

The Jeffersonian

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The Italian Popes' Secret Societies in Control of the Democratic Party?

THE private secretary of a President of the United States is not supposed to be an official vice, or assistant Chief Magistrate.

He is not supposed to receive *and hear* deputations that visit the White House in the interest of applicants for office.

He is supposed to receive them as a secretary, to announce them to the President, and to leave them to be heard by the Chief Executive.

But Tumulty has assumed a different character.

He apparently acts as Assistant President, sometimes without his Chief's knowledge.

For instance, he boasted of how he had compelled the Captain of the squad which guards the White House grounds to knuckle guards to *him*, Tumulty, and how he had influenced a Congressional Committee to raise salaries, without a word being said to Professor Wilson.

It was Tumulty who said, in substance, that it would not do to appoint Charles S. Barrett to the position of Secretary of Agriculture, because "he is too close to Watson."

So they unearthed an obscure fossil, named Houston; and when the farmers were suffering so dreadful in 1914, Houston was one of the unfeeling officials who opposed Rural

Credits and all other plans of governmental relief.

If Houston has ever lifted a finger in behalf of the agricultural classes since he has been their salaried representative and governmental protector, there is nothing to show for it.

Was it Tumulty who aided Senator Bryan of Florida to put Pete Dignan into the Postmastership of Jacksonville?

Pete is a 4th degree Knight of Columbus, and was not the choice of 20 per cent. of the patrons of the office.

Was it Tumulty who dictated the appointment of Dudley Field Malone, the Custom House boss of New York?

Dudley is another 4th degree Knight of Columbus, just as Tumulty is.

Was it Tumulty who really put Pat Ford in charge of the United States Public Printing establishment?

Pat is a 4th degree Knight of Columbus, and rides around in a splendid automobile paid for by Protestant tax payers.

Was it Tumulty who obtained the appointment of John Burke, as Treasurer of the United States?

John is a 4th degree Knight of Columbus,

and had about as many claims and qualifications for the office, as Dignan had on the Jacksonville post office.

The latest manifestation of Tumulty's power was the appointment for Postmaster of Newark, New Jersey, one of the fattest of fat jobs.

The New York Evening *Sun* publishes a statement, made by Tumulty himself, in which he says that he received and heard the delegation which went from New Jersey to urge the appointment of John L. Armitage, who is a Protestant and was *President of the Woodrow Wilson League*.

Mr. L. E. Pratt, of Newark, headed the Armitage delegation, and the gentlemen apparently were not permitted to see the President at all.

They saw Tumulty, and Tumulty listened to their representations, and then told them he meant to have John F. Sinnott appointed, because they were of the same religion.

The Protestant delegation left, and the President gave the fat appointment to the Roman Catholic, a 4th degree Knight of Columbus.

This last case is so complete a revelation of the secret influences at work in the Wilson

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The Democratic Department of Justice Planning a Revolutionary Invasion of States Rights

IT has always been understood that the Democratic party was the champion of the reserved and sovereign rights of the States, whose volunteer delegation of certain powers to a central system, created the Federal Government.

The highest courts have never decided otherwise than that the States retained their separate independence and their complete sovereignty, except as to the powers delegated in the Constitution.

Has any State ever delegated to the central Government the authority to try her citizens, outside the State, for crimes alleged to have been committed within the State? Certainly not.

Has the Federal Government ever undertaken to invade and destroy the State's right to try her own citizens? Certainly not.

When Linton Stephens, the brother of Alexander H. Stephens, was prosecuted in the U. S. Court, for having arrested the negro managers of the national election at Sparta, in 1871, no attempt was made to drag him into the Northern States for trial.

He was taken before the Federal Judge Swayze, at Macon, and tried in his own judicial district.

The same thing was done in the Ku Klux cases in the Carolinas, in the Columbus case in Georgia, and in all other cases brought by the Government during the dark and fearful years of Reconstruction.

Jefferson Davis himself was prosecuted in the Richmond, Virginia, District, and nobody so much as threatened to drag "the traitor" into New England or into the North.

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In other words, the constitutional right of the State to try her own citizens for offenses alleged to have been committed therein, was never questioned or endangered by the most rabid of the Radicals.

Such men as Andrew Johnson, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade, Roscoe Conkling, Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler, and James G. Blaine paid absolute respect to the right of the State to enforce the laws within her jurisdiction, so far as her private citizens were concerned.

When Ed. Cody, of Warrenton, was charged with killing a Union soldier, there wasn't a hint of carrying him into "the enemy's country" for trial.

It remained for this Democratic administration to plan a lawless invasion of a most sacred, time-honored State right.

The Department of Justice designs to have me indicted in the North, and dragged out of my own State for trial.

What about? *The articles defending the State in the Frank case!*

The Congressmen who have been corresponding with me about the matter inform me, that the Attorney General's assistant, Mr. Wallace, alleges that *the Government cannot get an impartial trial in Georgia*, and for that reason, I am to be deprived of my legal rights.

Why didn't the Department of Justice try that method with the Savannah Naval Stores men!

Why didn't Mr. Wallace have the alleged bank-wrecker of Macon indicted in the North?

No prosecution of the Straus brothers is threatened, although they published, in *Puck*, the most obscene, filthy, libelous cartoons I ever saw in a magazine.

Why not indict the Straus brothers, in Georgia, and drag them down here for trial?

Why is the Government especially bent on ruining the one man whom the Roman Cardinals, the Jewish millionaires, the Wall Street corporations, and a clique of Georgia political crooks want put out of the way?

Georgia bankers sometimes fail, owing money to the North and East: are they to be indicted and tried in New York and Massachusetts?

Georgia merchants frequently fail, owing money to the North and East: are they to be indicted and tried a thousand miles from home?

Georgia consignees, agents, drummers, brokers, lawyers and commission men often fail, owing money to foreign creditors: are they to be treated as criminals at the whim of those creditors, and brought to their knees by a threat of prosecution in Northern courts?

Every editor who takes part in politics is apt to publish articles which enrage those on the other side: are Southern editors to be tried for such articles in the North, and Northern editors in the South?

What security would there be for any editor, if President Roosevelt's effort had succeeded, when he endeavored to drag those of-

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In a very short time I will start on an extensive lecture trip through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Communities desiring a series of lectures that will unmask Pagan and Political Romanism should write me immediately. There will be no expense on the local workers other than to furnish me a good hall or church in which to speak.

These meetings will be used to boost the circulation of The Jeffersonian and The Menace as well as my own publications. For the good of the cause I hope as many communities as possible will take advantage of this opportunity and write for dates. Address me as follows,

WM. LLOYD CLARK,

Milan, Ill.

Who Is On Trial?

Romanists do queer things, and the public generally does not seem to realize that they are queer. Three or four years ago Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., in a magazine of which he is editor, published some extracts from what are said to be official books of the Catholic Church. So incensed were the Catholics at his doing this that they have brought suit against him for publishing these extracts. And the queer part of it is the ground upon which the suit is brought. The charge is that of publishing and sending through the mails obscene matter contrary to postal laws. Does it not seem strange indeed that anything published by even a so-called Christian Church for use in connection with its worship should be too obscene to be allowed in the mails? It may be said that it is only the Government that is prosecuting Mr. Watson. Suppose this be true, though there is said to be every reason to believe that the suit is instigated by members of the Catholic Church, the fact remains that the obscenity of the extracts is the ground of the charge.

If Mr. Watson is convicted of violating the United States postal laws, is not the condemnation of the church much more real? It may readily be conceived that an editor might publish something in his magazine with only the best motives, without any intention or even thought of doing wrong, and in doing so might technically violate a law, which in its very nature cannot be very definite in its provisions. But would any reasonable man suppose a church would publish anything intended for guidance of either private members or officials in matters pertaining to their religious life, which is too obscene for transmission in the mails?

The church that does this is the church that asks Protestants, as well as Catholics, to entrust their daughters to its care in their schools with the promise that they will be given the best possible training in knowledge, manners, morals and religion. Parents, beware.—Presbyterian of the South.

ENDORSEMENT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Dear Sir: I have just finished reading the last issue of The Jeff. Your writings are fine, also the letters from the people, and especially Brother Saylor's. Lord, give us more preachers like him, for we have but few of that type.

Mr. Watson, your many friends up here in Union County are rejoicing over the way you handled the Old Beast in your trial, also the way you stood up for womanhood in the Frank case.

You may look for another club shortly. You will find on a separate sheet an order for books and check herewith for same.

Yours in haste,

N. C. BENJAMIN TEAGUE,

FROM A TIFTON FRIEND.

Dear Sir: I have read The Jeff. of January 6 with special attention, as I do every one. I note how Mr. A. A. Smith, the fertilizer man, of Atlanta, tread Mr. O. S. Lee. I think you gave, in January 6 issue of Jeff., all that was coming to Mr. Smith. I only wish every Protestant would read just how Smith treated Mr. Lee, and then I wish every true Protestant would treat Smith just as he treated Mr. Lee when they go to buy their fertilizer. I think it a shame for Smith to be so insulting to a gentleman.

In regard to your exposal of the Catholics, I truly hope that God will spare you long enough to show their creed of religion to every nation on earth. As you have said and do say that Catholicism is our important question.

I was talking to a friend of mine just a day or two ago about you, and showed him that piece in The Jeffersonian. He stated that you ought to be our President. I remarked to him that it was a pity that our Congress, our U. S. Senate and our President could not be men like you. I tell you, we need men there with brain and nerve—men who will stand for our rights.

I think I can send in a new list of subscribers before long.

You are gaining ground every day. If the people will lay down a little old political grudge against you and read for information, they all, except Catholics, will endorse you.

Your friend,

W. A. DANLEY.

Ga.

READ THIS ONE, FROM ILLINOIS.

Dear Sir: I am sending club of ten subscriptions to your paper as per accompanying list.

I claim to be one of the old guard, as I was a delegate to the Omaha convention and helped to nominate General Weaver and adopt the Omaha platform, the grandest platform ever placed before the American people, in my estimation; also a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1896, and helped to nominate you for Vice-President, and also at St. Louis at the last Populist convention where you were nominated for President. Am 72 years old and still swearing by T. E. W. Am a farmer by occupation. Was nominated for Congress on the Populist ticket in 1892, again in 1894 and in 1898, and while I have never fully recovered from the financial backset as a result of these campaigns, I have lived to see the principles we then contended for either enacted into law or in a fair way to be so.

In connection with your host of friends, I send congratulations on the outcome of your trial and unite in the prayer for your continued ability to wage the people's warfare.

With best wishes, I am,

Your friend,

Ill.

M. W. GREER.

FROM IOWA—THEY ALL UNDERSTAND.

Dear Sir: Received the six copies of The Jeffersonian this morning. Your friends here are happy and send you their congratulations. The Federation of Catholic Societies might as well consider themselves whipped. The prosecution, while a persecution, largely partook of a farce. I would like to see the pictures of the two jackasses who voted for conviction.

Very truly,

Iowa. FRANKLIN STEINER.

TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING THE "MENACE" VICTORY.

Thomas E. Watson, Thomson, Ga. More than royal reception for Menace party on arrival home last night from Joplin. Aurora went wild with delight over defeat of Rome and her ally, the Government. Truth is mighty and shall prevail.

JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.

Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE

Velvet Beans, 90 day variety. Will bear from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, covering the soil 3 feet deep, shedding foliage in time to gather corn. Land builder, Hog fattener, Beef producer. To get these seed, send your order quick. Price \$2.50 per bushel.

J. S. TART,
Oliver, Ga.

Cotton Seed for Sale.

Bradbury's Improved Poinsett, the kind that pays, has stood the test for years in Middle Georgia and Northeast Georgia. Once planted always planted. Grown on my own farm. Prices on application.

O. H. BRADBURY,
Bogart, Ga.

SHEATS' STOCK TONIC

HAS been thoroughly tested in this section by some of our best farmers on wormy and unthrifty hogs. One farmer, Mr. F. Odum killed three hogs early in the fall. They were all full of worms. He tried Sheats Stock Tonic on his next three, before killing them, and says that he couldn't find a worm in them.

We don't claim to cure Cholera, but we honestly believe this wonderful remedy will help to ward it off. If your hog is indifferent about eating you may know he is not right if Sheats Stock Tonic fails to make a hoggish hog out of him, the medicine is yours free. Just four to five doses is sufficient to show any reasonable man what it will do. Our advice is to give just as little medicine as possible to stock, but when you need any at all, you need medicine and not JUNK. 1 1/4 lbs. delivered to you for \$1.00.

SHEATS' STOCK TONIC, Winder, Ga.

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This famous remedy for Hog Troubles is compounded by a Specialist of years of experience in the treatment of diseases of Hogs, and recommended by us for Hogs only.

It is cheap, easy to give, and no farmer who expects to succeed in the Hog raising industry can afford to be without it. It cost less than 12c a year to treat a Hog over four months old as directed, and in every case will double the Hogs weight in its growing season.

Price \$1.00 per Quart at your dealers, or direct from us Express paid.

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Ladies also admitted as students and positions guaranteed them with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
BOX 383-H, NEWNAN, GA.

Stirring Facts Put Forth by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

OUR Nashville brethren have published an elegant little folder, which hunts for the pockets of the faithful, in search of more dough for the men whose wives and daughters get too proud in China, Japan, India and Africa to do any of the housework they were accustomed to do at home.

The women folk of the Methodist home preachers have to do some sweeping, some dusting, some peeling of 'taters, some cooking and some other household drudgery.

But the women folk of the foreign missionaries won't do it: their husbands draw such fat salaries that they can—and do—put off all the 'tater peeling and such, on the cheap, efficient heathen servants.

Bless goodness! the last time our Sister Laura Haygood came back from the East, to visit us wise men of the West, she keenly felt the discomforts and toils of the average Georgia housekeeper—the white lady who hires two or three black servants, and then has to do more than half of their work.

Sister Laura stood it a few days, while she was kissing relatives and handshaking old friends; and then she said—Sister Laura did—"O shucks! I'm not going to put up with this any longer: I'm going back to China, where I can live in comfort."

And she put right out for China—Sister Laura did.

Scanning the elegant little folder which the Nashville Methodist Board has just issued to mankind, I see the following heart-breaking paragraph:

Inadequacy of Income.—Perhaps the darkest shadow in a picture otherwise bright with splendid opportunities and prospects is the fact that the annual gifts for foreign missions are not more than half enough to meet the pressing and immediate needs, to say nothing of providing a sufficient force and equipment for the evangelization of our forty million people in the present generation.

So you see they want *twice as much* as they are getting.

How much do they get now?

They put the figures at \$861,910.00.

If they pull the Methodist congregations for *twice as much*—as I presume they will succeed in doing—it will be \$1,723,820.

That will be a neat pile of ducats, almost enough to pay the salaries of our Governor, our State House officers, and the expense of our Public Schools.

Upon whom are the Methodists of the South lavishing this huge yearly sum of money—money wrung from so many people who sorely need it for themselves?

They are lavishing it upon 364 male and female missionaries, upon 265 native preachers; upon 248 Bible-reading native women; upon 2,507 "officers and teachers"; upon 134 colleges, seminaries, boarding schools and day schools; and upon nine hospitals and dispensaries, in which they treated 66,251 heathen patients, in 1914.

The Nashville Board asks, "**DO FOREIGN MISSIONS PAY?**"

Of course they do—else the missionaries would all come hiking home; the native preachers would lapse into Confucianism; the Bible women would shut up the Book; and the pitiful little 30,000 alleged church members would again toddle along to the joss-house.

It pays these people to stay put; and as long as the Bishops and the Boards can separate the home dupes from their money, foreign missions will continue to pay.

The Southern Methodists put up, annually, nearly a million dollars for these alleged

heathen converts: how much do the converts put up?

According to the Nashville Board, the 30,000 converts and native contributors put up \$56,184.

In other words, the converts did not pay in enough to amount to 8 per cent interest on the amount the Southern Methodists are bulldozed or persuaded into giving.

What a fine situation for the heathen!

They get the benefits of \$861,910, and *it costs them about seven per cent interest.*

What are the benefits to the heathen?

As tabulated by the Nashville Board, the benefits to the heathen, *every year*, are as follows:

Education is given to 12,441 of their boys and girls: *Employment* is given to 513 of their adults, not including the numbers that help in the hospitals and the schools: *Medical and surgical treatment*, is given to 66,251 of their sick and afflicted at the dispensaries and in the hospitals, *in one year.*

Not counting the heathen who are employed to help in the schools, the hospitals, and the dispensaries—the Board doesn't give the number—we find that the 79,205 of these Chinks, Japs, Hindoos, etc., are directly the beneficiaries of \$861,910 Southern Methodist money; and that these 79,205 foreigners, together with the 30,000 church members, chip in \$56,184.

In return for the \$56,000, they have the benefit of 364 church buildings, 184 college and school buildings, 9 hospital and dispensary buildings, the value of which is given at *two million dollars.*

"**DO FOREIGN MISSIONS PAY?**"

O yes! they pay, and if you will just use your common sense, and knock some scales off your eyes, you'll see who gets the "pay."

Don't you wish that the Southern Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc., had magnificent colleges, seminaries, boarding schools, hospitals and drug stores, where Southern people, to the number of 79,000, and Southern children, to the number of 12,000, *could secure education and medical treatment at an expense of \$56,000?*

Think what a back-breaking load these Boards are putting upon our people, in order that *foreigners*, thousands of miles across the seas, *should have education and hospital service, at less than 75 cents a year!*

"Do Foreign Missions Pay?" Indeed, they do.

The Nashville Board says that the foregoing facts, are "**STIRRING FACTS.**" So they are.

Of course, a good deal depends upon who holds the ladle and does the stirring.

"The Patriot's Manual."

A beautiful little book, bound in flexible leather, suitable to carry in coat pocket for ready reference of speakers, lecturers and writers.

Contains a brief, clear statement of the principles of civil and religious liberty, as planted by Our Fathers, and quotes the Laws of Rome which necessarily places the Roman Catholic Church in deadly antagonism to those principles of freedom.

Gives a brief but very fine summary of the history of the Papacy.

Relates some of the fearful crimes of this foreign church, such as its massacres of the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Lollards, and the Huguenots.

Tells of the heroic Reformers, such as Wycliffe, Huss, Luther, etc.

Sums up the dangers which now threatens us from Rome, among these being its control of the daily papers, its use of the United States courts to crush Protestant publishers, its attacks upon our public schools, marriage laws, free press; free speech and personal liberty.

The book deals also with Rome's treasonous and murderous secret societies, and their criminal activities, 230 pages, price 50 cents. Published by The Free Press Defense League, Fort Scott, Kansas

The Democratic Department of Justice Planning a Revolutionary Invasion of States' Rights.

Frank Case Takes New Turn.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

fending editors from Indiana, Ohio and New York for trial into the District of Columbia, where some of the papers circulated?

What the courts refused to allow President Roosevelt to do, is now to be attempted against me, by a Democratic administration—the head of which boasts that he was born in Virginia.

How does he suppose the people of Georgia will take it, when they learn that they are insulted and stigmatized as being incapable of furnishing honest jurors?

How does he suppose our people will take it, when they learn that an official of the Department of Justice told Georgia Congressmen, *that their constituents would perjure themselves in this particular case?*

The insult is not only to the people of Georgia, but to the entire delegation.

Why is this particular case selected for this especial treatment?

I have been before two Federal judges, one of whom said, in effect, *that there was no case even charged against me.*

Was Judge Rufus Foster, of New Orleans, a dishonest, biased official?

Then the District was cut in two—an unprecedented thing—and a new Judge appointed, who owes his office to the political faction which is so bitter against me, and savagely intent upon removing me from their path.

Judge Lambdin sent the case to the jury, after the fullest possible presentation of the law and the evidence against me.

Was the mistrial anything unusual? Were the ten less conscientious than the two?

Upon what evidence could Mr. Wallace, or President Wilson, or the District Attorney base such a charge?

The Government has not denounced the State of Missouri, where the jurors acquitted *The Menace.*

The Government raised no sand about the acquittal of the Naval Stores men, or the alleged New Haven looters.

Why this especial fling at Georgia, because of this especial defendant?

Elsewhere will be found a copy of my letter to Congressman Vinson, and its contents show, sufficiently, the information which had been conveyed to me in reference to the threatened case.

In defending himself before the Federal Court in Macon, in 1871, Judge Linton Stephens said in conclusion:

"If angry power demands a sacrifice from those who have thwarted its fraudulent purposes, I feel honored in being selected as a victim.

If my suffering could arouse my countrymen, to a just and lofty indignation against the despotism which, in attacking me, is but assailing law, order, and constitutional government, I would not shrink from the sacrifice, though my *blood* should be required, instead of my liberty."

Judge Swayze committed Judge Stephens and he was bound over; but the grand jury in Savannah *refused to find a bill of indictment against him.*

According to the policy which this Democratic administration is threatening to adopt, the Republican administration should have declared that it could not get a fair trial in Georgia, and it should have had Judge Stephens indicted in Massachusetts, or Illinois, or Ohio.

The Jeffersonian, \$1.00 per year; in Clubs of Ten, 50 cents.

EDITORIAL NOTES

By J. D. WATSON

The United States Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the Income Tax law, thus sweeping aside any barrier that would prevent Congress amending the law so as to make it an equitable and just one.

We are running behind in our expense of government, even leaving the War Revenue tax measure in force—without the added millions that the increase in the army and navy will cost us—we are running behind on current expenses just as they are now, and something must be done to either curb expenses, or to raise the money to pay the debts.

It is a certainty that Congress will not curb expenses—it is a certainty that expenses will be increased—so the only remedy is to find some means of raising the revenue without putting any heavier hardships on those who now bear the brunt of the expense of government.

The Supreme Court's decision opens the way to get the extra money without making the common people foot the bill.

Will Congress take advantage of the opportunity?

Let the exemption remain where it is on minimum incomes, but increase the tax on bigger incomes—raise the grade on the percentage of tax levied in proportion to the amount of income, and the tax will readily yield an income to the government of two hundred millions of dollars, or more, whereas now it does not bring in one hundred million.

In this way the one hundred million or more deficit that we see staring us in the face for the next fiscal year would be practically wiped out, and nobody would suffer.

Glance at the market page of your newspaper almost any day, and you will see where some corporation has paid an enormous dividend—it is a common thing to see where this corporation or that corporation is rolling up wealth faster than the directors and officials can count it.

Of course this money is going into somebody's pockets, and these vast fortunes that are being accumulated on account of the war should bear their just burden of the expense of the government that enables the getters of the fortunes to get them.

So rampant is the spirit of prosperity among a certain class that you read where a Steel Trust Magnate's wife gives away Steel Trust shares for premiums at a Bridge party—again you read where an Oil Magnate is offering two million dollars for the controlling interest in the franchise of a baseball club in just one city.

So why not grade the income tax so that these mad spenders may at least pay their proportionate share, instead of lowering the exemption figure.

Instead of making the man who has an income of two thousand pay an income tax, exempt incomes up to three, four, or five thousand, but increase the tax so that the man with an income of one hundred thousand or one million will pay in proportion to his income.

No man, in a lifetime, can legitimately accumulate a property that will pay an income of a million dollars, and a tax of fifty per cent. on incomes of that size would hurt no one.

To some extent, it would only be handing back into the public treasury money that had been stolen from private individuals.

* * * * *

Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, has served notice on the President that the people will not stand for his proposed tax on gasoline, bank checks, automobiles, etc., to raise the additional revenue that the Preparedness program will call for, and that said

spirators can be tried where any one of them lives. One of these criminal Jews lived in Washington, the other in New York; the Government chose to try both in Washington, and it had the right to do so, because they were both principals in the crime; but the Government did not take either of them to a State where neither of them lived; it did not attempt to try them in Massachusetts or Illinois.

In my case there are no agents, no confederates, no co-conspirators and no conspiracy.

There isn't a word of obscenity in the Frank articles, nor one single line that violates any law.

The attempt to carry me away from the legal venue is not so much for the purpose of a fair trial, as it is to afford an opportunity for the assassin.

I do not accuse Mr. Wallace or any official of the Department with such an intent, but I know very well the murderous purpose of those back of this never-ceasing pursuit of me, and I think it only fair that Mr. Wallace, as well as his superiors, be put upon notice of this fact. It is practically certain that, if I should be taken from here to any one of the Northern venues that you say he contemplates, I would never return to Georgia alive. That is a consideration very well worthy the attention of this Democratic Administration, for the people of the South, at least, would hold it responsible for whatever tragedy might happen from the high-handed proceeding against a Southern man.

Is the whole State of Georgia to be maligned and stripped of legal jurisdiction over its citizens, because of the Frank case?

Was it an unpardonable sin for me to defend our courts and our people, from a deluge of lies and libel?

Is it a crime to publish an honest report of the official record in a case of horrible murder?

Black as that record was, its publication had been made necessary by the infamous methods of William J. Burns and the Haas Finance Committee.

Bad as it was for the Governor of Georgia to virtually retry and acquit his own client, I did not then know that the said Governor actually and personally participated in the management of the case: I CAN PROVE IT NOW.

Am I to be singled out for destruction, and taken from the jurisdiction of Georgia courts, because of my defense of those courts?

Ninety per cent. of the people heartily approved my conduct last summer: are they to be rebuked and punished, vicariously, in my person?

Has the Government any right to say that the ten jurors who voted for my acquittal are less honorable than the two who voted the other way?

Were they twelve rascals or perjurers who acquitted the Naval Stores men?

Were they twelve rascals or perjurers who acquitted the Menace publishers in Missouri?

Were they twelve rascals or perjurers who acquitted those alleged looters of the New Haven Railroad?

When before has a whole State been arraigned as unfit to administer justice, because the Government failed to secure a conviction in one case.

There are thousands of prurient novels coming from the press from year to year: every week the New York papers and magazines publish obscene pictures and stories: such books as Rabelais, the Decameron, the Heptameron, Tom Jones, Roxalana, Madam Bovary, Sappho, Candide, The Bohemians, and scores of other erotic works issue from Northern publishing houses and go through the mails.

The Government itself received by mail, and placed in the Congressional Library the very book out of which I clipped the Latin that caused the Roman Catholic societies to prosecute me.

And the Government itself, at the expense of the tax-payers, published the Tschimsian Texts—a book full of raw obscenity—and the members of Congress sent that book through the mails, all over the land.

Speaker Champ Clark sent me a copy through the mails, under his frank, while I was in Florida.

All these facts being notoriously known, who is it that cannot realize that some special vengeance is aimed at me, by those who care nothing for the purity of the mails, but who are using the tremendous machinery of the central government to silence or crush one man?

Very truly yours,
THOS. E. WATSON.

Read Foreign Missions Exposed, by Thos. E. Watson. Beautifully printed. Profusely illustrated. Price 30 cents. The Jeffersonian Publishing Company, Thomson, Ga.

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Reconstruction, when the South was prostrate and bleeding, and when the black Republicans were raging with hatred against the seceding States, nobody ever heard of a proposition to carry ex-Confederate soldiers and civilians into Yankee and for trial.

Even those ex-Confederate soldiers accused of Ku Kluxing and of murdering—not only negroes but white Union soldiers—were tried by the courts of the district in which they lived.

Our older citizens well remember the Columbus case, where several white men of Georgia were indicted for Ku Kluxing and murder: there was no threat to drag them to New Jersey for trial; they were tried in their own county, defended by Alex. H. Stephens, and acquitted.

Does the Government consider the failure of the jury to convict me sufficient evidence upon which to base the charge that all jurors in our State are incapable of jury duty? No Republican President ever hurled such a charge against the State of Georgia: no Republican Administration ever put that stigma upon the South.

Which was it that gave the greater offence to his Democratic Administration: the legal conviction of Leo Frank, or the failure to convict Thos. E. Watson?

The Government made no great outcry when it failed to convict in the Naval Stores case, in Savannah; the Government failed to even follow up the prosecution against the alleged bank-recker of Macon.

Since when, has the notion prevailed with the Department of Justice, that the failure of one jury to convict in one case, degrades, disqualifies and disgraces every possible jury in the State?

This case was already broad enough and sufficiently ominous, because it directly threatens the freedom of the press, which our forefathers held so dear that they said in the Constitution itself, that Congress should never abridge it. Congress has already considerably abridged it; bills are pending to practically destroy it, and each one of these bills is fathered and pushed by a Democratic Congressman.

If the Government now rules that every newspaper in Massachusetts who handles a New York publication is the agent of the publication and a confederate in the commission of alleged crime, when no editor is safe from ruinous prosecution.

New England editors and publishers could be hauled to the Pacific Coast for trial, and vice versa; Southern editors could be transported to Michigan, or vice versa; no matter how unfounded the charges might be which the Government would bring against the publisher, he would simply be ruined by that method of procedure.

President Roosevelt tried that during the last years of his administration, endeavoring to bring Western editors to Washington for trial because the papers were circulated in the District of Columbia. The Western courts refused to surrender the accused editors, holding properly that they were entitled to a trial in the jurisdiction of their residence. If President Roosevelt could not drag Western editors to Washington for trial, how can President Wilson legally do it?

The case is broader even than the question of free press, for it directly involves a personal liberty that is as old as Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Under the construction which Mr. Wallace places upon the law, there isn't a drummer, nor merchant, nor a fertilizer agent, nor insurance agent who would be secure from Northern prosecution. On trumped-up charges of fraud in obtaining credit, of dishonesty in not paying bills, and similar offences, every Southern man who represents, travels for, and buys things from a Northern or Eastern firm or individual, could be dragged out of the State of Georgia and carried to New York, or Chicago or Boston, for trial.

Such a condition of things would be absolutely revolutionary, destructive of that personal security and personal right which Englishmen enjoyed long before the days of Magna Charta.

What will the people of this and other States think of the Georgia delegation, if it silently permits this outrage to be perpetrated upon a Georgian?

What will the people of other States think of the Governor of Georgia, elected in part by my voluntary and unselfish support, if he files no protest against the wrong about to be inflicted upon one of his supporters—and old friend and former colleague?

I again request you to introduce the resolutions demanding an investigation, in order that it may go into the Congressional Record and be read throughout the country.

I also request that you embody this letter in your remarks on the floor, so that the letter may appear in the record. In a case like this, without precedent and without law, the cause of one is the cause of all.

That conspiracy case Mr. Wallace relies on, where one of the criminals operated in Washington, while his confederate operated in Wall Street, has no bearing at all on my case. It takes more than one to make a conspiracy, and all the con-

Will the Frank Case be Repeated in Georgia?

TO the Editor of The Jeffersonian: In the Leo M. Frank case, of recent history to all American people, it was stoutly maintained by all advocates of law enforcement that the Governor, under our State Constitution, had no right to "re-open the case," unless it was made to appear that material evidence favorable to the accused had been discovered since the trial, the consideration of which would change the finding of the jury.

In the Frank case, it was made to appear that the condemned man had had due process of law, in that his guilt had been ascertained fairly and impartially, and in the regular and orderly way; that the verdict of the jury had been reviewed by the Supreme Court and the judgment of that court was that the "evidence supported the verdict."

The United States Supreme Court held that the prisoner had not been denied any right.

Therefore, when he moved for a new trial, a new hearing before the Governor of the State, asking that his case be reviewed by the executive branch of government, upon the identical evidence heard by the jury and reviewed by the Supreme Court, his right to this sort of an appeal was questioned.

Inasmuch as the Governor before whom the matter was heard was himself of counsel for the accused, he of course ruled in favor of his own client, and against the Constitution and laws of the State.

Consequently, fair-minded men throughout the country condemned the Governor and law-abiding and liberty-loving Georgians demanded the enforcement of the sentence.

The action of the "Vigilance Committee" follows as the natural result of righteous indignation on the part of brave and earnest people, whose laws had been outraged and whose Constitution had been raped by one sworn to uphold it.

The Thomas Edgar Stribling case is now pending before the Prison Commission, and it is stated that Governor Harris will act when he "receives a recommendation" from that body.

The question is, Will the Frank case be repeated in Georgia, and will Governor Harris do what his predecessor did—rape the Constitution of his State?

The same issue in the Frank case is involved in the Stribling case, the application being based on the same evidence heard and determined by the jury and the courts. It does not appear that any newly discovered evidence is offered on the part of the applicant, and the sole contention urged by certain parties for Stribling's pardon is a promise made the prisoner's little daughter by the Governor.

Let us forget, the charge against Stribling was that he killed W. E. Cornett, in his own home, at the hour of midnight, by shooting him in the head with slugs, as the helpless and unsuspecting victim was in the act of retiring for the night. Cornett lived in a rural community; his home was a lonely spot, far away from any policeman or sheriff, and the only guard about his isolated home was the Law.

Did Thomas Edgar Stribling see and respect that sentinel on the watch tower of human liberty and protection to person and property?

He did not. The facts show that he cared nothing for law. In Georgia he held it in contempt, just as he did in Virginia where he is said to have murdered a boy by shooting him in the back; where he brutally whipped an old Confederate soldier in his eightieth year; where he decoyed a negro to his home and shot

his life out, because the morning before this negro recognized him, at the depot, as the escaped Georgia convict; where he wilfully and inexcusably cursed and abused two gentlemen of Danville, Va., which said conduct on the part of the chief of police of the town caused the mayor to suspend him.

Stribling and his accomplice, Terrell Huff, also a brother-in-law, were confined in the penitentiary. Stribling and Huff had an opportunity to escape, and Stribling did escape, while Huff refused. Huff got possession of new facts and he put them before Governor Terrell, and these new facts clearly demonstrated his innocence and put the crime entirely upon the shoulders of Stribling, the brother-in-law in crime and marriage.

When Stribling was caught in Danville, Va., he was brought back to Georgia, and the sentence of the law was about to be again put into effect. Whereupon a terrible wave of sentimentalism was started by certain parties, in certain quarters, demanding his pardon—not because he was innocent of the crime charged, not because any new evidence was found, not because the laws of our State had been vindicated, but simply and solely because these sentimental folks thought the Danville, Va., chief of police had been a good citizen of that State, and their plea amounted to this: Let a red-handed murderer, sentenced by a Georgia court on the verdict of a Georgia jury, escape and flee to a distant State, where, if it is alleged he lived a law-abiding life, he, according to these sentimentalists, is entitled to immunity from said sentence of the courts of the State wherein his dastardly deeds were committed.

That may be sentiment, but it is not common sense, and it is not justice.

Governor Brown rendered his decision in the case, and held that it could not be re-opened, unless they made it appear to him that new evidence could be found. He would not set aside a verdict upon the identical evidence upon which a jury found the man guilty.

That might not have been sentiment, but it was common sense, and it was justice, and it tallied with the letter and spirit of our laws and our Constitution.

Governor Brown refused to rape the Constitution of his State. His decision strengthened law enforcement in Georgia. He would not permit the executive branch to become a court of review; and if Slaton had followed that precedent, he would have saved himself from almost universal contempt, at the same time protecting and upholding the laws and Constitution of this great State.

Stribling was confined to servitude at the State Farm, where he now boards.

Nothing more was heard of the case until Governor Harris visited the State Farm; and, while at the farm, the "little girl" saw the "old Governor," the two clasped hands, mingled tears and the "little girl" won, as usual.

That visit by our Governor was not made until after our Macon Daily Telegraph published some highly sentimental stories about alleged brutalities at the said farm. The Macon daily published columns of "dope" on the aforementioned subject. State officials investigated the charges and found that they were hatched at the "hope" shops of the aforesaid daily newspaper.

It is beginning to look as though The Macon Daily Telegraph dramatized this whole affair, named the *dramatis personae*, printed the "dope," decoyed the "old Governor" down to the State Farm, had the "little girl" on hand ready to meet an old man, known to have in his bosom a big heart, and before whom a tender-faced, brown-eyed, innocent little girl would wring from executive hands a pardon for a convicted and condemned father.

I submit to the people of Georgia that not one sane reason is given by any man, woman, official or newspaper why this hardened, wicked, unrelenting and desperately red-

handed murderer and midnight assassin, Stribling, should escape the consequences of that hideous crime committed upon poor W. E. Cornett, in 1897.

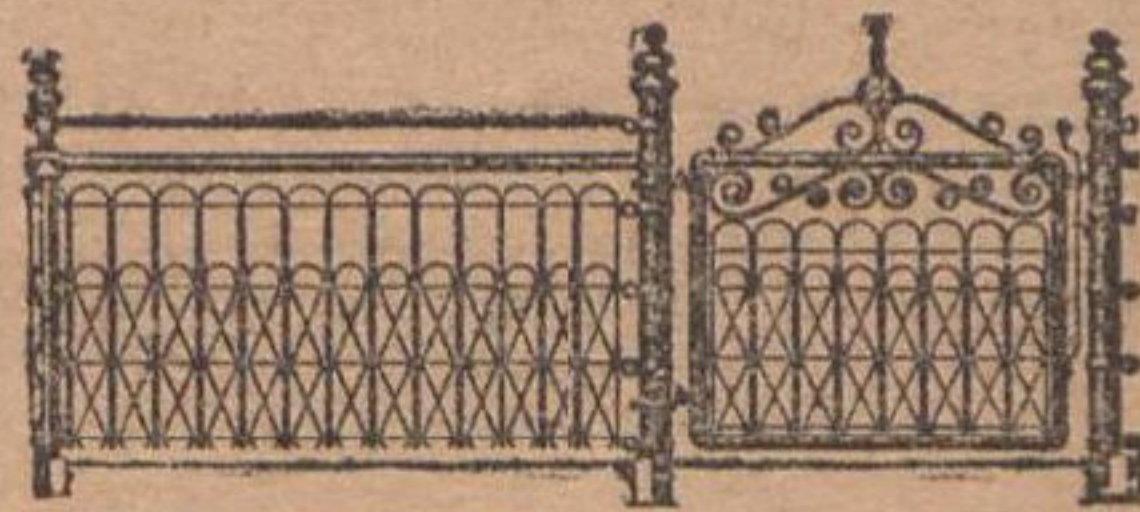
They say that Stribling is in poor health. Is that alone any reason for his pardon? Must all criminals in poor health be pardoned? Did Chas. W. Morse catch "poor health;" and, when pardoned by President Taft, did he not become a well man?

Law-abiding men and women encounter accidents and disease; should sentenced criminals be put upon a plane higher than that enjoyed by men and women not criminals?

When did the State of Georgia, or any other State in the American Union, undertake to insure the lives and health of the criminals?

Luther Z. Rosser led Governor John M. Slaton to his Waterloo. Will Governor Nat. E. Harris, in the face of this recent history and in spite of it, permit The Macon Telegraph to do as much for him?

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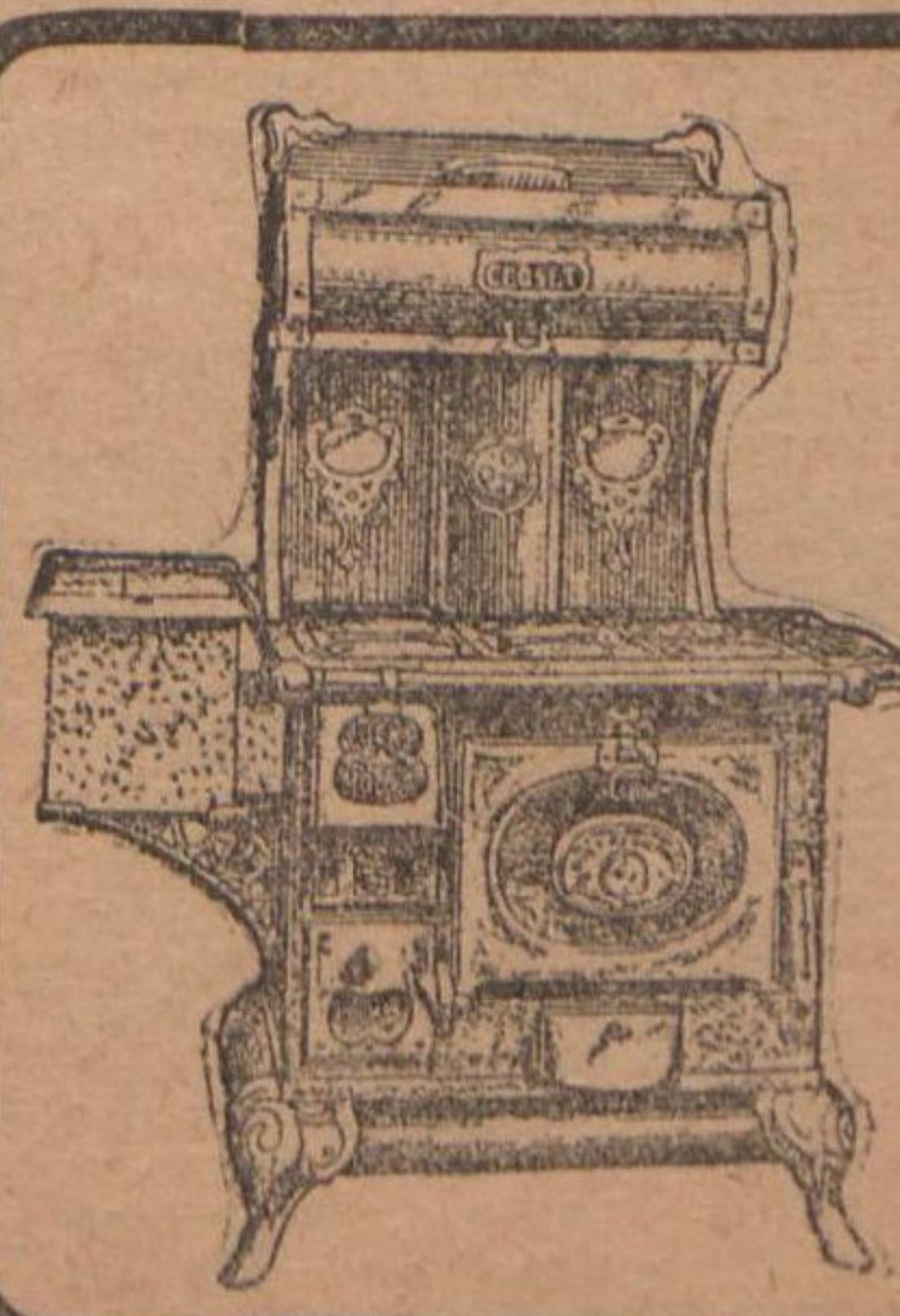
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