish to cover a good deal of ground and it will be very difficult for me to do so unless I am permitted to present my argument with some degree of continuity.

Mr. Nelson. I wanted to propound just one question.

Mr. Bacon. I would very much prefer if the Senator would wait, but I will hear him now.

Mr. Nelson. The only question I wanted to propound to the Senator was simply this: Whether the Federal registration board, if it were established, would not be bound by the laws of Georgia in respect to the qualifications of voters?

Mr. Bacon. Undoubtedly. I have said that before, and I have read what the qualification was as prescribed in Georgia. I have shown that it was a qualification extremely broad, one in which the registrars would have almost unlimited discretion in their decision. The point I was making was that with that unlimited discretion, with that broad provision in the constitution, with registrars who are influenced by political bias as they doubtless would be appointed by partisan political Federal officials under a statute prompted by political consideration and to advance political ends, it would be in their power to register almost every man in the State, and it would only be the penitentiary convict who would probably be excluded.

I have no doubt the same thing is true as to provisions in other State constitutions, and I am going to have something to say before I get through, if I do not weary the Senate, as to the conditions in other States different from those which afflict us, which may give them some little pause as to whether it is a safe thing that the States shall be deprived of their right to determine not simply the technical qualification of electors, but the practical question of who shall vote, and whether the Federal government shall assert and exercise the power to practically control the question as to who shall go to the ballot box in those States.

I recognize, Mr. President, the fact that that is the existing law as to Representatives, and I shall not omit before I get through to give reasons, satisfactory to myself at least, why, if it is a law as to Representatives, it should not be extended so as to include the election of Senators. But it does not apply simply in reference to registrars and the enactment of a registration law. It goes further. It includes the right to appoint supervisors; and how are they appointed? I can only call attention to the law as it existed upon the statute books for 23 years. They are under that law appointed in a city of 20,000 inhabitants upon the suggestion or complaint of any two citizens of that vast number of people; and in a whole congressional district any 10 men, regardless of who they are, could go before a judge of the Federal court and upon their simple statement that they thought there was need for these supervisors by reason of anticipations of difficulty which they apprehended, it was the duty of the judge to open the court and to immediately appoint supervisors of election with powers which I have not the time here to enumerate. The power of the supervisors prescribed in the law occupied pages in the statute books—powers conferred on Federal officers alien to the people, political partisans, doubtless, in most cases, with power to control those elections at every poll and every precinct in every particular, to stand there as the watchers, the supervisors, the controllers, the directors of how that election shall be proceeded with and what shall be done and what shall not be done. I wish I had time to enumerate all the powers of these supervisors. Connected with the powers of supervisors is the provision that marshals and deputy marshals in a number sufficient to man every polling place shall be there with each one of these supervisors, with these judges of election, to carry out their orders, to main-



tain their authority; and further than that, Mr. President, on their own motion to arrest any one whom they think to be in any manner opposing the authority of those supervisors and those judges or in any manner interfering with the election, the good order or the progress of it, in all matters with a discretion absolutely unbounded, to arrest any man they saw fit without a warrant, to take him to a commissioner and have him committed for trial or go to jail in the absence of bond.

Then, Mr. President, in those elections laws there was a chief supervisor, one of the district, or of any designated area of territory, whose duty it was to receive all these complaints, and in the case of the election of Representatives to gather up all the testimony he could find against the validity of the election and to submit and send it to the Clerk of the House of Representatives to be used there in the contest which would arise out of it; and with penal provisions, section after section, prescribing that if a citizen at that election did this thing or that thing or the other thing he should be liable for trial before a Federal court with heavy penalty and fine and imprisonment.

Mr. President, to any one who is familiar with the manner in which elections are conducted in this country there was under that law the most unbounded opportunity, not only for cruelty and oppression, but for the tyrannical domination of the people and the arbitrary control of them in the exercise of the elective franchise.

Mr. President, not only so, but the power under the expression "manner of election" is not confined to a registration law; it is not confined to registrars; it is not confined to supervisors; it is not confined to deputy marshals, but goes further and gives the power to provide that the army of the United States shall be at those polls, for the purpose of upholding the authority of the supervisors and judges of election, and of the marshals where the marshals' authority of itself was not sufficient; and for more than 20 years it was upon the statute book that the army of the United States could be called upon to go to the polls for the purpose of preserving the peace.

The power exists now to pass such laws as to Representatives. If we adopt this joint resolution as it has been amended by the Sutherland amendment the power will exist in Congress, in the case of the election of Senators by the people, to appoint these Federal registrars, supervisors and judges of

election, with their authority supported by marshals and deputy marshals and, if need be, the soldiers of the army.

Not only so, Mr. President, but in the case of Senators there can also be in the law a provision for a returning board under the words "manner of election," not only power to supervise the election, but certainly the power also to determine the result of the election. When under that law a Senator claiming an election comes to this body he will bring with him, not the certificate of the governor of his State, but the certificate of an officer appointed by a judge of the Federal court, probably an officer not a citizen of the State, that such and such a man was elected as a Senator of the State of Florida or from the State of Maryland. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Rayner) shakes his head, but good lawyer as he is he can not show to the contrary. I am not surprised that the statement I have made is disturbing to any one who considers it.

Mr. Rayner. Mr. President, I do not want to interrupt the Senator, but I do not think any registration board, any certification board, any marshal, or supervisor can change the suffrage laws of any State.

Mr. Bacon. Oh, who said they could?

Mr. Rayner. You can not do anything contrary to the laws of my State. If I thought that I would not vote for it.

Mr. Bacon. I am not now talking about the laws of Maryland in fixing the qualifications of voters. I am not talking about the laws of any other State in regard to such qualifications. I am recognizing that each State has a right to prescribe the qualifications of its voters. I do not dispute that. That is undoubtedly so. But the point I am making is that with the power to create a registration law, to create registrars, to create supervisors, authorize marshals at the polls, to authorize soldiers to support those supervisors and those marshals at the polls, and for a returning board to say who has been elected; I care not what the law of the State is as to the qualifications, these supervisors, these judges of the elections, these returning boards become the judges of it, and it can be perverted by them and the will of the people defeated by permitting persons to vote whom the law intends to exclude.

Mr. Rayner. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. Bacon. Yes.

Mr. Rayner. Can not that be done under the fifteenth amendment?

Mr. Bacon. No; by no means.

Mr. Rayner. Just one minute; I have not finished my question. Does not the fifteenth amendment provide, and if it did not it would be the same thing, that we may pass every law necessary to carry out the terms of that amendment?

Mr. Bacon. I am not going to discuss, certainly not in detail, the question as to what can be done under the fifteenth amendment. I am going to discuss what can be done under the Sutherland amendment, which could not be done even under the fifteenth amendment without the Sutherland amendment. I submit it as a proposition so manifest that it is almost difficult to discuss it, that under the fifteenth amendment the Federal government would have no right to pass a registration law, under the fifteenth amendment the Federal government would have no right to pass a law appointing supervisors, under the fifteenth amendment the Federal government would have no right to pass a law creating a returning board to certify who was elected and who was not elected. I am not going into the wide field, Mr. President, as to what we may do under the fifteenth amendment. I am only going into it so as to show what we could do under the fifteenth amendment in the absence of the Sutherland amendment.

Of course we are beating the air if we are limiting ourselves simply to the question as to whether or not it can be done under the fifteenth amendment. If it can be done under the fifteenth amendment, the Sutherland amendment is not needed. If it can be done under the fifteenth amendment, none of the election laws passed under the fourth section of the first article were needed. The great body of the lawmakers of this country who enacted those drastic laws, in the enactment of those laws pronounced as strongly as they could that the fifteenth amendment did not of itself give them the power, and the Supreme Court, in the Siebold case and in other cases, distinctly put their ruling upon the ground that the power to pass those election laws was a power derived from the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution.

Of course there are other provisions of the law found in the sections in the Revised Statutes numbered five thousand and odd which are not based upon that, but those provisions of the law are made applicable and put in force by reason of the fact that they can be applied to the election laws and

made of service in the enforcement of the election laws. In the absence of the provisions of the fourth section of the first article the election laws could not have been passed. They are found in the Revised Statutes in the two thousand range, I have forgotten the exact number, beginning from section two thousand and odd and running on page after page. If those election laws had not been passed the particular laws to which the Senator from Maryland refers could not have been made applicable and put in practical effect as they were in controlling the election of Representatives in enforcing the terms of those election laws.

Now, Mr. President, Senators say with great earnestness that the Sutherland amendment is not a change in the Constitution, that we are simply using the same words which are there now; that we are simply making them applicable to the changed conditions where Senators will be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that it is in fact no change in the law. The change in the law I say is this:

In the first place, the election laws which have heretofore been passed were laws limited exclusively to elections of Representatives and were so denominated. In the second place, no one can dispute the fact that with the elections of Senators by the legislature, although the law is the same in language as that with reference to the election of Representatives, the exercise of the power is altogether different in the election of Senators. In the election of Representatives there is the power which I have recited to pass these election laws—the power to control elections, the power to register the voters, the power to determine who shall be the supervisors of that election, the power to put marshals at the polls to supervise those elections, the power to bring the army of the United States to maintain those marshals, and there is finally the power to have a returning board to say who have been elected.

Under the present law as it stands, those powers do not exist in practical effect as to the election of a Senator; and yet if we make the election by a direct vote of the people and apply the same law, all those powers with reference to the election of a Representative will then be applicable to the election of a Senator, and it is just as great a change as if there had been an independent enactment to that effect.

Mr. President, I recognize another fact. It is urged with great earnestness that that is the law with reference to Repre-

sentatives and that if we have direct vote by the people it ought to be the law with reference to Senators. I want to give some reasons why it should not be.

In the first place I will call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the fourth section of the first article as it has been construed, and as I grant it is capable of being construed, is an utter perversion of the intent and purpose of the framers of the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution, Mr. President, never had it in their minds in the most remote degree that the Federal government should ever exercise a control over the regulation of elections as it has since been exercised, and as it has been determined by the Supreme Court they had a right to exercise, and I will go further and say as a legitimate construction of the words "manner of election" will permit it to be exercised. I want to call attention to what was said in the debates in the different States at the time the question of the adoption of the Constitution was under consideration, to show that such a thought was never in the minds of the framers of the Constitution and was never in the minds of the States when they adopted the Constitution. I am happy to say, Mr. President, that the strongest utterances, or among the strongest utterances, on this subject are States which are not Southern States but Northern States.

The question of the Negro suffrage was in nobody's mind or anticipation. The question of the effect of slavery or the institution of slavery was not in any man's mind, because at that time every State in the Union except one was a slave State, and that one was Massachusetts, in which there was a dispute as to whether or not slavery existed in it. Every other State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution was a slave State. So this consideration of the existence of slavery had no influence upon the various conventions when they made the announcements which I am about to read. Slavery was not for a long time after that abolished in the various Northern States.

If I recollect aright, even in the State of New York slavery existed until the year 1828. So it had no reference to the question of slavery or the presence of the negro. Yet, Mr. President, those hardy people, composing those 13 States, scattered as they were, out of the sphere of influence of any central power as they were, with no great predominating and inflaming questions to raise section against section, were each

jealous of the right to forever control their own internal affairs, and especially in relation to the question of suffrage.

Mr. President, I will begin with the State of South Carolina. The State of South Carolina in its convention adopted the Constitution on the 23rd of May, 1788. It was not among the first to adopt it by any means. The first State was Delaware, the second was Pennsylvania, and the third New Jersey, or the reverse of that, I have forgotten which, and the fourth was my own State. South Carolina did not adopt it until May 23, 1788, and in adopting the Constitution it used these words with reference to this particular fourth section of the first article. I want to say to Senators, go through the debates in the various conventions and you will find that the most seriously contested question in all of these conventions was as to whether the Federal government should have the right to exercise any power over elections within the States, and all these States all adopted it with reservations.

The State of South Carolina said this in its articles of adoption:

And whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several States, and the freedom of the people, under the operation of a General Government that the right of prescribing the manner, time and places of holding the elections to the Federal Legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several States: This convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the General Government, except in cases where the legislatures of the States shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfill the same according to the tenor of said Constitution.

Before I read the others I am going to say that, as in the case of South Carolina, that was the exception made as to all of them, that was the exception made by the most earnest advocates of the adoption of the Constitution, and none of the States, with one exception that I am going to cite hereafter, would go further than that. It was natural that there should be the apprehension that the States themselves might not elect representatives, that they might not pass a law for the election of representatives, and therefore it was important that the Federal government should have that power in case the States failed to exercise it. They had just had an experience with a Confederation, in which the States were bound

together only by a loose rope of sand, and they did not know when they enacted this Constitution whether the States, in giving their adherence, would be strong and earnest in their desire for a maintenance of the Union. They wanted it fixed so that, if the States should fail to provide a means by which representatives could be elected, the Federal government itself should have that opportunity in order that, as recited in all of these various resolutions and as stated by the Senate from New York in his address the other day, the government might be saved from dissolution. Now, I will read, Mr. President, the resolution of Virginia, June 26, 1788, in adopting the Constitution:

That Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same.

North Carolina in the act of 1789 ratified the Constitution in the same language that Virginia did, each of them expressing the same idea, that this dangerous grant of power in the Federal government was only to provide against the contingency that the States themselves should refuse to exercise it. North Carolina was reluctant to vest the Federal government with this and other powers, and delayed the act of adoption. Rhode Island was the last to adopt the Constitution, and North Carolina was next to the last.

Now, I come to New York, where, as the Senator from that State who sits before me knows, there was a desperate opposition to the adoption of the Constitution, and where this very provision in the Constitution was one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of its adoption. I have what the great State of New York said in its act of adoption, July 26, 1788. After reciting various things which the convention thought ought to be included in the Constitution for the protection of the rights of the people in the various States, and also fundamental rights belonging to the people upon which the Federal government should not be allowed to encroach, it continued—New York ratified the Constitution on the 26th of July, 1788—and uses this language:

Under these impressions—

Those which it had previously recited—

Under these impressions and declaring that the rights aforesaid can not be abridged or violated, and that the explana-

tions aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution, and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said Constitution shall receive an early and mature consideration. We, the said delegates \* \* \* do by these presents assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

In full confidence, nevertheless, that until a convention shall be called and convened for proposing amendments to the Constitution \* \* \* that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State respecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives unless the legislature in this State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstances be incapable of making the same, and that in those cases such power will duly be exercised until the legislature of this State shall make provisions in the premises.

Thus spoke New York. Rhode Island, when after more than two years' delay she finally ratified the Constitution on June 26, 1790, used the same language as did the State of New York, only stronger.

Pennsylvania said in the article adopting the Constitution: That Congress shall not have power to make or alter regulations concerning the time, place and manner of electing Senators and Representatives, except in case of neglect or refusal by the State to make regulations for the purpose, and then only for such time as such neglect or refusal shall continue.

The State of Massachusetts on February 6, 1789, in its act of adoption used this language:

That Congress do not exercise the powers vested in them by the fourth section of the first article, but in cases when a State shall neglect or refuse to make the regulations therein mentioned, or shall make regulations subversive of the rights of the people to a free and equal representation in Congress, agreeably to the Constitution.

That is the only State that has a qualification in asserting this right claimed by all of the States, and yet you will observe that, even though it had that qualification, it was not satisfied with the broad grant of power conveyed by the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, but desired that the power should be restricted in such a way that the right of the State to control its own internal affairs and to decide as to what was to the interest of its people in guarding their institutions should not be infringed upon by the Federal government. In order that their rights should not be invaded



by the Federal government, the convention which ratified and adopted the Constitution went on further in the same connection and said:

And the convention does in the name and in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of said Constitution, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of said alterations and provisions, in such manner as is provided in said article.

They adopted the Constitution with the distinct provision that there should be efforts made to procure amendments which should cover this particular point and guard the State in this particular.

New Hampshire, when it ratified the Constitution, June 21, 1788, made a recommendation in the same language as did Massachusetts.

Thus we have it, Mr. President, with nearly all of the States—some of these records are lost and can not be found—but so far as can be ascertained, in all of these States this particular provision of the Constitution was challenged, and was only acceded to upon the assurance that they felt that it would only be used to the extent mentioned for the purpose of guarding against the possibility that the States themselves might not exercise the power, and in further confidence that the Constitution should be so amended as to restrict it to that.

Not only so, Mr. President, but the great commentators of that day, the men who engaged in the effort to have the people of the United States adopt the Constitution, time and again repeated, reiteration upon iteration, that that was the only purpose of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, simply to guard against the possibility that the States themselves might not elect representatives.

Mr. Percy. Mr. President—

The Vice-President. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. Bacon. I do.

Mr. Percy. Just for one moment. In discussing this power in a speech the other day the Senator from New York stated that Mr. Madison, of Virginia—

Mr. Bacon. I am coming to that.

Mr. Percy. If the Senator from Georgia is coming to that, I will not then interrupt him with a question.

Mr. Bacon. Go ahead.

Mr. Percy. I just want to call attention to the fact that, while Mr. Madison, of Virginia, was an advocate of the exercise and bestowal of this power upon the Federal government, it was with the same limitation that the States referred to by the Senator from Georgia adopted, namely, that it was an emergent power only.

Mr. Bacon. I have it right here.

Mr. Percy. Go ahead with it. I simply wanted to call the attention of the Senator to the matter.

Mr. Bacon. Mr. President, I am obliged to the Senator from Mississippi for directing my attention to it. I had some other citations to read, but I will read that directly in this connection.

As correctly stated by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Percy), Mr. Madison was one of the great advocates of the adoption of the Constitution before the Virginia convention, called to decide the question whether or not it should be adopted. In that convention there was grave and serious opposition to its adoption, because of the grant of this and other powers to the Federal government. That particular power had been challenged, the danger that it would be abused had been pointed out, and Mr. Madison, in defense of that provision, used this language:

It was found necessary to leave the regulation of these (times, places, and manner) in the first places to the State governments as being best acquainted with the situation of the people, subject to the control of the General Government, in order to enable it to produce uniformity and prevent its own dissolution \* \* \* Were they exclusively under the control of the State governments, the General Government might easily be dissolved. But if they be regulated properly by the State legislatures, the congressional control will very probably never be exercised.

Mr. John Jay, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, in discussing in the New York convention this provision of the Constitution, used this language:

That every government was imperfect unless it had a power of preserving itself. Suppose that by design or accident the States should neglect to appoint the Representatives, certainly there should be some constitutional remedy for this

evil. The obvious meaning of the paragraph was that, if this neglect should take place, Congress should have power by law to support the government, and prevent the dissolution of the Union. He believed this was the design of the Federal convention.

Mr. Sutherland. Mr. President——

The Vice-President. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. Bacon. I will say to the Senator that I would yield for a question, but manifestly I could not, without breaking the continuity of what I am endeavoring to present as a consecutive argument, now turn aside to discuss some of the numerous questions which I know the very fecund mind of the Senator from Utah would naturally present.

Mr. Sutherland. I simply wanted to ask the Senator a question, and I could have done so during the time the Senator has been protesting against it.

Mr. Bacon. I am not protesting; the Senator does me an injustice.

Mr. Sutherland. Well, have I the Senator's permission to ask a question?

Mr. Bacon. If it is a question, yes; but I do not desire to go on to a side argument at this time.

Mr. Sutherland. The question is right on the point the Senator is reading. Does the Senator from Georgia agree with the statement made by Chief Justice Jay with reference to this matter?

Mr. Bacon. Mr. President, I have no reason to disagree with the judgment of afterwards Chief Justice Jay. He was giving his opinion as to what was the purpose of it. The Senator, perhaps, did not hear what I said in the beginning, that while that was the intent and the purpose, the construction of the word "manner" was very much broader and could be enforced to a very much greater degree.

Mr. Sutherland. Well, does not the Senator, if he agrees with the language of Chief Justice Jay, agree that it is necessary for the General Government to have this power under some circumstances, namely, in order to preserve the government from dissolution.

Mr. Bacon. I am coming to that very question, if the Senator will permit me. I have that in view. It is a very pertinent question, but I have not quite reached it yet. I will, however, in a moment.

Mr. Sutherland. Very well.

Mr. Bacon. In the Madison Papers Mr. Madison uses this language in regard to this section:

This was meant to give the National Legislature a power not only to alter the provisions of the State, but to make regulations in case the States should fail or refuse altogether.

That was in the mind of all.

The great apostle of the party to which my distinguished friend from Utah (Mr. Sutherland) belongs, Mr. Hamilton, also expressed his idea of this section. Mr. Hamilton, while he was not one of the most influential and potential men in the framing of the Constitution, because there were many things in it which were at variance with his ideas of what should be in it, was afterwards one of the most urgent and ardent and effective advocates of the adoption of the Constitution, and he contributed papers, with Mr. Madison, which are the most illuminating upon that subject of the argument of that day. In the fifty-eighth number of the *Federalist* Mr. Hamilton used this language:

They (the convention) have submitted the regulation of elections for the Federal government in the first instance to the local administration, which, in ordinary cases and when no improper views prevail, may be both more convenient and more satisfactory; but they have reserved to the national authority a right to interpose whenever extraordinary circumstances might render that interposition necessary to its safety.

Having been a member of the convention in New York, having heard all of the discussions, while using different language, he had doubtless in his mind the exact meaning which Chief Justice Jay had attributed to it and which was embodied in the resolutions of the convention itself. I think I am correct in saying that he was a member of the New York convention. I will ask the Senator from New York (Mr. Root) as to that.

Mr. Root. Yes.

Mr. Bacon. That was my recollection.

Now, Mr. President, we come to the question which the Senator from Utah propounded to me, and which I was about to reach without the suggestion on his part. The question of the Senator from Utah is this: Is not this a necessary power—the power thus to guard the government against the danger of dissolution by reason of the States' failure to provide a

method by which Representatives shall be elected to take their places in the other branch of Congress. I will say, Mr. President, that with the conditions as they existed then, it was a proper provision to put into the Constitution, for, as I have previously said, there was reason then to apprehend that the States might be negligent in their performance of that duty; that they might grow cold in their allegiance to the new government, as they had grown indifferent to the ligaments which bound them to the Confederation, and that for that reason it was proper that there should be such a provision; but is there a Senator, is there a man in the whole United States, who believes for a moment that it is possible at this day that a condition of affairs will arise where the States and the people within the States and the ambitious aspirants within the States will leave undone that important duty? Is it possible to conceive that the time will ever come when the States will not have laws by which Representatives can be elected and sent to Congress, or that there will be a condition under which they would be unrepresented in Congress, nonparticipants in its affairs and nonrecipients of its benefits?

Mr. Sutherland. Mr. President——

The Vice-President. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. Bacon. I do, for a question. I would prefer, if the Senator wants to argue the proposition, that he wait until I get through, and I will give him all the opportunity he desires.

Mr. Sutherland. I simply want to say to the Senator that under existing conditions the Senator is undoubtedly correct; but is the Senator or anybody else wise enough to know that in all the time to come this power may never be necessary and that in all future time no State will neglect this duty? It may be true, under existing circumstances, that it will not be done, but none of us are able to see what the future may produce, and is it not wise to preserve this power against the day of need?

Mr. Bacon. As is suggested to me by my friend from Texas (Mr. Bailey), we would be very glad to have that power if, as was suggested in a number of the ratifying conventions, it was limited to that case. I would be willing to provide that the Federal government should have the right to exercise the power to prescribe the manner of holding such elections in all cases where the States neglected to do so. That

is the point, namely, that as originally contemplated it was limited to the case where the States neglected the duty; it had no other purpose in view, and if it had been extended beyond that the Constitution would undoubtedly have been rejected. Suppose, instead of the language as found in section 4 of the first article, the reading of that section had been different. The Senator will bear in mind what I before read of the very strenuous opposition of the States from the top-most New England States down to the extreme South, in regard to the control by the Federal government of the manner of elections within the States. But suppose, instead of the language found in section 4, article 1, this had been the reading of the section:

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be perscribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations for the purpose of keeping order at the polls, insuring pure elections, and enforcing the right of every person to vote who may be deemed by the Federal government eligible thereto under the law, and for that purpose shall have power to appoint registrars and supervisors of elections in the several States, with marshals and soldiers to enforce their authority.

Does the Senator think, does any Senator think, for a moment, in view of the sensitiveness of the States at that time as to any encroachment of the Federal government upon the question of prescribing who should vote or who should not vote in the elections in the States, that the Constitution with such a provision in it would have been adopted by a single State of the 13 States? Yet under the broad construction which it has received by Congress and by the Supreme Court, under the broad construction of which it is capable, and under the application of it in the enactment of law in a manner not then contemplated, that section, as I now suggest, is just exactly the same in effect as the Sutherland amendment. The States would never have adopted the Constitution with section 4 of Article 1 written out plainly that way.

What conclusion do I draw from that, Mr. President? The conclusion I draw from that is this: That it is no argument to say that that is the law with reference to the election of Representatives and that therefore it should be the law with reference to the election of Senators. In view of what I have submitted there can be no doubt of the fact, no possible ques-

tion of the fact, that that was not the original contemplation of the Constitution; and if any change is to be now made at all the power in the Federal government as to the control of the manner of electing Representatives should be limited in this particular, and the power should not be extended where it does not now exist. That is my argument, that is the response I make to that; and I conceive, Mr. President, that it is a conclusive one.

I intended to do it at a later stage in the argument, but my friend from Texas (Mr. Bailey) makes a suggestion to me which I will carry out now. Mr. President, this resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people can be adopted if those who profess to be its friends will frame this particular provision in a way that will not make it dangerous to us. We will not go to the extent of saying that we will not agree to this amendment unless it is taken out altogether, but we will go to the extent of saying that we will agree to it if it is limited to the cases where the State fails to act, as it was originally intended, as shown by all these utterances by the various conventions.

Let it be so limited that in the direct election of Senators by the people the States shall have the right to prescribe the times, manner and places of holding the elections, and that the Federal government shall have the right to make such regulations only in case the States should fail to make the necessary regulations prescribing the manner of holding such elections.

Now, Mr. President, there is a plain proposition. Make that change and I pledge, so far as this side of the Chamber is concerned, that joint resolution will be adopted for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. Preserve, if you please, the right of the Federal government to fix the time. I think that is right and proper. Then, as to the manner, limit the power of the Federal government as the framers of the Constitution intended it to be limited, and as the conventions which adopted it understood it to be limited, to cases where the States fail to make the necessary regulations. Do that and our contention immediately ceases.

Mr. President, I think this is a question which concerns all the States and is not limited to any particular section; and yet we can not shut our eyes to the fact that there is a large section of this country which is peculiarly interested in it, a large section of this country to which it is of the most

vital importance that the States should control the question of suffrage within their borders. I want to say, Mr. President, in this presence that there is no question concerning public affairs, either in the National government or in a State government, in which the people of the South are so vitally interested and in which the people of the South are so unalterably fixed, come weal come woe, as their determination to preserve white supremacy, and it is no use to mince words on the subject.

Mr. President, we have fought the battle, as I have said the other day, through the darkest night through which a people ever passed. We have rescued our civilization by the sacrifices and the trials which we then endured. We have not only rescued the civilization of the South, but we have rescued this entire nation from the destruction of civilization which would have undoubtedly ensued if a Haiti had been made of the South. With civilization and with social order overthrown in the South, the deadly poison would have extended to the whole country.

Mr. President, I approach that question from that standpoint. If that standpoint is wrong, then all I have to say is wrong, because I base it all on that so far as it concerns my particular section. But then I want to say further that I do not consider the importance of this question as limited to my section. Constitutions are not made for today. They are not made for tomorrow or a decade or a century, but they are made for the life of a nation. They are not made for peace only; they are made for storm, and no man can tell in the years which are to come, in the centuries which I hope are to pass with this government still pursuing its grand career, there is no telling when the time will come when this question of the right of the States to control their elections will be a vital question to other than the States in the southern section of this country.

Sir, there are great forces at work—great forces of unrest. No man knows what the next decade will bring, much less what the next century will bring, and the greatest bulwark that the people of this nation can have against the dangers from the upheaval of those great forces is in the check which there is in the control by each State of its own affairs. So if there is a predominating influence for evil in any section, it can not outweigh the counterbalance in the lesser part, but that each, a separate entity, may, by controlling matters with-



in its own borders, hold in check that predominating influence for evil. And so I say, while the question is acute now with us, it is a question which in the future may be with some other sections.

Mr. President, Senators from the West are nervous about the yellow peril. They do not, however, think it possible now that the question of suffrage for Asiatics can ever be presented to them or to this country, because they are not now even allowed to be made citizens. But is any man within my hearing ready for a moment to say that the proposition of Asiatics ever being forced as voters upon the people of the western coast is more impossible or more unthinkable than was the probability in the year 1860 that in eight years by an act of the Federal government a whole section of this country should be submitted to the dangers of the domination of a race of people with only the slavery through thousands of years behind them, who were of the lowest alien race, and who had none of the capacity or intelligence or experience or character essential for government? Does any man think that the possibility of a change which shall confront the western people with the question of the right of that Asiatic element to vote—is there any man here who will say that the possibility of that compares with what was recognized as the possibility in 1860 that that would occur which did occur within the short space of eight years?

Mr. President, I hope Senators will not consider me as endeavoring to stir up feeling on sectional or racial questions. But yet we have the problems with us; we have the dangers confronting us, and we can not shut our eyes to them, and we must guard against them. It will not do to say that the thing is settled. The only argument that can be used in support of the proposition to ignore these safeguards is that the day of danger from this cause has passed, or, as said by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Rayner), that the issue is dead. I shall, sir, in reply call attention to the attitude occupied within a very short period in the past upon this question by the influential dominant party of the country.

In time of peace it is hard to believe that there will be war. It is hard to look upon a perfect ocean and realize the fact that on the day before the storm had lashed it in fury, and still more difficult to realize that on the next day it will be seething in a tempest. With other Senators who now sit here I have seen, only a few years ago, Mount Vesuvius

when it was as peaceful as any mountain in Pennsylvania or in West Virginia, although before then it had known its days of fiery wrath. And yet since that recent day when we have seen it thus peaceful, mighty forces have worked within it. There has been since then a great eruption within its vast abyss which has blown off a third of the upper cone of that mountain, blown it to the very skies, and the people who in fancied security had settled at the base of that mountain and had there builded their villages and had planted their orchards and their vinyards upon its slopes, fled in terror from homes all engulfed in a storm of molten lava.

With such convulsions as we have been through, such dangers as we have had to face, such troubles as we have had to endure—are we now to neglect all opportunity, neglect all precaution, upon the simple ground that there is now peace?

I shall have to call attention to some things, in no spirit of unkindness, in no sectional spirit, but as a justification, as a reason why we can not submit, or some of us, at least, to a change in our fundamental law which will give to the Federal government the control of our internal affairs.

Before doing so, however, and before I pass from the subject I have been discussing, I desire to suggest one thought to Senators. Upon what possible ground can there be a justification of the proposition that the Federal government ought, for the purpose of securing free elections and purity of elections, to have the power to interfere and control those elections by registrars and supervisors and marshals and deputy marshals and soldiers at the polls and with persons chosen to certify the results of the elections? Upon what ground can it possibly be defended except upon the ground, first, that the States themselves have not the intelligence and the virtue to decide this question for themselves; second, that the country at large in its collective capacity has an intelligence and a virtue not found in an individual State? Does any man think for a moment that when the Constitution was framed and the government was formed any such thought was in the minds of people? And, Mr. President, if there is any Senator here who thinks that while it might not have been true in the first instance, it is true now, I scout the proposition and I would trample it under my feet.

Does the Senator representing any great State—New York or Pennsylvania or Illinois or Massachusetts—think for a moment that the people in his own State are incapable of de-

termining what is best for the people of that State, incapable of maintaining free institutions, incapable of maintaining the virtue and public character of their people, and that the collective intelligence and collective virtue of the people of the United States are superior to their own and should be, therefore, invoked to control them in that which they are not able to manage for themselves?

Why, Mr. President, the very suggestion of it is abhorrent, and what is justly claimed to the contrary for such communities as those States which I have named can with equal right be claimed for every other State; and so far as I am concerned, sir, I will never agree, cost what it will, to sanction any provision which shall contain within it necessarily the recognition of any such monstrous heresy as that, and yet there can be no other ground upon which the policy and duty of Federal interference can be placed; no other ground.

The people of Massachusetts, the people of New York, the people of Illinois are not the guardians of the people in Georgia. They are not the people who are to determine what should happen within it in order to protect those within her borders or to safeguard her institutions. Mr. President, it is the opposite of that proposition, it is the ignoring of that proposition, it is the denial of the power and ability of people within the States to control their own affairs that has led to all the great troubles, the great sacrifices, the great tragedies in this country.

I do not hesitate to say, Mr. President, that the greatest tragedy in the nineteenth century, if not the greatest tragedy considered from some standpoints of all the ages, was the Civil War in America—greater than the tragedies of the wars of Napoleon or of Hannibal or of Caesar, because they were wars between alien people. But our Civil War was a war of people of the same race and blood on each opposing side, the same kinship, the same family—fathers, brothers, sons—who went against each other to war; and that a million men of the same race and blood, the same ancestry, and the same destiny should have, in that fratricidal war, found untimely graves, is the greatest tragedy not only of the nineteenth century, but of all times. Point to a parallel, if you can. And what brought it about? Mr. President, we know that while it was complicated with other questions and the issue was at times obscurely stated, the existence of African slavery caused the war, and without the existence of African slavery no war

would have occurred; and I assert here, and I challenge contradiction, that in all probability, with almost certainty, slavery would have been driven from the United States peacefully and by the consent and co-operation of all sections if it had not been for the intermeddling of people in other States, who undertook to say what was right and proper in States within which they did not live.

Why do I say that? I can give a number of reasons, but I point to one, the correctness of which is easily ascertained. Let any man go and read the debates in Congress up to the thirties, and he will find that the Southern Senators and Representatives were apologists of slavery and not its defenders. He will find that they apologized for it on the ground that they had inherited it; that it had been put upon them against their will, or without their agency, rather; that a large proportion of it was in the influx of slaves from the Northern States, where they had not abolished slavery peremptorily, but where they had fixed the date when the abolition of slavery should commence, giving ample time in the meantime for all the slaves to be carried South and sold.

They were apologetic of it, I say. All the great leaders of the South were against slavery. In my own State, the very first of all colonies to so provide, had in its law a prohibition against slavery. Jefferson, Randolph, all the great sages of the South were opposed to slavery, and it was not until the great meddling, the great interference by fanatics in other States, attacking the institution, heaping all obloquy upon those who were so unfortunate as to be within its grasp—it was not until then, until this interference, that the apologetic tone naturally changed according to all human impulse into one of defense of the institution, and finally into one of defiance of those who were thus attacking it, and out of that grew that war, that terrible tragedy, the greatest of all times, with a third of the country utterly desolated, with a vacant place at every hearthstone, and a million of young men in untimely graves. That was the direct consequence of the “holier than thou” doctrine and practice. It is in resistance to that doctrine that I oppose the policy or the right of Federal interference in the control by the States of their own elections.

Now, the Senators say that the time is passed; that that issue is dead, and that there is no longer danger of Federal interference. I have occupied so much time that I will not

carry out the intention I had of going through this particular branch of the question in detail. I must allude to it, however. We have had within the last 30 years great controversies and great struggles upon this very issue. There first arose—I will not say there first arose—but there was in the Forty-fifth Congress so great an opposition to this Federal interference that the Democratic House at that time felt itself justified in putting upon the army appropriation bill a provision which prohibited troops at the polls in connection with the election laws. It passed the House of Representatives, and, Mr. President, if I had time I would like to call the roll of the great men of that day who were engaged in that controversy, some of whom I see before me, who were then members of the House, men who contended on the one side and the other side. The position was taken that the Federal election law was a great invasion of the rights of the people to the free exercise of the franchise and of the right of the State to determine in what way that franchise should be exercised. They said that unless the government would withdraw its troops, unless it should put in the law that it could not have troops at the polls in the support of the Federal election laws, the army appropriation bill should not pass.

Mr. President, of course there was great criticism upon the fact that supplies to the government were denied, but, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, who reported the bill to the House, defended it upon the ground that it had been true of our ancestors, that they had secured the great rights of civil liberty by denying supplies unless concessions in favor of that liberty were permitted to them by the Crown. And so it passed the House and came to this Senate. The Senate, being Republican, refused to pass the bill with that provision upon it which took the troops from the polls in support of Federal supervisors, and it went into conference, and after an interchange it finally failed in conference and an extra session of Congress had to be called, and in that extra session of Congress there was again a great struggle.

The army appropriation bill in the House again had that same provision put upon it. It again came to the Senate, and again the Republican Senate struck it out, and it went into conference. I want to read, Mr. President, the names of the Senators who took that position—the Senators who recognized the fact that the question was so grave a question that rather

than surrender it they would stop the wheels of the government.

I want to say, first, Mr. President, that among those Representatives in the House who took that position were distinguished men who afterwards came to the Senate, and I read the names of some of them. There were Messrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Kenna, of West Virginia; Vance, of North Carolina; Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Money, of Mississippi; and when it came to the Senate there were Senators of historic names who stood for that proposition and who said that before they would agree that the Federal government, under the election laws and with the use of troops at the polls, should be allowed to control elections in the States, they would refuse the supplies to the government for the support of the army. The Senators who then spoke and voted that way in the Senate were Bailey, of Tennessee; Barnum, of Connecticut; Bayard, of Delaware; Beck, of Kentucky; Butler, of South Carolina; Cockrell, of Missouri; Coke, of Texas; Davis, of West Virginia; Dennis, of Maryland; Eaton, of Connecticut; Garland, of Arkansas; Gordon, of Georgia; Grover, of Oregon; Harris, of Tennessee, Hereford, of West Virginia; Hill, of Georgia; Jones, of Florida; Kernan, of New York; Lamar, of Mississippi; McCreery, of Kentucky; McDonald, of Indiana; McPherson, of New Jersey; Maxey, of Texas; Merimon, of North Carolina; Morgan, of Alabama; Ransom, of North Carolina; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Shields, of Missouri; Thurman, of Ohio; Voorhees, of Indiana; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Whyte, of Maryland, and Withers, of Virginia.

Mr. President, these are great names, illustrious names, not only in the Democratic party, but in American history; and I invoke their names today in justification and support of the position I take here.

Sir, can it be conceived for a moment that these great men, these illustrious men, who were willing to say that the wheels of the government should be stopped before these election laws and troops at the polls should be allowed to continue to interfere with the elections within the States—can it be said that if they were here today standing in the places which we in only a measure can hope to worthily fill, they would vote to extend that provision of the law to the election of Senators, when in its enforcement in the election of Representatives they said, "We will stop the wheels of the government before we will permit it"?

Mr. President, there is no escape from the proposition. Can it be said for a moment that Senators would have taken so drastic action as that, these great men—for they were great men, and I am afraid we of this day can not furnish their equals—can it be said for a moment these great men would be willing in any manner to extend this dangerous power in the Federal government or consent to the possibility of its exercise in any additional sphere where it does not now have it?

Mr. President, that did not end the controversy. There were other instances in which the struggle was waged. I will not, however, stop to recall, or rather to recite, them, because I feel that time will not permit; but when Senators say there is no danger, when Senators say that the time for such issues is past, that the issue is dead, I want to call attention to the fact that the law of 1870 for the control of elections at the polls in the States, a law coupled with another which had been previously passed, which put it within the power to send troops to maintain the authority of these supervisors and registrars and deputy marshals at the polls—I want to call attention to the fact that that law was not repealed until the year 1893, and that it was repealed by the only Democratic government that has existed since the war. There has been but one term of Congress in which the Democrats had the Executive and each branch of the legislative government, and that law was repealed by that Congress, and when it was repealed every single Republican voted against the repeal; and yet we are told the issue is dead.

Prior to that repeal, to state it briefly as possible, in the year 1890 there had been introduced in the other House what was known as the force bill. I want to state another fact. Seeing my learned friend the Senator from Texas (Mr. Bailey) sitting before me reminds me of it. When we are talking about the question whether the thing is dead and belongs to the distant past, and when I am bringing to the attention of the Senate the fact of these recent occurrences, I note that the Senator from Texas, as young as he is, born during the Civil War, was a member of Congress and recorded his vote in 1893 in favor of the repeal of those Federal election laws. That does not look very much like it was an ancient and antiquated measure, and that the influences which supported those election laws belong to the dead and distant past. I could enumerate a great many others. I see Sen-

ators sitting in front of me who were in that House before that time.

But, Mr. President, to recite it briefly, there had been introduced in the House what was known as the force bill, which passed the House after a very acrimonious and heated debate. It came to the Senate and, after possibly the most acrimonious and heated debate which has taken place in the Senate in 30 years past, it was at last defeated by indirection and not by direction. It was defeated simply by the then Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, moving to proceed to the consideration of the congressional apportionment bill, and while that motion was not debatable any one who will read the Record will see in the remarks which were interjected the intensity and heat of those who realized the fact that if that motion prevailed the bill would fail, the bill by which they had set so much store.

Mr. President, it was in that debate when party spirit ran so high and the intention to fix that bill upon the country was so strong that the present Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) submitted a resolution to apply a cloture in this body—not simply a motion, but an elaborate resolution to apply a cloture in this body to cut off the efforts of those Senators who were resisting the measure, so earnest was he in the insistence that the force bill should be passed.

Now, Mr. President, it will not do to say that the debate to which I have alluded when the extra session was forced was one which related simply to the question of the removal of troops from the polls. While there was an extra session by reason of the failure to pass the Army appropriation bill, the burden of that whole debate was that the necessity of the troops at the polls was required in connection with the election laws, which gave to Congress the power and the opportunity to control the manner in which these elections should be had. If Senators will turn to the speech made by Senator Voorhees in the debate, which, of course, I can not stop to quote, they will see a most elaborate discussion in that very controversy of the election laws and each provision and clause of the election laws as they were affected by the use of troops at the polls for their enforcement.

Mr. President, I want to say another thing that will be borne out by any one who will take the time to examine the debates of that day. While there was a general claim of power and some incidental mention occasionally of dis-



orders in different States, the great burden of the argument through all the months was in that controversy that the government should have the power to pass a Federal election law, with registrars and supervisors and deputy marshals and troops at the polls, in order that the black vote of the South might be protected in the casting of the ballot. Senators will find not only page after page, but volume after volume of the congressional debates filled up with that.

Mr. President, I am going to read, just to give an idea of it, an extract from that debate from the then Senator from Maine, Mr. Blaine. I do not do this now from any unkindness or for the purpose of stirring up any feeling, but to show the animus and purpose of those who then advocated the Federal election law, and that we stand on solid ground when we oppose this legislation or when we oppose extending to the Federal government the power to enact legislation of this kind.

On page 733, volume 9, part 1, Forty-sixth Congress, first session. That was the extra session which had been called because of the fact that the Army appropriation bill had failed in the manner and for the reason I have stated. The sole question being whether or not these laws should be kept upon the books, whether these marshals should be armed with the power of troops, nobody denying that the Federal government under the fourth section of Article 1 could do it, the sole question was whether it should be done or whether or not if the government were to refrain from doing it the supplies should not be stopped from the army. Here is what Mr. Blaine said about elections in the South. It may be true from the standpoint of some gentlemen, but it nevertheless accounts for the fact that we are not willing that that matter should be adjudged by the Federal government. Mr. Baine, in the election by the free vote of the people of the respective districts, and there has never been such a travesty on truth, there has never been such a satire on fact, there has never been such a pretense to righteousness so utterly confounded by fact and so utterly ridiculed by history as for the Senators on that side to stand up here and demand a free election. Why, that is what we have been struggling for—a free election. There has not been a free election in five Southern States that I can name since the Democrats have had power. There was no more a free election in South Carolina for the Congress now in session than there would be in a mob of violent roughs that

had undisputed possession of a poll in the lower wards of the city of New York—not a particle more.

Mr. President, I could quote page after page and volume after volume of just such talk as that. Mr. President, we are not willing—at least I am not willing if the power does exist in the control of Federal election of Representatives—by my vote to give the opportunity to extend that power to be exercised by the Federal government in the control of the election of Senators.

With the permission of the Senate, I will read one other extract from a Member of the House along the same line just to show that it was not confined to the Senate, coupling it with the statement that it is only one of thousands. In advocating the retention of the Federal election laws to control elections in the Southern States, Representative Taylor of Ohio said in the debate in the House:

There is no need of any antagonism between the North, and in the course of that debate said:

What we ask is that Representatives in Congress shall be South, and if the South will secure equal and exact justice to all men of all colors there will be none, and the South will be the great gainer. If this is not done, sooner or later the same causes which brought on the War of the Rebellion will bring on another conflict, the end of which will not be so peaceable as the last. The Anglo-Saxon sense of justice will not permit this injustice to continue very much longer. The iniquitous methods of degrading the colored race in the South must come to an end. An enslavement of 8,000,000 of human beings by indirection, by fraud and perjury, by violence and intimidation, is no better than the slavery we had before the war and will not be allowed to exist very much longer. The colored race rebels, the great North rebels, one-half the Southern States rebel, and one-half the people where these frauds exist rebel against this flagrant and unblushing wrong.

With such views as those thus expressed, who can doubt, when the time came to act, the spirit with which Congress would proceed to enact laws to control elections in the South?

Mr. President, I know some Senators—who do not themselves approve of the resolution with the Sutherland amendment—say that by our votes here we do not determine this question; that we simply put it up to the States to determine it. I have no criticism to make of Senators who take that position, but it is one I can not use in justifying myself in casting

a vote different from what I think is the proper vote to be cast by the legislature itself. It was the contemplation and the intention of the Constitution that the proposing of amendments to the Constitution was a function to be carefully exercised by Congress. It was not a matter in which the final determination was thought to be sufficient if three-fourths of the States had that determination. If so, we would have left it to a majority in Congress to propose the amendment, as is done in other matters. But so careful were they to protect even three-fourths of the States against the possibility of deciding unwisely that they said to Congress, Before you can submit to the States to be determined by three-fourths of them the question whether or not this Constitution shall be amended, two-thirds of each of your bodies shall think it ought to be amended. What else can you say as to the purpose in requiring that there shall be two-thirds except that it was the intention that Congress should weigh in its judgment whether or not there should be an amendment to the Constitution, and that if even a majority of them thought there ought to be such an amendment it would still require two-thirds of each House to agree upon it before there should be given to the States the power and the opportunity to decide it, even though three-fourths of them would have to concur before it could be decided in the affirmative?

I think, Mr. President, from my standpoint, that it is not proper for me to vote to submit to the States an amendment of the Constitution which I myself do not approve, and that I can only consistently submit to the legislatures of the States an amendment which I do approve.

I want to suggest one other thought in that connection. Some Senators say that, while they do not approve the resolution with the Sutherland amendment, they will put it up to the legislatures and that they will have a right to determine, and they do not feel that they are at liberty to deny to the legislatures of the States the right to determine the question for themselves. I want to suggest to Senators that when they put up to the States the opportunity to determine as to a constitutional amendment which they themselves do not approve, they run the risk of putting up a proposition which their own legislatures may not approve and which they will vote against, but which other legislatures may force upon them. Then, Mr. President, there comes the question of the responsibility of a Senator

who thus by so doing practically defeats the will of his own State.

Mr. President, it is no light matter to amend the Constitution of the United States. It is a matter of sufficient gravity when we pass the statute law which gravely affects the people of the United States, because it is difficult to repeal it, but still it can be repealed. But when we pass a law which changes the Constitution of the United States, we have done that which is practically irrevocable. One-fourth, or a fraction over one-fourth, can defeat a proposed amendment to the Constitution. But when it has been once adopted, however grievous it may be, however tyrannical in its exercise of power it may prove to be, the fraction over one-fourth can not then put themselves back in the same position; it will take a fraction over three-fourths in order to do it.

There is one other thought, Mr. President, recurring to something I have already passed, and then I am going to close. In connection with the suggestion that this is a dead issue, there is one other thought in connection with the peculiar interests that the people of the South have in regard to this matter. I believe it is true that the great mass of the people of the North have changed their minds, and that there is now no general disposition to interfere with the people of the South in the control of their own affairs. Yet I recall that the Senator from New York [Mr. Root] in the main address which he made here the other day, stated the fact that there were things done at the South which, in his opinion, ought not to be done, and which, if they continued to do, the Federal government must exercise the power to prevent; and when in a subsequent short debate I asked for specifications, the pertinent specification, one which he mentioned which relates to this question, was the suppression of the Negro vote.

Now, I am not going to stop to discuss the question which was raised as to whether or not the Senator in his reply meant that Congress could by direct act nullify the statutes of the State in prescribing the qualifications of electors. I am not going to stop to discuss that, but I do say that it does show from so high authority as the Senator from New York that the people of the North—perhaps I should say those belonging to the Republican Party—still have it in their minds that when opportunity comes they will exercise the power, if they have it, to interfere with the elections at the South.

Mr. President, even though it be true that there has been a

change in the general feeling of the North on this subject, a general disposition to leave the people of the South to the control of their own affairs, it is a fact not to be forgotten that vast numbers of Negroes have gone to the North and that in a half dozen close Northern States the Negro vote is most potential and frequently holds the balance of power between the two great political parties.

Whenever the Republicans carry the State of New York by a close vote it is because the Negroes have given them their support. The same thing is sometimes true in the great State of Illinois, even with its ordinary majority of over 100,000 Republicans. The same thing is frequently true of Ohio. The same thing is true always in Maryland and Delaware and West Virginia whenever Republicans carry those States.

Mr. President, is it possible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that it is a political necessity to regard the demands of that large voting Negro population in these close States? Is it possible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that, however, much the people of the North may be disposed to leave to the people of the South the control of their own affairs, the time may come when under the demand of the colored voters in these close States they may again, if they have the power, pass these election laws, having the Southern elections in view, to retain their political support? We can not prevent them passing these election laws, if they have the numerical majority, in the case of the election of Representatives. We ourselves put our hands within the manacles as to the election of Senators if we extend to them this power.

Mr. President, it may be true of some Senators that they will support this joint resolution with the Sutherland amendment under a feeling of obligation for one cause and another, when they would prefer that it should not be enacted.

Some persons, Mr. President, must stand in the breach. For myself, with my views as to the danger of this measure, whatever may be the sacrifice, so far as in my power I propose to stand in this breach. I do not propose to consent, Mr. President, by any act of mine to extend the power of the Federal government in the control of elections in the States. It is too great a price to pay for the election of Senators by direct vote; it is too great a price for my section, particularly; not only because of the vast magnitude of the issues which are involved, but because we already have the selection of Senators there by popular choice. There is not a Southern State in

which the Senators are not now selected by choice in a primary election. Therefore we can afford not only to say we will not take it at this price, but we can afford to say we will wait. The time is near at hand when this amendment can be so framed to to relieve it of this objectionable feature.

Mr. President, I thank the Senate for its very kind attention.

---

---

W. A. HENDRY, President

W. T. HENDRY, Vice-President

L. W. BLANTON, Secretary and Treasurer

## HENDRY REALTY

AND

## ABSTRACT CO.

(INCORPORATED)

REAL ESTATE

ABSTRACT TITLES

TOWN LOTS

FARM AND TIMBER LANDS

PERRY, FLA.

---

---

WILLIAM T. HENDRY

Attorney and Counselor at Law

General Practice in State  
and Federal Courts

General and Land Practice  
Specialty

PERRY, FLORIDA

---

---

## THE TAYLOR COUNTY HERALD

J. O. CULPEPPER, Editor and Manager

IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

## A WISE DECISION, FROM A BROAD, PHILANTHROPIC HEART

---

### Governor Brown on the Stripling Case

Since the highest purpose of this book is not to bring into the sections it represents people but the best class of people, and to help make of what we have better citizens; and, since the supreme and far outreaching purpose and hope of the book is to give our young men a better conception of right—duty to country and to God; and, as there has seemed to be a laxness in the law enforcing powers—even among the Governors of some of the other States; we submit below a decision from the Governor of Georgia, the great Empire State of the South feeling it will not only be classed among the railroad papers which Mr. Joseph M. Brown wrote during his campaign as reading matter worthy the best students of the most worthy causes of a common people of one common country; but for its classical tone, and the wise setting of that part which may especially be considered the real decision of the case it will be a great educative force for our young as well as a stimulant for the more settled.

The decision explains the case.

Below is Governor Brown's reasons for denying Stripling clemency:

#### In Re Thomas Edgar Stripling—Application for Pardon.

The record in this case shows that Thomas Edgar Stripling, with Terrell Huff, was indicted for the murder of William J. Cornett, in Harris County, Georgia, at the October term, 1897, of the superior court.

In his statement at the trial, Stripling asserted that he had killed Cornett because the latter had insulted successively his (Stripling's) sister and wife and had threatened his life and was on the lookout for him with a gun.

Cornett was killed at about 11 o'clock Saturday night, September 4, 1897, the reports of two guns being heard by neighbors, one sounding like a heavily-charged shot gun, the other like a rifle or big pistol. His age, at the time of his death, is stated to have been about 22 years.

The trial record shows that, beginning "about a week or two before the killing," Stripling endeavored unsuccessfully to

borrow, first a gun, then a pistol, from a neighbor (Hubbard), and that "about a week or ten days" before that event he did borrow a Winchester rifle from another neighbor (Briley). Several days (Tuesday or Wednesday) before the killing, Cornett asked this same neighbor for the loan of his gun, saying that he understood that Stripling was threatening his life, and that he wished the gun "to protect himself, that he did not have anything (weapon) in his house." This witness added the statement that he "did not hear Mr. Cornett make any threats against Mr. Stripling, but said that if Stripling attacked him he would protect himself." "He didn't loan the gun to Mr. Cornett, for he had already loaned it to Mr. Stripling."

Another witness testified that he "saw Stripling borrow a shot gun from him on Tuesday before the killing Saturday night."

Another witness swore that he "saw Mr. Stripling have a pistol Saturday evening."

Another witness testified that Cornett, on the evening of the day he was killed, told him that Stripling had borrowed a gun with which to kill him.

The testimony of other witnesses was counter to, or failed to sustain Stripling's assertions that Cornett was drinking, that he had a gun, and was looking for Stripling that he might kill him.

Stripling, in his statement to the jury, said that on the fatal night, he was passing by Cornett's house and saw the latter inside, moving about with a lamp and, overcome by indignation, shot and killed him.

One witness swore that Stripling was at W. J. Cornett's home at about 8 or 9 o'clock the morning after the killing. Stripling, in his statement to the jury, said that he received a request to go thither, and went, "and stayed there until up in the day," that thence he went to his brother-in-law, Huff's home, and, later, "went back over there" (to the slain man's home.)

In the recent hearing, before the prison commission, of Stripling's application for pardon, a number of petitions were read to the effect that Cornett's character, as to morality, was bad, but, as that was one of the main issues Stripling placed before the jury, in the trial of his case, in 1897, these affidavits and others defending Cornett's character which were afterward filed, were considered in the executive office as being merely



cumulative evidence of *res adjudicata*, hence of little weight now.

So, too, the issues raised at the above hearing as to insults by Cornett to Stripling's sister and wife, and Cornett's alleged threats against Stripling's life, were the same which had been made at the trial in 1897. And the Supreme Court which, in 1898, overruled the motion for a new trial that was asked for Huff, who was jointly indicted and convicted with Stripling, so understood and stated, viz.:

"Stripling admitted that he was one of the parties who did the killing, and sought to justify on the ground that the deceased attempted to seduce his sister, had insulted his wife, and had threatened his life." 104 Ga., p. 522.

Therefore this plea, with its affidavits, was simply a retrial of the case, with cumulative evidence which presented no material points not before the jury in 1897 and the Supreme Court in 1898.

It is not for me to say that the jury and the Supreme Court were both wrong, and to decide this case exactly opposite to the way they decided it on exactly the same issues.

Recurring, however, to the recent hearing, the evidence in the affidavits made in 1911 of events in 1897 differed materially in some instances from the evidence as to those same events in the court record of 1897. I will only quote from the two parties initially in evidence as aggrieved.

Mrs. T. H. Durham, Stripling's sister, in 1911, makes affidavit as follows: "Deponent says that about three days before the killing of the said W. J. Cornett, he, the said Cornett, came to deponent's home." She then makes her statement as to Cornett's conduct while with her and adds: "Deponent immediately started to leave the house and call for help, and said Cornett pursued her to the porch where he discovered a party approaching, and he immediately left the house."

Dr. W. B. Tucker, the party referred to, at the trial in 1897, swore: "About the 23d of August, 1897, (twelve days before the killing) I was at Mr. Durham's house, and as I drove up to the house in my buggy I saw Mr. W. J. Cornett coming out of Mr. Durham's house. I spoke to him, and he stood there for some minutes, talking with me in front of the house."

Mrs. Lorena Stripling (wife of Thomas Edgar Stripling) on March 29, 1911, made affidavit from which I quote: "This

deponent says that just prior to the killing of said Cornett, her husband, said Stripling, was in Columbus, Ga., visiting his parents who were sick; that while he was away from home said W. J. Cornett wrote this deponent the following note in substance, which was as follows: 'Mrs. Stripling, as your husband is not at home tonight would like to call on you. Please let me hear from you. (Signed) W. J. Cornett.'

"This deponent refused to answer said note, and the next day said Cornett drove to deponent's house and requested her to get in the buggy with him and go to the home of Mrs. Durham, which this deponent refused to do. Deponent says that upon the return of her said husband she gave him the note and told him what Cornett had said to her the day following the note; and the killing of said Cornett soon followed."

It will be noted that Mrs. Stripling, March 23, 1911, says that "just prior to the killing of Cornett, her husband was in Columbus," etc. In the trial in 1897, Stripling in his statement to the jury, said that Cornett insulted his sister about August 23, and his wife on the morning of the 24th. He then recounted occurrences from these dates to September 4, 1897, the date of the killing; but did not refer to being in Columbus between the days named.

And a most notable fact is that, although he went into minute details of incidents and conversations, yet he made not the slightest reference to the note which Mrs. Stripling now says Cornett wrote to her "just prior to the killing," and which she adds she gave to her husband before the killing.

It is manifest, therefore, that Mrs. Stripling's memory, like Mrs. Durham's, is at fault, for the incident could have been so dramatic, so electrifying to the jury as the exhibition of that note in court, or even convincing reference to it; but there was neither.

The above affidavits and others prepared in 1911 show the unreliability of memory nearly fourteen years after the happening of occurrences as compared with testimony given under oath from five weeks to two months after the same happenings; and, merely to illustrate that fact, I have introduced them.

The further references I will make to testimony will be to the record of the trial in October, 1897.

Concerning Stripling's life after he broke jail and escaped in 1897, it is fair to apply the law of averages. Not every man, nay, not one in several hundred, kills one man. Not

one man in 5,000 kills two men and intentionally wounds (with a pistol) another, and, while an officer of the law, is fined once for opprobrious language (profanity) and once for violence, toward yet other men. But this is Stripling's record since he killed Cornett and has been living in other States the life which so many good people believe entitles him to a pardon for the killing of Cornett in Georgia. I do not say that he was not within the scope of his duties in each of the tragic incidents marking his career since he fled from this State; but I submit that they and the other events alluded to impair the power to claim that his life in Virginia is above suspicion and perhaps entitles him to a pardon in Georgia.

As appellant and his friends have insisted on placing his career while a fugitive in evidence before me, it is fair to consider these later incidents in his life in passing upon the claims which seek to justify the slaying of Cornett under the so-styled "unwritten law." Is it not logical to assume that they indicate in Stripling a temperamental tendency to resort to violence haphazard or recklessly and without the calm self-restraint expected of a normal man? In the light of these incidents in his after life, when there existed the most potent of reasons for extreme caution in his daily doings, would a competent jury, hearing without bias and considering without passion, hold that he had "made out his case," under that very so-styled "law?" I doubt it very much.

There is no more reason why the rules of logic—even if we admit that the written law should not prevail in such cases—ought not to be applied to a case coming within the range of the so-styled "unwritten law" than that they should not be to one without it, larceny, for instance.

The trial record shows that, when shot, Cornett was sitting by a cot, or lounge, evidently preparing to retire. He had taken off his coat, unbuttoned his suspenders and thrown them back over his shoulders and was stooping over, having just untied the string of the shoe on his right foot, when shot through the window by some one hidden by the darkness without.

So close was the muzzle of the gun to the window that the broken glass was stained by the burned powder, so stealthy was he who shot that Cornett heard not a sound to give him warning for remonstrance, defense or flight; and so instantaneously came the paralysis of death with the slugs which pierced his brain that, while his head by its gravity bent over

against the pillow on the lounge by his side, his fingers were still on the shoe by the strings he had clasped.

One can scarcely imagine an assassination characterized by a more complete absence of the elements of courageous manhood in him who committed it.

It is a notable fact also that, although Stripling, at the trial based his defense upon the claim that he killed Cornett because the latter had insulted his sister and wife, with a gun, was looking for him to take his life; yet he did not at once surrender to the officers of the law, giving the above as his reasons for the deed.

On the contrary, he was a visitor at Cornett's house the morning after the killing, and it was only after the developing facts indicated him as the guilty party that he yielded himself to the sheriff. And it is to be further noted that he went to Columbus to give himself up, because he said, "I don't feel safe surrender here in Harris County." Surely, we may ask: Why should he fear mob violence from his neighbors if his act was to vindicate insulted womanhood, or was in defense of his own life?

The testimony, as we have seen, shows that from a week to ten days or more before he shot Cornett, Stripling was endeavoring to borrow a gun or pistol, and was expressing resentment against his victim. He had not only hours and days, but nearly or upwards of a fortnight, for the "cooling time." And between the end days of this interval, whether it be the longest or the shortest indicated, lies the line the law draws between protection and revenge, the line which defines the limits of the arenas within which sentiment may and duty must operate.

No gun or pistol was found in Cornett's house after his death, and it is clear from the court record that he owned no firearm, and made no attempt to borrow one until he heard that Stripling was armed with a gun and threatening his life and that he then sought the loan of a gun "to protect himself if attacked."

The array of sworn testimony drew from the jury which Stripling had helped to select a verdict of murder, with recommendation for mercy. The sentence of imprisonment for life was passed upon Stripling and upon Huff, who had been indicted with him.

Yet, it is urged that after he committed an additional offense against the laws of Georgia, viz., that of breaking jail and fleeing beyond the borders of the State, Stripling has

lived a life characterized by active work in upholding and enforcing the laws of sister States. Hence, the claim is made that by a useful life in other States he has atoned for the fearful crime he committed in Georgia, and for the subsequent offense against the laws of this State, and should be pardoned by her executive.

And, putting forward this plea, we find letters and petitions, containing the names of upward of 8,000 men, women and school children in Georgia, while not spontaneous, but worked out during a month of endeavor on an intelligently-directed plan and circulated with zealous industry, make manifest the overmastering sympathy in the hearts of the signers. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are more than 300,000 white men of voting age in Georgia, besides about 1,100,000 white women and minors of both sexes. Therefore, we can say that approximately one in 175 of the white population of Georgia has asked for a pardon for Stripling. And quite a number of the signers have, later, sent written requests to erase their names from the petition. From one petition, for example, containing 130 names, one-third of the signers wish their signatures taken off.

I will add that there is one petition signed by the surviving members of the trial jury asking for a pardon. But it must be held in mind that these jurors were under oath when they found their verdict in 1897, whereas, they were under none when they petitioned this office in 1911.

Yet, if the number of the petitioners had been one hundred times as great, the executive could not gratify their wish nor yield to their demand if the letter or spirit of the constitution and State laws forbade. The executive's obligation is to the constitution.

The well-intentioned and worthy people who have signed the miscellaneous petitions asking that Stripling be allowed to return to his needy family have not read the record of the trial and, like others making similar requests from time to time, forget or ignore the fact that Stripling's hand, in violating a cardinal law of the State, deprived a wife of her husband, a child of its sire, and sent a father and mother to the grave in sorrow over the loss of their only son, and, furthermore, that he has put the authority of this State in contempt in that he has evaded serving even an hour of the sentence passed upon him by the court.

The plea of the petitioners that he has given the highest

evidence of practical repentance for his terrible deed and of self-reformation, that reformation of the guilty one is the real aim of the law, and that the State must not put itself in the attitude of wreaking revenge.

I can not accept the above as the proper summary of the situation. As I grasp the law, it means, first, that one who is proven guilty of felonious act shall be punished therefor by being deprived of liberty, of ease from labor, or even of life; secondly, that those criminally inclined shall be deterred from nefarious deeds by the fear of punishment. The sole threat that the State will take steps to "reform" them if they violate the laws will stay the hands of very few who are disposed to evil.

And I can not interpret it that penalties prescribed by law to be applied to those who commit crime constitute revenge. They are the necessary concomitants of government.

Government means protection. Protection assures security. Security insures peace. To dwell in peace and security is the right of every law-abiding citizen, and should be a guarantee of the State to every citizen. And of vital interest to the habitants of the rural districts is this guarantee, since for them there is no policeman to patrol the rounds or to stand guard over the windows at night. For them the law must be the policeman, with the eyes of Argus, the hands of Hercules and the inflexible will of the Fates.

The constitution of this State says: "Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete." Protection can not be impartial if we wink at the offense of one man who breaks jail and flees beyond the jurisdiction of our laws and, under an assumed name, remains at stolen liberty for years, and take another who, submissive to the law, refused to leave the jail or to otherwise evade or resist the authorities, and place him in confinement at hard labor. And it can not be complete if we allow a man, convicted of murder, by escaping, to nullify for years the penalty prescribed for him and, when he is apprehended, to compound his felony with the State's executive seal.

In the stability of our institutions and in the certainty that our laws will be enforced impartially and completely must be our guarantee of peace and safety. It is that guarantee which makes this State worth living in. And an indissoluble, in truth a controlling, element in that guarantee lies in the

fact that in all cases of correction of offenses against the laws the State must, by her process, apply the remedy. She concedes to no one the right to take the law into his own hands. Yet, in her own process she yields almost every chance to the accused, in that in selecting a trial jury she allows him to strike two to where she strikes one; furthermore, in that if one juror favor him he can not be condemned, whereas to convict him the State must receive the vote of each of the twelve; and where he may appeal from a verdict of "guilty," the State can not from one of acquittal. This being true, we should pay less attention to opening the door of hope for release to the law-breakers and more to keeping closed the door of security shielding those who obey the law.

It must not be made a precedent that escape relieve one convicted from the obligation to submit to the constituted authorities, or that lapse of time impairs the State's right or duty to enforce her laws. It must not be made a precedent that an act which the trial court in 1897 and the Supreme Court in 1898 condemned as a heinous crime be declared by the executive office a justifiable deed in 1911, the evidence being substantially the same before each tribunal. Co-operation, not conflict, should characterize the relationships of the several branches of our government.

Our laws are founded on justice. Let us tax our ingenuity to strengthen their structure rather than to find loopholes for weakening it, or avenues for evasion. Our duty is to protect the law-abiding people in their right to enjoy life and property, not to hedge about with excuses or clothe with immunity those who have destroyed them. And in enforcing that protection we can often temper justice with mercy, but we can not afford to permit misapplied mercy to take the place of justice. Mercy to the lawless is too often a menace to the law-abiding. Justice is the basic element of law; and law, not laxity, must rule.

I have previously expressed by judgment that government by petition is government without responsibility. In the petition the emotions—too often erratic or based on information given by only one side speak, and at time slur the law while lionizing the law-breaker. In the statute law is recorded the teaching of experience and the mandate of deliberative reason.

It is freely asserted by many petitioners that this case should be settled under so-called "unwritten law," to which I have before referred. But the constitution of Georgia does not

recognize any "unwritten law." It prescribes the manner of making and enforcing statute laws, and knows none other. It is the compact of society for mutual protection through mutual restraint. In it is found the following oath, which I took before entering upon the duties of the office whereunder this appeal for pardon has come to me for decision, viz.:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and demand the constitution thereof, and the constitution of the United States of America."

Among other duties which the great instrument prescribes for the Governor is the following: "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the State." Therefore, one exercising the duties of this office must in such time forget his individual impulses and interests. He must sink his very personality beneath the sea of his responsibility to the constitution; and, in the matter of clemency, the people having clothed this office with supreme and absolute power, the Governor, as to that, is the incarnation of the State, and clemency, therefore, when exercised, is the act of the State and not of the individual in office. Others may be free to exploit their opinions and preferences. The Governor is fettered by oath which holds and, in holding, forces. For him the ever-present question is not, "Have you a heart which throbs with sympathy?" but it is, "Will you obey your oath?" As justice is said to be blind, so he must be blind to aught save the obligations of that oath.

And bear in mind that the Governor has not the right to use discretion in practically suspending the constitution for the purpose of applying the so-called "unwritten law." If he can do this on one plea he can on another, or several; and if one Governor can do it every one can; and so, as the Governors succeed each other we would soon have the wills—and whims—of the Governors supplanting the constitution as the rule, or the many and conflicting rules of action. The alternative, therefore, is the statute laws, enacted under the mandate of the constitution. Hence, if we have laws—and we have—they must be enforced.

I will here add that to the thoughtful citizen one of the most dangerous evils menacing our institutions is lawlessness. The mob executing in wild disorder its victim and the individual wreaking his own revenge for wrongs, real or imaginary, the man or interest treating with contempt the laws of the



land and trusting to gold or "influence" for safety, are striking manifestations of this spirit of lawlessness.

That which is pleased to robe itself in the euphemism, "the unwritten law," when unmasked, presents the hideous features of anarchy.

The sheet anchor of our civilization, therefore, is the process of law. And, to preserve that process, the line of distinction between the duties of the courts and of the executive office is plainly drawn in the constitution. It is drawn in this case, and, in deciding it, I must obey the law in administering the law.

I have profound sympathy for the family of the unfortunate man who is the subject of this decision—there is in their condition and in his a pathos which awes the heart and stills the tongue—and I hold in high respect the impulses of many valued friends who have appealed for a pardon in the case under review; but sympathy and personal friendship have not the right to supplant an oath-bound duty to execute the laws of Georgia. I can not sacrifice my obligation to the law upon the altar of emotionalism. By the test of such cases, therefore, we must say whether the constitution is of force or whether it and the statutes are meaningless.

For, above the rolling tide and obscuring of sympathetic pleas and emotions, we can not fail to see the rock of the record which shows that Thomas Edgar Stripling, by a jury of his peers, was convicted of the murder of a fellow-man; that he afterward violated a second law of Georgia by breaking jail and fleeing to another State, and that, enmeshed in the complications of his crime, his own brother-in-law, Terrell Huff, was sent to the penitentiary, within which he was confined at hard labor until, through doubts as to his guilt, on recommendation of the prison commission he was set free.

I greatly regret, therefore, that under the conditions as enumerated I do not feel justified in interrupting in this case the due process of law. Hence, being convinced that the supreme duty of protecting the people rests as heavily on the executive department as on the judiciary, I am forced to decline the application for pardon filed by Thomas Edgar Stripling.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Governor.

# Contents

---

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Cuthbert, Ga. ....  | 5     |
| Edison, Ga. ....  | 6     |
| Arlington, Ga. ....   | 6     |
| Damascus, Ga. ....  | 12    |
| Anna, Ga. ....  | 13    |
| Elmodel, Ga. ....   | 13    |
| Colquitt, Ga. ....  | 14    |
| Babcock, Ga. ....   | 19    |
| Strickland, Ga. ....  | 21    |
| Bower, Ga. ....   | 22    |
| Hinson, Fla. ....   | 23    |
| Havana, Fla. ....   | 23    |
| Carabell, Fla. ....   | 24    |
| Apalachicola, Fla. ....   | 25    |
| Tallahassee, Fla. ....  | 28    |
| Southern Industrial Parliament, Washington, D. C. ....  | 29    |
| Macon, Ga. ....   | 27-46 |
| Klu Klux Klan.....  | 40-41 |
| Macon's First Cotton Yard, W. W. Miller .....   | 38    |
| W. W. Miller Captures Federal Soldiers .....  | 38    |
| J. R. Fields and the Cat Squirrels at the Hotel Lanier .....  | 38    |
| Sherman's March Through Georgia .....   | 43-45 |
| A Mother in Tears .....   | 45    |
| The Capture of Jefferson Davis .....  | 46    |
| Mr. Sutton Recognizes God's Hand in Distribution of People.....   | 47    |
| Mercer University .....   | 47-49 |
| God Knows All Things .....  | 49    |
| Baptists, Religious Liberty, Denominations, Fellowship, Ordinances,<br>Election, God's Omnipresence ..... | 51-72 |
| Which Demands Baptism, the Soul or the Body? .....  | 72    |
| Communion, or the Lord's Supper .....   | 78    |
| The Commercial Traveler .....   | 84    |
| The Favorite Boarder .....  | 91    |
| The Pecan, Its Future—A Few Words About Pecans .....  | 95    |
| Flint, Ga. ....   | 98    |
| Camilla, Ga. ....   | 99    |
| Baker County, Georgia .....   | 101   |
| Pelham, Ga. ....  | 107   |
| Meigs, Ga. ....   | 109   |
| Cairo, Ga. ....   | 110   |
| Bainbridge, Ga. ....  | 112   |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Brinson, Ga. ....  | 116 |
| Iron City, Ga. ....  | 117 |
| Donaldsonville, Ga. ....                                       | 118 |
| Lela, Ga. ....   | 119 |
| Doerun, Ga. ....   | 123 |
| Moultrie, Ga. ....   | 125 |
| Mystic, Irwinville, Fitzgerald, Ga. ....                       | 132 |
| Rebecca, Ocilla, Ga. ....                                      | 133 |
| Autreyville, Pavo, Ga. ....                                    | 136 |
| Georgia Prohibition, J. C. Solomon ....                        | 137 |
| Florida Railway Company ....                                   | 142 |
| Mayo, Fla. ....  | 144 |
| The Suwanee and San Pedro Railroad ....                        | 144 |
| Perry, Fla. ....   | 146 |
| Hampton Springs, Fla. ....                                     | 147 |
| Sylvester, Ga. ....  | 150 |
| Montezuma, Ga. ....  | 153 |
| Pretoria, Ga. ....   | 156 |
| A New Enterprise and Mr. Braswell Wynn's Lands ....            | 155 |
| Some Recollections of Andersonville Prison ....                | 157 |
| Dublin, Ga. ....   | 160 |
| Wadley and Mt. Vernon Railroad, Adrian ....                    | 173 |
| Register and Glenville Railroad.....                           | 176 |
| Prohibition, Court Officials, Innovations, Revolutions ....    | 179 |
| Prospective Railroad Towns ....                                | 181 |
| Bulloch County, Ga. ....                                       | 181 |
| Statesboro, Ga., Lynching of Reid and Cato ....                | 182 |
| "In Uncivilized Georgia," by a Northern Negro ....             | 186 |
| Negro Labor in the South ....                                  | 190 |
| The Burning of Pomp O'Bannon ....                              | 191 |
| Lynchings and Mobs North and South ....                        | 192 |
| A Discussion of the Conditions ....                            | 212 |
| Negroes in the South and Elsewhere ....                        | 215 |
| The Murderer ....  | 219 |
| An Unwise and Hurtful Agitation, J. B. Cambrell, D. D. ....    | 221 |
| Race Problem and Solution, W. W. DeHaven ....                  | 225 |
| Senator Hoar and Senator Brown, J. C. Calaway ....             | 225 |
| Race Prejudice Is Increasing Everywhere, Say Leaders ....      | 229 |
| Henry Watterson on the Cosmopolitan Club Dinner ....           | 231 |
| Watterson and the Race Conflict ....                           | 236 |
| The Negro Question and Immigration, J. M. Griggs ....          | 245 |
| Race Equality Feast—White Girls Seated Next to Colored Men.... | 265 |
| Senator A. O. Bacon, on the Conditions in the South.....       | 270 |
| Ex-Governor W. J. Northen Discusses the Race Question ....     | 282 |
| Strong Reasons for the Solid South, Robert Thomas Kerlin ....  | 296 |
| The Negro School at Andersonville Taught by White Women ....   | 302 |
| Chipley, Florida ....  | 304 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Monument for the Faithful Old Ante-Bellum Negroes of the South   | 317   |
| To Land Buyers   | 321   |
| Papers Giving County and Post-Offices                            | 324   |
| Heroism of Wirz  | 327   |
| Tribute to South's Women   | 326   |
| St. Cloud, Kissimmee, Fla.                                       | 328   |
| The Church Table   | 330   |
| An Old Paper Published in Baltimore, Md                          | 338   |
| The Benefits of a Railroad                                       | 344   |
| The Florida Central Railroad                                     | 345   |
| The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary                        | 347   |
| The Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va.                         | 347   |
| The Sunday School Board  | 348   |
| The Board of Missions of the Georgia Baptist Convention          | 349   |
| The Baptist Home Mission Board                                   | 351   |
| Andersonville, Ga.   | 354   |
| Dr. John C. Olmstead Pays Tribute to Memory of Wirz              | 358   |
| Where Jefferson Davis Was Captured                               | 362   |
| Inscription on Jeff Davis' Monument                              | 363   |
| The Sunday-School Illustrator, February, 1911                    | 364   |
| The Facts as They Are  | 364   |
| South's Memorial to Jefferson Davis                              | 367   |
| Judge John W. Akin Writes on Miles' Treatment of Jefferson Davis | 366   |
| Something About Jefferson Davis                                  | 377   |
| Some of the Proceedings at the Unveiling of Monument, 1907       | 378   |
| North Sacrificed Wirz to Condone Its Own Crime, J. T. Derry      | 383   |
| Captain Wirz, Ira E. Forbes                                      | 386   |
| Mr. Ormand's Letter to Dr. Beecher                               | 388   |
| Wirz Inscription Is Agreed Upon                                  | 393   |
| The Wirz Monument, Mrs. Edward S. Smith                          | 394   |
| Dark Memories of Old Andersonville, James Calaway                | 395   |
| War Prices Down South  | 403   |
| That Delegation  | 403   |
| Andersonville and Fort Delaware, Charles W. Seidell              | 405   |
| Prison Life at Point Lookout, Maryland, James Calaway            | 407   |
| John T. Boifeuillet on the Forty-Second Anniversary              | 409   |
| Letter From a Federal Soldier to His Wife on Sherman's Pillage   | 411   |
| An Open Message to the North, a Handshake and Welcome            | 413   |
| They Were All Expelled for Lying                                 | 416   |
| Some Suggestions to Senator Root                                 | 419   |
| Senator A. O. Bacon's Speech on the Election of Senators         | 422   |
| A Wise Decision from a Broad Philanthropic Heart                 | 466   |
| Pillao at Fowltown, Ga.  | 20-22 |
| The Baptists, but Denominations Lack Age                         | 51-56 |
| Election   | 51-70 |
| Inter-Denominational Meetings, Union Meetings                    | 52    |
| "One Church as Good as Another"                                  | 53    |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| The Whole World for Christ .....                                      | 69  |
| Springfield, Ill., Mob Similar to All Others .....                    | 213 |
| We Are Careless With Criminals .....                                  | 217 |
| A Case Similar to Others .....  | 217 |
| Dothan, Ala., J. V. Brown .....                                       | 263 |
| We Visited Cemeteries .....   | 301 |
| Literature on Florida, J. W. White and Others .....                   | 310 |
| For the Benefit of Nut Growers .....                                  | 312 |
| Watering Places and Resorts .....                                     | 314 |
| St. Andrews Bay, Gulf View Hotel, Resorts, Lands .....                | 315 |
| Land Owners, Real Estate People and Railroad Immigration Agents:      |     |
| 11, 13, 19, 23, 27, 89, 101, 109, 111, 115, 127, 137, 143, 144, 145,  |     |
| 151, 154, 156, 263, 264, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316, 319, 320, 321, |     |
| 322, 327, 329, 380, 347, 414, 415.                                    |     |



















89069646578



b89069646578a

**DATE DUE**

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WISCONSIN  
816 STATE ST. MADISON, WIS. 53706

~~NOV 29 1979~~ ~~LA~~

~~DEC 27 1979~~

FEB 8 1980

DEMCO 38-297





89069646578



B89069646578A