

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

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(A Savannah Lawyer.)

The Rev. Benjamin F. Keiley, Bishop of Savannah, has a communication in the Savannah Morning News of Sunday, October 24, violently condemning the recognition of Carranza.

This "vicar of Christ" begins his article with a mis-statement of fact and ends it with a vindictive threat. His whole communication is characterized by the jumbled ideas and the famous reasoning common to those churchmen who live on the earnings of other people and do no real thinking themselves.

The bishop objects to the official recognition accorded Carranza by the United States, in which eleven other nations have followed, because the bishop does not approve of the "First Chief's" religious notions, particularly his attitude toward the Roman Church. The bishop would make religious belief in a foreign ruler the criterion for recognition of that ruler's government by this country; and on that theory the learned churchman no doubt would have had the United States withhold recognition of the Republic of China because the President of China was not of the bishop's creed.

The bishop then proceeds to quote from the Constitution to prove that the law should never interfere with the free exercise of religion. And as further proof of his theory of the separation of Church and State, "His Reverence" openly and insolently threatens the President personally with the power of the whole Catholic Church, because forsooth the President has refused to let religion influence his actions of state. Boldly he says the Catholic Church "reserves to itself the right of using other and strictly constitutional means for recording their disapprobation."

Perhaps the bishop does not stop to think (if that term can be applied to his mental processes) that it is just such attempts by the heads of the Catholic Church to dictate to multitudes of voters how their "disapprobation shall be recorded" that is causing this country to wonder how far this interference by the Church in government is going.

The bishop quotes liberally from the Constitution, and wants it clearly understood that his threat against Wilson is to be carried out by "strictly constitutional means" and not by "revolution." But in regard to the Constitution the bishop is apparently under the delusion that the guaranties of this ancient document in some way extend over the Mexicans too, and that the Constitution has been violated because we have forced Carranza on the Mexicans "without the consent of the governed,"—"a man whose past career shows that he has neither the will nor the wish" to abide by the preamble of the Constitution.

Most Americans are willing to let Carranza have the task of putting down the insurrections in Mexico. But the merits of the Revolution are not in issue now, despite the bishops efforts to inject them. It is true that the Catholics have not favored the Revolution and the Revolutionists have not loved the Catholics. For this there is doubtless a reason—there usually is for most things.

The bishop quotes from an article on Mexico by Roosevelt which appeared last year in the Metropolitan Magazine. If the bishop had read

in the same magazine, a glimmer of some of the causes of this friction between priests and soldiers might have penetrated his mind. This other article was by John Reed, one of the best known and most accurate of war correspondents, who spent several months with the warring armies in Mexico. In his articles for the Metropolitan Magazine Reed tells of dining on some special occasion with a group of Mexican soldiers. At the head of the table sat a fat Catholic priest, who, after imbibing several glasses of wine, began loudly to regale his hearers with some of his experiences. In a great spirit of braggadocio and exhilaration he told or how he was to sleep that night with a bride who was wedded that day and of how he would enjoy her before her husband could claim her. Leering and winking, he told of how passionate Mexican girls were, and asked his soldier-companions if it were not so. But no smile crossed their serious faces. Grimly they looked at each other and felt the edge of their bayonet blades!

"LAWYER."

REPORT ON LITERATURE, MILLER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

First of all, The Bible, the Book of all books, God's own Holy, Precious Word, should be not merely read but Studied, diligently, prayerfully, humbly, constantly. Here is the Fountain Head of Revealed Truth, Historical, Prophetic, Doctrinal, Practical. Here we shall always find Divine directions in every uncertainty, doubt and perplexity, light for our darkness, wisdom for our ignorance, guidance for our waywardness, deliverance for our perplexities, Strength for our weakness, Comfort for our sorrow, conviction for our sins, gospel for our salvation, balm for our wounds, hope for our despondencies, and when we study it humbly we put our hand in God's and he will lead us past the conflicts of time into the fruition and glories of everlasting life and a safe and happy home up in heaven. Let all men seek constantly unto this fountain of truth above all others, and they shall have the best that men can ask or heaven give.

For Sunday School Literature we recommend the series of lessons furnished by the Landmark Sunday School Concern, Eld. M. P. Matheny, Manager, Texarkana, Texas.

Baptist papers: We recommend the Baptist Commoner, Texarkana, Texas, four pages, seven columns, weekly, \$1.00 per year. Also The Baptist, Little Rock, Ark., 16 pages, weekly, \$1.50 per year. The Baptist Flag, Fulton, Ky., same size and price as the Baptist of Little Rock. All these are landmark Baptist papers, they are free, in them the people speak and lovers of truth will find it.

As a stump puller, rock breaker and rascal exposor we recommend Watson's Jeffersonian, weekly and monthly. The weekly 50 cents in clubs of 10, the latter a large monthly magazine at \$1.00 per year.

On abuses in Mission work we recommend Watson's Foreign Missions Exposed, 25 cents. All may be had of the Jeffersonian Publishing Company, Thomson, Ga.

Read these papers and you will find out things you cannot get anywhere else.

The Menace, Aurora, Mo., is a red hot weekly, anti-Romanist paper, and the price is only 50 cents a year.

Brother J. A. Scarboro, Summit, Ga., has two fine books on Romanism, The Institutional Incarnation of Satan, in Romanism Pagan and Papal, 192 pages, 25 cents; and Ro-

another article on the same subject manism Routed by Bro. J. Lewis Smith, for 10 cents, or both for only 30 cents postpaid.

Our Bro. J. A. Scarboro also lectures on Romanism and will preach sermons and make addresses on Missions, upon request and guarantee of expenses.

Let our people inform themselves so as to meet the issues conditions are forcing upon them.

Submitted by the Committee,
 J. A. SCARBORO,
 O. B. RUSTIN.

FROM A FLORIDA DOCTOR.

Dear Sir: About six weeks ago ten of us subscribed for your paper, and until I read the correct evidence in the Leo Frank case, I had my doubts of Frank's guilt, but your Jeff has without a doubt enlightened my mind and many others. Certainly, beyond any question, Leo Frank committed the most fiendish crime ever committed on a pure

Christian girl; and when officers such as Governor Slaton uphold sentiments as he did in this case, then the law-abiding men will rise up to defend our womanhood without fear of what our "enlightened North" may say or do. We need thousands of editors of your type—men who are not afraid to do their duty, whether or not their papers sell. Our daily press has hurt us very bad in not publishing the true facts of this case. When we have more men who will do their duty and make the people know the truth, these crimes will be more scarce, and Jew money will keep out of our courts.

You have many friends in Florida, and will have more when they read your papers; and Floridians stand just as squarely for you as does any body in Georgia.


May your good work prosper for many years to come.

Fraternally yours,
 DR. C. M. YEARWOOD.

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A NORTH CAROLINA FARMER OPPOSES WAREHOUSE BILL, AND PRAISES GROVER EDMONDSON.

Dear Sir: I am a reader of the Jeffersonian and wish to state I am in hearty sympathy with all you have to say (even the Leo Frank horrible) but in your issue of yesterday, in regard to Rural Credits, you hit the nail square on the head. I am a farmer, and think we farmers are the biggest set of fools (as a class) outside of an insane asylum. If we do not require our candidates for Congress to publicly affirm on the stump, but better still, fail to give any one, be he Democrat, Progressive or Republican the nomination unless he will vote and work for this measure. I am opposed to all wars for the devil is at the bottom and Romanism is allied with the devil in the present war, and is doing her best to drag the United States into war. The strangest thing to me is, that with the history of the Roman Church staring an intelligent nation (as we profess to be) in the face, and yet our rulers seem to be blind to the inroads political Rome is making in our boasted American "the home of the free and land of the brave".

You mention the fact that the Georgia delegation, alone, could wield enough influence to force through Rural Credits if it cared to do so. I hope said delegation will show the "backbone" in this issue as she, Georgia, has in the Mary Phagan case. I am getting along in years, have seen my children's children, but hope to see before I depart many of the reforms you advocate put into practice. I like the way in which you uncover rascality in high places. We "common people" are with you and don't you forget it," as the late Governor Jarvis of this old state used to say. Now I want to say all hail to Mr. Grover C. Edmondson for the manner in which he discussed the warehouse measure. I would judge from his given name he is not a grandad, but has some of the kind of grit the old man Grover had. Long may you live to give forth the words of truth and honesty to those who desire the same, and give "hail Columbia" to those on the other side.

Yours most truly,
J. SWAIN.

ANOTHER ENDORSEMENT T. E. W. VALUED.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Pocotaligo district of Madison County Danielsville Georgia, do endorse Thomas E. Watson and sound principals:

- A. F. Fitzpatrick, H. J. Fitzpatrick, G. C. Freeman, Berlin Freeman, L. Perry, M. M. Chastien, J. T. Fitzpatrick, D. C. Fitzpatrick, A. G. Fitzpatrick, A. F. Streetman, Lee Lackey, H. F. Swindle, S. M. Swindle, W. W. Howington, E. O. Fitzpatrick, T. W. Perry, C. L. Wilder, S. G. Haggard, M. Y. Freeman, John W. Duffrough, Jake Thomson, J. B. Freeman, C. G. Burnett, J. B. Burnett, R. T. Fitzpatrick, James Thomson, H. W. McCammon, S. B. Freeman.

WATSON ENDORSED BY NEIGHBORING COUNTY.

Dear Sir: Let me say that we admire you for the stand you have taken against the Slaton, Rosser and Loyless gang, and for defending the right as you have.

Go on with the good work for we are with you heart, soul and body, and with you to stick, until the sands in the desert grow cold.

- J. C. Cooper, H. A. Adams, R. F. Bridges, H. L. Dye, C. L. Landrum, J. C. Norris, J. P. Moats, Thomas Moats, John Bradley, C. W. Hadden, John McDaniel, F. M. Castleberry, Dr. T. J. Kitchens, Alex. Hunnicutt, Albert Hadden, F. I. Carr, W. W. Crawford, J. R. Carr, C. C. Chapman.

THE MODEST JEW.

Editor Jeffersonian: You are by no means an alarmist in calling a halt on Jewish impertinence. I have been making some investigations recently through Jewish periodicals and otherwise to determine, as far as practicable, the extent of Jewish activities. I have absolutely no prejudice against the Jew in so far as he is willing to be just an American citizen and not claim special immunities and privileges by virtue of his being what he considers of the "elect people." Let's summon as a witness one of the most scholarly Jews in America. Surely he will not bear false testimony against his own brethren:

"A feeling of being the elect people has no doubt produced a particularism and exclusiveness, a contempt for outsiders, that has badly affected Jewish character." The above significant statement was made by the distinguished Jewish linguist, Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, in a recent issue of the Jewish Daily News in the course of an article in which he deplores the attempts to explain the causes of any prejudice that may exist against the Jews.

A still more interesting study is found in an article in the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly, by Agnes Reppelier the brilliant Pennsylvania essayist. The following are a few extracts:

"If Cicero lowered his voice when he spoke of the Jews fearing the enmity of this strong clannish people, the American, who is far more enjoying Cicero's prestige, must be doubly cautious lest he gives offense. Yet if there is an immigrant who owes us everything, it is the Jew. Even our spasmodic and utterly futile efforts to restrict immigration always leaves him a loop-hole of escape because he controls the National Liberal Immigration League."

"Is it because the Jew has received from us so much and given us so little, that his masterfulness affronts our sense of decency?" Attention is called to several recent developments in the progress of "Jewish impertinence:" First, that the Jewish Tribune—the strongest Jewish publication—boasts of the fact that the Associated Press has been made to feel that the words "Jew" and "Hebrew" must never be used in connection with criminals. "Call a Greek pickpocket a Greek, an Italian murderer an Italian, but we may not call a Jewish procurer a Jew."

Second, That the Jewish anti-Defamation League boasts that it has taken the first and most important step in excluding the Merchant of Venice from the list of requirements laid down by the Collegiate Entrance Requirements Board.

Good night Shylock! "Suppose," the writer suggests, "all our foreign citizens were as sensitive as the Hebrews."

The activities of this clannish people in the Frank case is enough to convince any one that there should be some limit to Jewish interference. We have clearly seen how the Jew can control and muzzle the Press of America, and yet, his aggressions have by no means reached their purposed limit. (The Jewish press boasts of its activities' in arousing the public conscience as they term it, in the Frank case).

The next step is the preparation being made to unload in our midst countless hordes of their unfortunate brethren from Europe at the close of the war.

Yours very truly,
AL. H. FOSTER.

Georgia.

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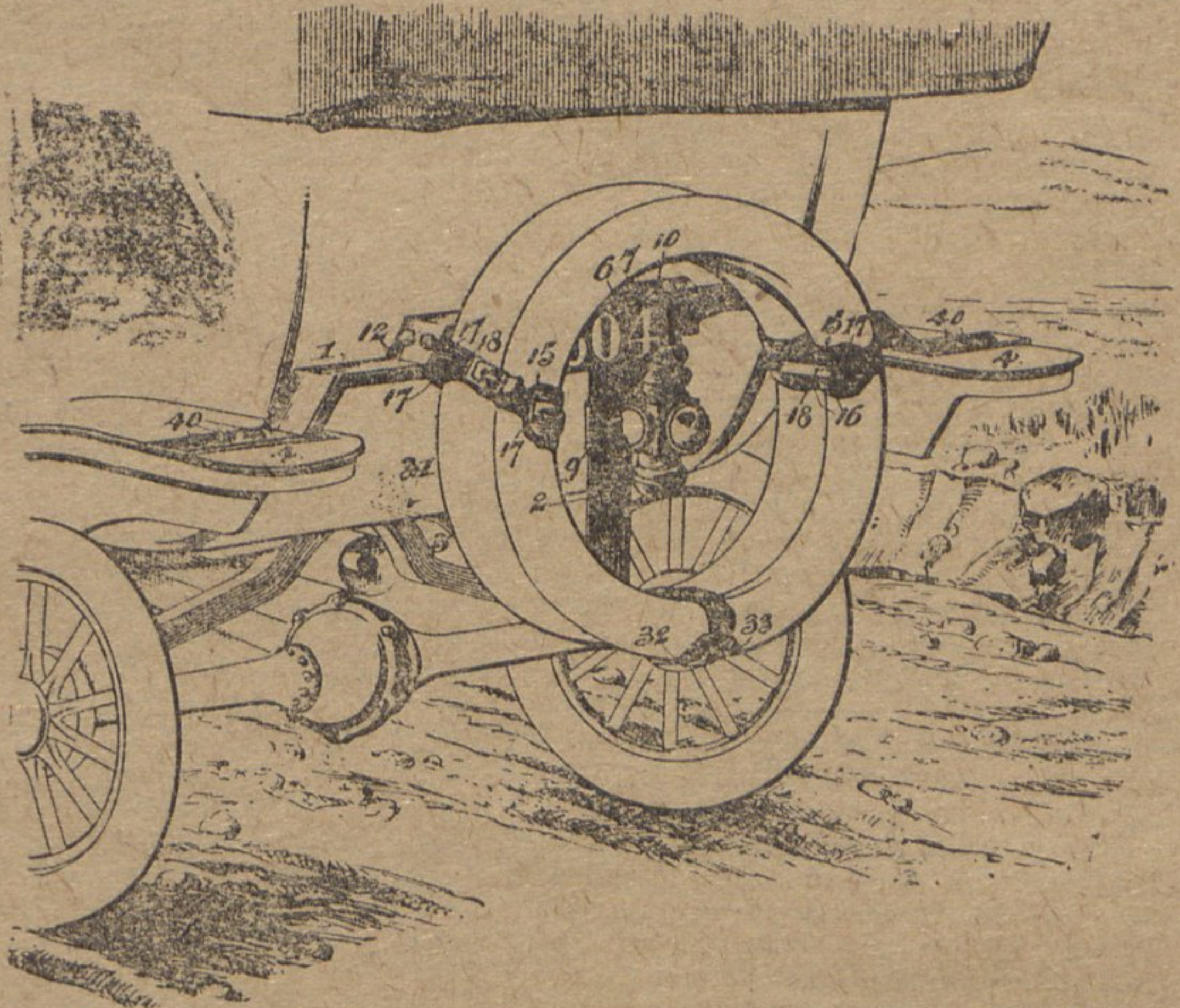
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The American Law-Review, on the Frank Case.

THE earnest and persevering efforts of The Jeffersonian to counteract the manufactured prejudice against the State of Georgia, is bearing fruit.

A change of tone in many papers is apparent, and many individuals of other States who studied my synopsis of the official evidence which convicted Leo Frank, have published letters, setting outside editors right as to the facts.

When The Jeffersonian called attention to the Atlanta Constitution of June 22, 1913, in which the new partnership of Slaton with Rosser was announced, and showed that Slaton had been Leo Frank's lawyer, throughout Slaton's gubernatorial term, a wet blanket fell on the agitation against our State.

Outsiders at length began to understand our deep indignation at Slaton's perfidy, in acting in the double capacity of our Governor and Frank's lawyer.

The September-October number of the American Law-Review (St. Louis, Mo.) editorially discusses lynch law and the Frank case, and does so with a judicial temper and legal ability altogether admirable.

Read it, and see how completely this National Law Review sustains the position taken more than a year ago by The Jeffersonian.

The tragic end of the Frank case in Georgia offers a new text for a sermon on American criminal procedure. It is a new phase of Lynch law. Now Lynch law is unknown in countries where justice, not form, is the court's motto. In the United States procedure is king, and this judicial monarch has little care whether right is overthrown or wrong triumphs, so long as his claims to precedence are respected.

Lynch law is the natural result of a lack of confidence and respect by the people in their courts and magistrates. The Docket recalls no instance of it, where one suspected of a crime and put on trial, had been acquitted by a jury, with the full concurrence of a bench of judges. But when a criminal has been found guilty by twelve men and on appeal to a higher court in his conviction has been set aside, not on the ground that in the opinion of the Bench the man was not guilty, but because the word "the" has been omitted in the indictment or all the "t's" had not been dotted or all the "t's" crossed, then it is that Judge Lynch takes a hand. It is the protest of the people against what they regard as the treason of the judicial authorities. An indignant and outraged community can see no other method of righting the wrong than to take the law into their own hands, and mete out the punishment which the law has declared, but which the Courts are seeking to nullify.

Frank was convicted of a murder by a jury of twelve men after a long trial in which he was defended by able and astute counsel. All the technicalities which our American criminal procedure gives to the accused his lawyers took advantage of. His case was appealed to the State Supreme Court of the United States. These tribunals affirmed the judgment. The State of Georgia had a Board of Pardons to assist the Governor in his prerogative of mercy and to this body the condemned man appealed, but his appeal was rejected. But while the law was being followed by the State with exactness, a host of newspapers, mostly in other States, began a "campaign" to reverse the decisions of the properly constituted State and Federal tribunals. People thousands of miles away from the scene were urged to give their opinions that Frank was not guilty, and from all over the land the response came and the Georgia authorities were deluged with petitions from men and women from Texas to Minnesota and from New York to California that Frank be not hanged. Of course, everybody who was opposed to capital punishment signed these petitions—for to these persons the guilt or innocence of the accused was immaterial—they belong to that class of our citizens who are against the enforcement of any law which they do not approve of. To these must be added the sentimentalists who admire a criminal more than they do an honest citizen, and who delight to send flowers and gifts to the death cells. And finally there is that large body of men and women who think themselves qualified to decide any question that may be submitted to them at a moment's notice, and who are delighted to be called upon to criticize any official action of any

kind in any part of the land or of the world. And this "campaign" began, it should be remembered, long before the case had been submitted to the appellate courts, and was therefore, as a matter of law, a gross contempt of those courts, and in any country where the judicial tribunals are stronger than the newspapers, would be severely punished by fine and imprisonment.

The State of Georgia, in so far as the investigation and punishment of crime committed within its territory is concerned, is an independent sovereignty. It has established courts and forms of procedure, and all the rights of accused persons are preserved by its Constitution. And that its courts have the confidence of its citizens in as high a degree as those of its sister States there is no doubt, and that the decision in the Frank case was approved by the people of Georgia there is also no doubt. But now came a host of outsiders who declared that Frank was innocent; that his judges were weak, cowardly and perjured. Perhaps had this come in the form of a declaration by some kind of judicial authority in other States, a body of men who had taken the time to examine the evidence, and pass upon the facts, with the patience and care of a high International tribunal, the people of Georgia would not have resented it, they might have welcomed it. But when it came from a mob, what could you expect?

Certainly the people of Georgia might well protest against this method of procedure in the trial of one accused of a great crime. That there are grave defects in our judicial system everyone must admit. But would trial by referendum be an improvement? Very few people we imagine would be willing to have the question of life and liberty submitted to a popular vote. Every civilized nation has determined that the guilt or innocence of one accused of crime and the punishment to be meted out to the criminal shall be decided by regular Courts of Justice presided over by trained jurists and that the questions of fact shall be submitted to twelve men—a jury of his peers. This is the best that civilization has been able to evolve, so far in its history. These tribunals may sometimes err, whereby innocent men are sent to the gallows and guilty men are set free; but no human system is perfect and mistakes will occur sometimes in any system. But the agitation in the Frank case was a protest against this historical and well ordered method. It was a clamor that questions of guilt or innocence should be decided, not by the established tribunals, but by popular vote. It was a demand that those tribunals should solve the problem, not according to the opinions of its judges founded upon the evidence, but upon the views of the multitude, founded upon sentiment and rhetoric.

It is perfectly clear that this is a denial and a negation of all law, and of all authority. We cannot try issues of this kind in this way; we cannot decide the guilt or innocence of an accused man or woman by a show of hands in a town meeting or by counting noses on the street. And the people of no State in the American Union are going to acquiesce in this kind of proceeding. No citizen of one State is willing to submit to the inhabitants of the other States the question whether the decisions of its own tribunals are wrong and must not be enforced. And this is what happened in Georgia. Its courts withstood the popular cry, but a weak and sentimental Governor whose term was about to expire, yielded to the clamor, and overturned the judgments of the courts, without at all denying their correctness.

The action of the Governor of Georgia showed a woeful ignorance of the historical reasons for the power of pardon which the Constitution had vested in him.

The editor of the Law Review proceeds to speak of the origin of the pardon-power, giving it a broader scope than it can legally exercise in Georgia, under our Constitution of 1877.

Then he adds:

The Governor (from his public statement explaining his action) was of opinion that there was a reasonable doubt of Frank's guilt. Under these circumstances had he allowed Frank to go to the gallows, because of the clamor of the Georgia mob for his life, he would have been false to his oath and a traitor to the great office which he held. People might have criticised his judgment, but no one could have impugned his motive, had he set Frank free, because he believed that there was a reasonable doubt of his guilt. But when he sentenced him to imprisonment for life for a crime of which he believed him to be innocent, he showed that same fear of public clamor which it was alleged that the judge and jury which tried

Frank were unable to resist. The statutes of Georgia said that one convicted of murder in the first degree should die. This sentence, wherever he is able to find extenuating circumstances which so often exist even in the case of the highest crime, the Governor is given power to change. If Frank murdered the young girl in the same manner charged, can you find one extenuating or alleviating fact? The evidence shows none; the friends of Frank never suggested one. If Frank was guilty he richly deserved to be hanged; if he was innocent, it was a crime in the Governor to permit him to pass his life in prison.

And the mob, which a little later came along and executed the sentence which the judicial tribunals had passed, was really more logical than the Executive, for it acted on the assumption that Frank was guilty, and that, if guilty, no penalty but death fitted the crime.

All things considered, this calm, deliberate judgment is a stinging rebuke to Slaton, and a complete exoneration of the mob which executed the sentence which the judicial tribunals had passed.

To say that the Vigilantes of Cobb County were more logical than the Governor who commuted, is to repeat in different words what I have contended ever since the execution of Frank.

Slaton's course cannot be defended at all, because it is so obviously and hopelessly illogical.

That's why Samuel Adams' attempt to defend him was so lame and limping.

If Frank was guilty, it was an executive abuse of power to commute his sentence.

If Frank was innocent, or if there was a reasonable doubt of guilt, it was a pusillanimous act to deny him a pardon.

True, he had not asked for one, and Slaton, when he was "Honeymooning" in the North, actually intimated that he did not grant Frank a pardon because Frank had not asked for it.

He was cynical enough to say, *that it was not customary to give more than was asked!*

In other words, he left an innocent man under a life-sentence, because the innocent man had not requested freedom.

The Law Review makes one serious mistake of fact, when it states that no tribunal excepting the jury passed upon the question of Frank's guilt.

It seems quite difficult to convince outsiders to the contrary, and to prevail on them to accept the truth, namely—

That Judge Roan had to weigh that very question when, months after the trial, he decided against Frank the motion for a new trial; and

That the Supreme Court of Georgia carefully weighed the evidence against Frank, and pronounced it sufficient to support the verdict of the jury.

The great American public will settle down to the right view of the Frank case, when it becomes generally known that Governor Slaton was Frank's lawyer, and that the evidence on which the man was convicted was conscientiously weighed by our highest Court, and found sufficient.

The full synopsis of the sworn evidence, published in our September magazine put a sudden end to the clamor against our State.

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A McDUFFIE COUNTY NEGRO WRITES A REMARKABLE LETTER.

Raysville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1915.

Dear Sir: Please allow me space in your Jeffersonian. I have been reading your Jeffersonian ever since March 23, 1911, and I am here to say it is a good paper for anyone that can read or wants to read. I know it is for my race. Some people say that a negro can't be made any more than what they are today, but, Mr. Editor, I differ with them. Why? Because if my negro race is raised right I am sure that he will go just the way he was raised to go. I myself was raised by Mrs. B. J. Collins right here in McDuffie County, and my master was Dr. W. A. L. Collins. These two white people never did teach their negroes what was wrong for them to do. If any negro don't give them credit for it I am here to say they have plenty of ignorance and some to spare to anyone that wants it. If it had not been for the white people of this country this colored race would have been in Africa, dead to civilization.

I say just here it will take the negro race just as long to become a race as it took the white race. It has been said that a negro could not be taught anything, but I think he can. If all the negro race of the South was educated we would treat the white people better than we do. We would know better. I show some of the religious progress of the Baptist and the Methodist denominations containing the majority of negro church members. The negro church is not alone the Methodist and the Baptist branches but the others as well. The negro church is a great force among our people and exercises commanding influence. Let all doubters of the future of the negro remember that we have 23,426 churches organized and that we have built 23,770 churches with a seating capacity of 680,000. Our total church membership is 2,633,977 out of a population of 10,000,000. Very few adult negroes are not members of some church. Our church property is valued at \$60,000,000. This is a remarkable showing in proportion to total population. The negro church members outnumber the white church members in this country. In addition to what I have said, the negro churches have contributed to the education of our people the remarkable sum of \$9,497.70 since the civil war. I love the South because the South is my home. My race was brought from Africa, and I thank God for it, because if this colored race of negroes were carried back to Africa they would sooner or later lapse into barbarism. Without a leader, it will take my race of people a long time to go from where they are. I am for the Jeffersonian.

ASA COLLINS.

ONE FARMER'S VIEW OF PROPOSED WAREHOUSE PLAN.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Colquitt County Farmer's Union on the 22nd, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing your position on that state warehouse system, and also of the Hon. Grover Edmondson. It has the wrong crowd behind it. We have had enough of their tricks, and intend to have congress give us a satisfactory rural credits law or put this administration out of business so far as this county is concerned.

We call on all union men of the state to see to the defeat of this scheme of the politicians.

We favor a national warehouse system with a genuine financial system for the benefit of all producers.

Very truly yours,

J. W. WEEKS, Sect.

C. H. JOHNSON, Pres.

Colquitt County Farmers Union.

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

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WILLIAMS SAYS NATIONAL BANKS CREATE ANARCHISTS.

Dear Sir: Mr. W. P. G. Harding in a recent public statement charged that many National Banks showed in their sworn statements that they had made loans far above the legal rate of interest.

Several cases were cited where the interest charged on certain loans ran from 33 per cent. to as high as 120 per cent.

John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, has recently publicly corroborated Mr. Harding's assertions. He asserts that there were 1,020 National Banks whose official reports to the government showed that the average interest on all the loans made exceeded 10 per cent.

This means 13 per cent. of all the banks working under federal laws, under the control of the national treasury department and inspected by national bank examiners, are violating the usury laws of the states in which they do business.

Mr. Williams says: "Three hundred per cent. will make anarchists, silently, faster than all the I. W. W. apostles can."

When National Banks chartered by the government, disappoint and deprive toil of its just reward, and stimulate resentment, we have prepared and fertilized the soil for a fearful disaster. We cannot persuade ourselves or make others believe that it is right or safe for banks to charge 100 per cent. a year while the producing people about them are kept poor.

How about this Mr. Watson? Do you know of a single instance in all history where the privileged classes have ever relinquished any of their privileges voluntarily, even though they knew to persist meant destruction?

Witness Rome and France. In my humble opinion it is these things that bring revolution and all its attendant miseries and suffering.

"There are none so blind as those who will not see," and it always requires an earthquake or thunderbolt to wake them.

The "earthquake" is as inevitable as that night follows day, if there is not change, do you not think so?

If we, who are being ground to powder between the millstones murmur they call us anarchists, so be it, then. There are a thousand signs that indicate the rising storm. Those who could avert the disaster will not, and those who would are powerless.

What is your opinion?

Yours very respectfully,

C. E. WINGATE.

WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

Dear Sir: I see through the paper that people are calling you their Tom, but if any of them have more right to call you so than I have, I would like to know who it is, outside of your wife and children.

I have taken your paper since 1902, the People's Party paper, and the others since they've been published and I love them all, and I expect to take them the rest of the time I live.

I feel so rejoiced as I read and re-read of the good people of Georgia that they gave Frank justice.

I was shot down and wounded at Atlanta, Ga., 51 years ago the 23rd of last July and been a cripple ever since, and I'm now in my 77th year, and if the Knights want to take up arms against you or any other honest man. I feel just as young today as I ever did, and am willing to take mine also.

I will send you a list of names on a separate sheet of paper under your club offer, and I'm paying for most of them myself, and I've lost my knife and if you furnish me another one I'll send you the money with my renewal hoping you will be spared many years yet to fight the peoples battles.

Yours very truly,
W. C. BENSON.

W. W. RAMSEY.

G. W. LEGWEN.

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THE JEFFERSONIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

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ANSWER HIS QUESTIONS STOCK-BRIDGE.

Dear Sir: I wish to ask you a few plain pertinent questions:

First. Why is it that you ignore my request in sending the Ruralist to me.

Second. Why is it that you are flooding the state with it when the stand you took in the Frank case has most assuredly spoiled its circulation in the State of Georgia and will eventually stop its circulation.

Third. Why and how is it that you can ask honest men who are Georgians by birth to still aid you by subscribing for the Ruralist, when all true Georgians should feel incensed against you for defaming their mother state to aid and abet Northern papers to besmirch the name of our fair state with the most slanderous and libelous charges ever made and in all base falsehoods.

Fourth. Why in the name of high Heaven could you not know that your influence as an editor would go down in the sea of popularity as deep as the ill fated Titanic went in the Atlantic.

Fifth. Why is it that you are so bitter and aggressive against Tom Watson, when he was the only editor in the state that would say a word in its defense.

Sixth. Why was it that you could not be neutral in the Frank case as the Southern Cultivator was which will have an increased circulation over anything it has ever had in the past.

Seventh. Why is it that you do not show to an intelligent public that you did not accept Jew money in the Frank case for the stand you have taken in that case.

Eighth. Why was it that you was instrumental in hissing on Mrs. Camp on Tom Watson, which has crippled you and has given Watson gilt plumage in the eyes of the people.

Ninth. Why was it that Hearst's papers, the Constitution, the semi-

Journal took the stand they did. Let them all answer, farmers are not going to patronize them.

In conclusion let me ask you to publish this in the next Ruralist an answer to those nine questions, and oblige,
Respectfully,
L. J. RAGSDALE.

STOP THE ROTTEN RURALIST.

Southern Ruralist,
Atlanta, Ga.

I take this method to inform you that I want my subscription to your paper to be discontinued as long as you have nothing else to do but to curse Tom Watson.

I don't want your dirty sheet any longer. When I subscribed for your paper my subscription was to run three years, which likes about 18 months of being out.

That I will freely give you if you will send me your paper no more. I am an old Confederate soldier, nearly 80 years old, but I still believe in law and order. I believe that the lynching of Leo Frank was a just thing. I certainly appreciate the community that lynched him. I believe the men who composed that committee was upright men. May God in His infinite mercy bless them. Now in conclusion, let me say hurrah for Tom Watson.

J. V. NICHOLSON.

HE WAS PRESENT AT KERLIN'S TRIAL.

Dear Sir: I have just read, in the Jeffersonian, a letter from Mrs. A. B. Camp, wherein she charges that you lied in the defense of George Kerlin, for the murder of Pearl Knott.

You did not lie, in that case. I was present at the trial and heard every word of the evidence and every word of your speech and I am sure, you made an able and honorable defense and did not lie.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. SHEE.

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Mr. Watson is to appear before the Federal Court, in Augusta, at the coming November term of Court. His indictment, obtained by the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus, is based on a chapter, in Latin, taken from Liguori's Moral Theology, a Roman Catholic textbook of instruction for Roman Catholic Priests.

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