

The Jeffersonian

Vol. 12, No. 39

Thomson, Ga., Thursday, September 30, 1915

Price, Five Cents

Further Features of the Rosser-Slaton-Haas and John Grant Gang.

ROSSER is the lawyer who appeared on the scene as Leo Frank's lawyer, before anybody had accused the Jew of the murder of the little factory girl.

At that time somebody was framing up a case against the night-watch, Newt Lee.

The notes found near the corpse accused the night-watch, and described his physical make.

The great Rosser blundered into proving, that, at the time the notes were written, Jim Conley had never seen Newt Lee, and did not know that Newt was tall, slim and black, as the notes said he was.

Frank of course knew it, because Frank had employed him, instructed him in his duties and turned over the keys to him every evening, during the three weeks that Newt had been on duty.

Rosser was the lawyer who was afraid to cross-examine those eleven white women who swore to Frank's lascivious character.

Rosser is the liar who wrote to the Northern papers about Frank's spotless private life.

Rosser is the man who dictated, in his office, the perjured affidavit of, Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, for which the Man in the Moon paid Ragsdale \$200.

Rosser is the man who took a governor-elect into his firm, a few days after the rich Jews had employed Rosser to defend Leo Frank.

Rosser is the man who hounded L. S. Roan with reporters, detectives and lawyers, while

Roan was slowly dying a most agonizing death in Massachusetts.

I am informed that Dr. Beveridge spoke indignantly at the way the sufferer was being pestered and tortured about the Frank case, and that Dr. Beveridge said he had heard Judge Roan repeatedly refuse to express any doubts about Frank's guilt.

Rosser is the man who tried to hire Senator James to act a part in the farce that was to be played before Partner Slaton, in that application for a commutation of sentence.

It was Rosser who virtually told the Kentucky Senator that Slaton would not allow his own client to hang.

It was Rosser who slunk up the back street and footed it to Slaton's house, to hold a midnight juggle on the Frank case, a few hours after the Prison Commission had thrown a scare into the Frank farce.

It is Rosser who now publishes a card which does not deny any of these things and which does not even deny that he was in Augusta recently, but which does deny that he was there for the purpose of reloading John Grant's little jackass.

All right, let it go; if the little burro is so docile and well-trained, that he goes to Atlanta to get loaded, I have no objection.

Does John Grant deny that he hired the Hessian, and furnished the letters and telegrams of his rascally brother-in-law?

Does John Grant deny that the proofs of the article were sent to him for correction?

Does John Grant deny that he had those proofs in Atlanta five days before the attack on me was published?

Does John Grant deny that he carefully compared the proofs with the data Slaton had furnished him?

Does John Grant deny that he boasted to his son and to others, that his attack on me would "smash" me?

Does John Grant deny that he caused to be "retained" an Atlanta lawyer, a friend of mine, to work up a Cobb County mass-meeting, whose general purpose should be to pave the way for Slaton's return to Georgia?

Does John Grant deny that Morris Brandon quit the firm of Rosser & Slaton, when he saw what those two crooks were up to, in the Frank case?

Does Rosser deny it?

Will Rosser deny that his partner, Brandon, believed Frank to be guilty, and that ex-Congressman Howard held the same opinion?

In the Chattanooga Times, owned by Adolph Ochs, I not only find the infamous letter of—

"Yours to honor,
W. P. PONDER, M. D.

"Box 27, Forsyth, Ga.,"

but also the following:

A former adherent of Tom Watson charges glaring inconsistency in Watson's present attitude toward the fairness of the Frank trial, with the opinion he expressed in a private conversation while the trial was in progress. This man

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)

Georgia Girls Shut Out of the School

Dear Sir: Please announce in your paper that there are no more vacancies for students at the Georgia Normal College at Milledgeville, Ga. The doors of the college must be closed to future applicants this fall because of lack of more room. I enclose circular letter which explains itself.

The college has already had to refuse hundreds of applications in all parts of the state, and this public announcement is made to save unnecessary correspondence and disappointment. The college will open September 14.

Thanking you for giving this matter publicity in your county, I am

Very truly yours,

M. M. PARKS.

President Parks is one of the best of educators; his school is a model.

The State founded it for the purpose of helping girls, over 14 years of age, to equip themselves for practical life.

Not half the applicants this year could be received; the capacity of the college had been reached.

To hundreds of Georgia girls, President Parks had to write refusals which carried sadness to many a young soul, tears to many bright eyes.

Suppose that the churches should turn into our Georgia schools and colleges the money they are sending to educate foreign children in foreign countries!

Wouldn't it be a God-send to ambitious poor boys and girls; and would it not be a glorious thing for the future?

What sort of a craze is it that gives to Chinese children what we deny to our own?

What sense is there in contending that Christ meant we must finance the teaching of grammar, rhetoric, music, sewing and gainful occupations to the heathen?

Go preach the Gospel to every living creature; we can do that.

We would have done that long ago, if the Foreign Missionaries had not go so pampered that they stopped going, and went to stopping, in fine houses, at elegant stations where the heathen had to do the going, and the missionary stood in the same tracks, year by year, begetting children at \$100 per, and converting nobody to speak of.

But we haven't got money enough to teach every living creature how to weave, make shoes, fine furniture, embroidery, etc.

We haven't got money enough to teach every living creature how to conjugate verbs, punctuate letters, do sums in arithmetic, and learn how to give medicine.

It's a physical and financial impossibility. Besides, that sort of thing is not the evangelical work intended by the Bible, done by the Apostles, and practised by the churches for seventeen hundred years.

This new system indicts the old!

The new system virtually says that Paul and Barnabas, Peter and James and John did not know what Christ meant!

Bishop Candler knows; but Timothy didn't.

Dr. William Smith knows; but Mark didn't.

We lost 1,700 years by not knowing that the way to Christianize a heathen was to dose his insides with a pill, and rub his head with a school-book.

My! What smart men Warren Candler and William Smith are, to be sure.

Every Christian nation was won from paganism by sermons.

The preaching of the Word gained continental Europe, and gained England, Scotland, Ireland.

Show me the people that was ever converted to Christ by pedagogues, surgeons, dentists, physicians, trained nurses and scientific experts!

You can't do it! And you never will be able to do it.

I see by the Columbus papers that my amiable friend, Bishop Candler, gave me a rap because I said that the Methodist Board had sent doctors to Persia.

Yes, I made a little slip on that; it was the Presbyterian Board which did it.

The newspaper clip had got misplaced

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

FROM BULLOCH COUNTY GA.

Dear Sir: I have been an eager reader of your paper for a good many years and have thought several times I would write and give you a word of praise and encouragement which you so greatly deserve for the brave and manly way in which you have handled the Frank case. In fighting so hard and zealously for the upholding of our laws and courts and for the honor and protection of womanhood, and for the honor of the dear old state of Georgia.

Now that the closing chapter of the notorious murder case has been reached, I can no longer refrain from having a word to say. I never was as glad of anything in my life as I was when I heard Frank had been lynched.

I was glad for a good many reasons, first because the vile and brutal murderer of a sweet, innocent Georgia girl had been brought to justice, second because we have won the victory that you were brave and true enough to fight for to the very last. Even after Frank had been commuted you never gave up, but kept on letting out the rascality that had been played against the state of Georgia, and I give you the praise Mr. Watson, for every word you have so ably spoken through your valuable paper, in regard to the blackest crime that has ever been committed in the state of Georgia.

And then this lynching proves to the world that the rich Jew's money and the lies and rascality of the leading lawyers and detectives for the defence, cannot carry things their way. All the time it has redeemed the state and saved us from the disgrace and humiliation that was being heaped upon us. It proves that the Southern blood of true womanhood and manhood will not stand for any such crimes.

Right will triumph over wrong. Oh, how it makes my heart ache when I read in your paper how Mary Phagan on that fatal Saturday ironed with her own hands the white dress she expected to wear to Bible school the next day, and went out happy and unthoughtful of any harm befalling her, and was caught in the trap that was so cruelly laid for her by that hellish brute Leo Frank, never to return to her dear mother and happy home again.

Let everyone of us make a self case of it. Suppose it was your daughter or my daughter, we would wade in blood to bring her murderer to justice. Yes, I am glad Frank has been lynched. We can now shout, victory is mine, victory is mine. They cheated justice for a while and robbed the gallows, but the hangman's rope fell around his neck at last in something like the same way he placed it around Mary Phagan's tender neck. Just stop and think what an awful crime it was.

I believe Frank guilty, and have from the first. I believe in mob law in such cases as this, where the law is not allowed to take its course. John Slaton is already howling disgrace on the state of Georgia, but I consider it an honor instead of disgrace. Slaton himself brought disgrace on the state of Georgia when he betrayed the trust that had been placed in him. He alone is responsible for the lynching of Leo Frank. He sees now that the people will not stand for one man to undo what all the courts, jurors and judges, from the lowest to the highest in the United States had done. And when Slaton returns to Georgia, I think it would pay him to go way back and sit down and keep as quiet as possible. Leo Frank has gone to his just reward, and I breathe a sigh of relief that Mary Phagan's death has been avenged. Mr. Watson I wish we had the country filled up with just such men as you, who would hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may. I consider you the wisest, the bravest, the truest earth today. Long may you live to continue your good work on earth,

and when your work is finished here, I pray the Almighty God may guide you peacefully over the river to rest in the shade, and reward you with a crown of life which you so richly deserve is the prayer of a sincere friend and mother.

GEORGIAN.

A KENTUCKIAN WRITES ON SOME LIVE TOPICS.

Dear Sir: I know the people in Georgia measure up with any state in intelligence, honor and any other quality. The "Associated Press" is a disgrace to the nation in more ways than one. Besides the Frank case it is completely under the control of treasonable aliens like Card Gibbons.

E. J. McDermott of Kentucky, "deplores the action of Georgia's mob," because "it puts the mob above the law, the courts and the officers of the state." Mr. McDermott has been one of the most industrious organizers of that foreign, traitorous organization known as the Knights of Columbus which knows and respects no law but the laws of popery. During the time he was supposed to be serving the people of the state as Lieutenant Governor and since the birth of that "Black Hand Gang" he has been here, there and everywhere organizing and lecturing to Catholic subjects who might become American citizens were it not for just such aliens as McDermott, Gibbons, Bonzano, Tumulty and Co.

Ask McDermott why he didn't "deplore the action of the mob" of K. of C.'s who killed Black at Marshall, Texas.

Ask him why he didn't "deplore the action of the mob" who tried to kill Spurgeon, Crowley, King, Boles, Bibb, Brandon, Tharp, Barnett, Slattery, Seguin and more than a score of others during the past three years.

Here is the real honest answer which we know he would not give; he does not "deplore the action" of the K. of C. mobs because he believes in such mobs. He believes in them else he would not spend time manufacturing such mobs for the Pope.

McDermott was candidate on the Democratic ticket for nomination for Governor August 7th. He got just a fraction over 25,000 votes out of a possible 450,000 so you see there are enough Americans in Kentucky to retire the Pope's candidates when they so decide. In fact McDermott and his ilk should be glad they are even permitted to reside in America when they subscribe to the work for Popery. The day is coming when the whole system of popery's apostate so-called church will be destroyed or else there is no truth in the Bible. The usurper on the Tiber is already using his field glasses to determine the winners of the horrible European war that popery started by forcing an intolerable agreement, known as the "Concordat" on poor little Servia. Ben "Chetse" wants to sneak over the line with the winners and claim all honors.

Yours for America,
KENTUCKIAN.

A TRAVELLING MAN'S SENTIMENTS.

Dear Sir: I have just read Tom Loyless in the Augusta Chronicle. I read Judge Adams defense of Jack Slaton, which was unworthy of notice by those who were familiar with the case and knew the facts. The position taken by Loyless is uncared for, (but a good ad for you). I go all over Georgia. I know the feeling that exists, and all are for "Tom" and old man Peoples. No man wanted to be a party to the lynching of Leo, but Jack made it necessary. Yours, 30 years on the road,
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THE JEFFERSONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

THOMSON, GEORGIA

The Jeffersonian

Issued Every Thursday.

Office of Publication: THOMSON, GA.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 8, 1910,
at the post office at Thomson, Georgia,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price.....\$1.00 Per Year.

In clubs of ten only, with cash accompanying the order, can The Weekly Jeffersonian or Watson's Magazine, be offered at the rate of fifty cents for a year.

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THOMSON, GA., SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

How Much Longer is Georgia to be hounded in the Jew-bought Papers?

IN the New York Times, which, like the Chattanooga paper, is owned by Adolph Ochs, the following statement appears:

"By the way, I hear through a mechanic from Atlanta, who is doing repairing here, that he heard one of the mob say that every manner of torture was used on Frank to extort a confession, but that he stoutly proclaimed his innocence until the last, when a vote was taken to determine whether or not he should be returned to Milledgeville. All but four of the mob voted to recant, and these four said they would murder him on the spot.

"I am satisfied that these brutes are perfectly assured of his innocence, as the record shows beyond a doubt he was not guilty.

"Yours to honor,

W. P. PONDER, M. D."

Box 27, Forsyth, Ga.

"Yours to honor"—if you feel like honoring a Georgian who can slander his own people in that outrageous manner.

Leo Frank was not mistreated in any way. He did not protest his innocence.

He slept much of the time that night, and he took an occasional drink of whiskey.

More than once he seemed to be on the point of making a complete confession, but he checked himself, and merely said, "The negro told the story."

Another version is, that he was asked if the negro's story was true, and he answered: "He did not tell it all!"

He appeared to be about to tell what it was that the negro left out, but a nervous member of the Committee expressed a fear that the militia were about to appear on the scene, and this gleam of hope in a rescue caused Frank to close up like a clam.

Just before the sentence of the Law was executed upon him, he was asked to say whether the negro was as guilty as himself.

He was told that the Vigilantes had the negro spotted, and if he, Frank, charged the negro with equal guilt in the crime, the negro would be given the same treatment that was in store for Frank.

It is to the credit of the Jew, that he did

not accuse the negro, of being more guilty than he had confessed.

Frank asked to be shot, but was answered: "No! The Law did not sentence you to be shot.

"THE LAW SENTENCED YOU TO BE HANGED, and that's the sentence we mean to carry out."

As he swung into eternity, his last words were, "God forgive me."

He did not claim to the Vigilantes that they were doing a great wrong; he did not accuse them of intended crime.

He merely asked the quicker death, and the one less abhorrent to a man of his race.

It is utterly untrue that there was any weakening in "the mob." The story of division and defection, first started in Hearst's New York paper, is mere bosh.

As to their being "brutes," there was not a man in the party who wasn't more of a gentleman than this Dr. W. P. Ponder—who is "yours to honor," if you choose to "honor" that kind of "M. D."

Since Ponder knows that the record shows Frank's innocence, he ought to hasten to Atlanta and put his argument in the Dick Gray-John Cohen Journal.

Or he might speed to Savannah, and help Sam Adams out of the hole.

Legal talent like Ponder's, ought not to waste its sweetness on the desert air.

It must be a source of regret to Ponder that he failed to coach Frank's lawyers, so that they could convince the jury.

If Ponder is as much of a doctor, as he is of a lawyer, I wonder that any other physician in the State gets any practice at all.

It isn't often that one man, in this short life, masters two difficult professions, but Ponder seems to have done it.

Or is it another case where a first-class lawyer was spoiled in the making of a third-rate doctor?

If there is wisdom in the old-time adage, that "the shoe-maker should stick to his last," how cautious a village doctor should be in accusing the Supreme Court of Georgia of condemning a man to death on "a record which shows, beyond a doubt, that he is not guilty."

Judges Beverly D. Evans, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Samuel Atkinson and H. Warner Hill declared that they had given the voluminous record careful consideration, and that they—the trained lawyers chosen by the people—"believed the evidence to be sufficient to support the verdict."

Ponder, in effect, says these learned, impartial Justices lied about the record.

Ponder says that the record shows beyond a doubt that Frank was not guilty.

That's far more than Slaton said in his 15,000 words.

Slaton should have conferred with Ponder, and saved half of his vocabulary.

As the record shows, beyond a doubt, that Frank was not guilty, it was a most cowardly thing for Slaton not to have given his client a full pardon.

While he was reversing all the Courts in behalf of his client, he should have gone the whole hog.

Innocent men have no business at the State Farm as life-termers, even though it be an Eden, where Money does not count.

If Ponder will carry to Rosser his argument, demonstrating Frank's innocence, and Rosser will send it to me for publication, the people shall have it.

A thing like that is too good to be lost to mankind.

Yours to honor, Ponder!

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

Some of the Commuters that Slaton and Grant and Rosser are Banking on.

THE Slaton papers make a mighty effort to show that the citizens of Georgia rose up and demanded that Slaton save his client, Leo Frank.

These Jew-bought papers fail to prove that the men and women who vainly pleaded with Slaton, last year, to save the lives of Cantrell, Umphrey and Wilburn, are not as good as the scattering few that were persuaded into signing for Frank.

But to show you the flimsy character of the defense made for Slaton, this year, when he was moving heaven and earth to get backers, I will place before you some samples of those petitions.

They publish the names of seven citizens of Montezuma, a town of 2,000 inhabitants.

Who are those seven petitioners?

They are as follows:

Joseph Kroll, a Jew merchant.

Mollie Kroll, his wife.

Bella Kroll, his daughter, about 9 years old.

Roy Freidin, about 15 years old.

Cecelia Freidin, about 13 years old.

Cornelius Freidin, about 11 years old.

Julius Freidin, about 7 years old.

These Freidin children are the children of L. Freidin, a Jew farmer, living about 13 miles from Montezuma. Three of these children go to school there. You will notice that L. Freidin did not sign.

So you see, here were two children of 7 years, three more less than 16, one Jewish and one Jew, all the children being Jews also.

The letter in which this information is given, proceeds to say:

"There was a paper gotten up from this town asking Slaton to let the Law take its course, and nearly every voter signed it.

Ask the papers to publish it, in next Sunday's issue, we will assure them there will be no 7-year-old school girls' names on it.

The above are facts, Mr. Watson. If you need them certified, just write any citizen of Montezuma.

We feel sure that school children signed this paper all over the country, just as they did here."

Now, what do you think of a Governor who pays more attention to one merchant's family, and to the school children of one other man, than he does to nearly all the other voters?

But they not only got the names of 7-year-old children, but used names that were entirely fictitious. In other words, they faked petitions, just as so many other things were faked in this horrible case.

The following letter explains itself:

Clarkesville, Ga., Sept. 23, 1915.

Dear Sir: I enclose clipping our County Paper. I can furnish you any number of affidavits that there are no such people living in Habersham County, and that the petition is a fake.

I am satisfied that 90-100 of the good people of Habersham are with you on the Frank case.

Your Friend,

W. I. COOPER,

Formerly of Sylvania, Ga.

The clipping from the County paper, The Advertiser, reads:

"This paper doesn't propose to take part in this controversy, but a list of names purporting to come from Clarksville, Ga., asking Gov. Slaton to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank has been published.

As there are no such names in either the town of Clarksville or in Habersham County, it is in justice to this town and county

this item is published demurring to the list. Here are the names as published: Clarksville, Ga.—Chas. A. Eaton, James M. Farrar, Frank Oliver Hall, J. Lewis Hartsock, J. B. Remensynber, Newell D. Hillis, John H. Holmes, Wm. P. Merrell, C. H. Pankhurst, Walter Laidlaw."

Who forged the names? Where was it done? How many more names are fictitious in the alleged 10,000? Take another instance: Lincoln County was mentioned, and the names of two citizens given, Dr. Crawford and Mr. S. L. Wilkes.

But the Representative of the County was on the other side, in favor of the Law taking its course, and my information is that about 165 citizens signed petitions to Slaton, to that effect.

Is it fair to take two men as outweighing 165? And would Dr. Crawford and Mr. Wilkes have signed at all, had they known then what they know now?

It is a terrible example to set in Georgia, when a governor is defended for upsetting a verdict and reversing all the Courts, to save the neck of his own client.

Samuel Adams says that Slaton would have been a great coward had he respited Frank, and left him to the incoming governor.

Slaton did not take that view of the matter, and the fact that he did not, is proven by his respiting two other men condemned to death, and putting them over on Gov. Harris.

Carl Frazier was under sentence to hang June 4, 1915. Slaton reprieved him for 60 days, thus unloading the case on Gov. Harris.

Ed Elder was under sentence to be hanged June 11, 1915, and Slaton reprieved him 30 days, thus unloading him on Harris.

Now, will Samuel Adams tell us whether it was cowardly in Slaton to do this? Will Samuel tell us why Slaton made so much difference between these cases, and that of his own client?

He was willing to risk the other fellow's client with Harris, but not his own. Explain that, Samuel!

While you are about it, you might explain why the Prison Commission advanced the Frank case, giving it precedence of so many older cases on the docket.

Rosser not only told Senator James, of Kentucky, in effect, that Slaton was not going to let Frank hang, but he told another gentlemen the same thing, in those very words.

"Jack isn't going to let Frank hang," said Rosser, and at the time he said it, the case had not reached the Prison Commission.

All of that petitioning business was done for effect. It was a sham. So were the arguments before the Commission, and the Governor.

Slaton was taken into the Rosser firm for the purpose of doing what he finally did; and Brandon left the firm, after he saw that Rosser and Slaton were determined on the course they pursued.

Brandon believed that Frank was guilty, and he realized that Slaton would wreck the firm, by acting as Supreme Judge in the case of the firm's client.

How any honest man and good lawyer can defend an official, who makes his office an asset in the firm's business, is something that I cannot understand.

"Socialists and Socialism" by Thos. E. Watson, has a vast amount of information of interest and value to those who think they know what Socialism stands for. Price 50c. The Jeffersonian Pub. Co., Thomson, Ga.

An Atlanta Doctor of Divinity Writes an Amazing Letter on the Frank Case. This is What We Get for Being Prohibitionists.

AS the name of Rev. Dr. Jacob L. White has so often been paraded by the commuters in the Frank case, and as it is now being used again, in John Grant's campaign, I think the public should see what Brother White says for himself.

His answer to Mr. Joseph Church's letter, sufficiently shows what the letter was:

Atlanta, Ga., May 28, 1915.

My dear sir: I will answer you in the spirit of Christ, otherwise I would pay no attention to your letter. Your intimation that I was hired to preach the sermon is beneath a Christian or a gentleman. I am 52 years old, have preached 30 years, and no man can intimate honestly the thing you intimate.

As to capital punishment: I have only reached my conclusion against it within the last year after careful study of Christ's teachings.

Moreover, nearly every preacher in this city believes that Frank did not have a fair trial, and that there is no evidence against him except the criminal negro Connally, and that only circumstantial.

Yes, I put myself in the place of Mary Phagan's father and mother. If I had no stronger evidence against the accused than that given him, I would not want him hung; not even if guilty; but life sentence. I do not thirst for blood. God will take vengeance. All the courts have passed only on the legality of the trial and not on the evidence.

No man in Atlanta knows that Frank is guilty. Thousands believe it, but that moral belief is not legal proof. Our courts stand for legal proof. Frank may be guilty, I rather believe he is, but it has not been proven.

Very truly yours,
J. L. WHITE.

At what time "in the last year," did Dr. Jacob White reach his conclusion against capital punishment?

Was it before, or after, the four Gentiles were hanged?

Was it before, or after, the 12-year-old negro boy was sentenced in Butts county?

Was it before, or after, Leo Frank was sentenced?

Tell us about, it Doctor Jacob!

A man who preaches 30 years, before he learns what Christ meant, was certainly ordained when he wasn't ripe.

Dr. Jacob says that there was no evidence against Frank, except that of the negro, and that only circumstantial.

Dr. White ought to spend another 30 years studying law; the negro's evidence was direct, not circumstantial.

And if there was no other evidence in the record save that of the negro, Judge Roan and the Justices of the Supreme Court were badly fooled.

Dr. White says that all the Courts "passed only on the legality of the trial, and not on the evidence."

The record shows that Judge Roan and the Supreme Court passed on the sufficiency of the evidence, and Judge Roan and the Supreme Court said the evidence was sufficient.

Why is Doctor White so determined to misrepresent the case?

Dr. White makes the amazing statement, that "Frank may be guilty, I rather think he is."

Why did Dr. White rather think that Frank that Frank was guilty?

Tell us, Dr. White!

Why did you rather think the man was guilty, when, as you say, there was no evidence against him?

Tell us, Dr. White, your reasons for be-

SOME of the papers say that we Georgians are descendants of London felons, jail-birds, ragamuffins, toughs, highwaymen and sneak thieves.

Others say that we are savages, whose blood-lust is due to lack of education.

Collier's said that all our turmoil in the Frank case grew out of one small bottle of whiskey—which, if true, is hard on the whiskey.

But it was left to the Wine and Spirit Bulletin to hit the truth; the matter with us is that we are too unfriendly to liquor.

I want Dear Doctor Lovett to read this assault upon us Prohibitionists, but must implore him to control his temper.

He must not fly off the handle as he so reprehensibly often does, and say something rash.

He might have to run off from it, as he ran off from my request that he prove what he said about Adoniram Judson.

The Wine and Spirit Bulletin is mighty hard on us; it says:

LOOK AT GEORGIA

As a spectacle fit to make the gods weep we commend to the people of the other States in the Union, and especially those inclined to try the experiment of prohibition, the prohibition State of Georgia. Georgia stands today pre-eminent in disgrace before her sister States in the Union.

The professional prohibitionists have a way of tracing to the licensed liquor traffic the blame for nearly all crime in general and for every startling crime or terrible disaster in particular, it remaining for them to even connect the slaughter of the innocents, women and children, as well as men, in the Eastland disaster, with drinking. What, then, can they say for Georgia, one of their banner prohibition States? And in view of their habit are we not justified in reversing the situation?

Yet, the shameful acts of citizens of the prohibition State of Georgia, in intimidating the court of justice and the jury in the Frank case, in threatening the Governor who had the courage to defy the mob, and their subsequent acts in murdering their helpless victim and making a morbid show of his corpse, are but logical and natural results following the teachings of the prohibitionists and of prohibition.

Yes, Georgia is disgraced today as the natural consequence of adopting prohibition and prohibition doctrine, which in its very nature is anarchistic and puts the rule of the mob above the rights of individuals, above courts and law, above constitutions, above human life, even, when they stand in the way of accomplishing its mad purposes.

Look at Georgia, oh ye citizens of the United States, and then decide whether you want prohibition and its consequences!

Believing Frank was guilty when, as you say, there was no legal proof.

It's a good thing for Dr. White that he is not a poor Methodist preacher, under our amiable friend, Bishop Candler; the Bishop would fire White for his execrable punctuation.

Dr. Jake, why don't you learn to punctuate?

The Handbook of Politics by Thos. E. Watson, is a book every American citizen should read. Contains every party platform; fourth edition almost exhausted. Price, 50c. The Jeffersonian Publishing Company, Thomson, Ga.

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"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

To the Tennessean and American:—
I NOTICE in your issue of Wednesday morning, August 18, a front page likeness of a large oak with a rope and hangman's noose suspended over a limb, the noose bearing the legend, "Lynch Law," and under the tree was printed in large letters, "GEORGIA."

On the sixth page is an editorial headed, "Death at the Hands of a Mob." In this editorial you condemn very severely the work of the mob, and also the prison officials and the State of Georgia in general. If ever you have had one word of condemnation for the conduct of John M. Slaton for lynching the law and the Courts of Georgia, as well as the honor and virtue of her womanhood, it has escaped my eye, and I have been a regular reader of your paper since its very first issue in 1907. On the other hand you say: "The question of Frank's guilt or innocence does not enter into the matter. His case had gone through the regular legal channels. He had been convicted and condemned to death, it is true, and then his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor of the State, but it was the constitutional right of the governor to do this, and in exercising it he was sustained by both law and precedent," etc.

When you say that it was the constitutional right of the governor to commute this wretch's sentence to life imprisonment, and that in doing so he was sustained by both law and precedent, you go far afield, and go needlessly out of your way to uphold the very lawlessness you affect to condemn. That Governor Slaton had precedent for his action I will not deny. It is to be found in the retrial of the Cooper case and the pardon of Duncan B. Cooper before the Court had fairly gotten through reading the opinions in the case. But I never heard that the Tennessean and American regarded that as a precedent worthy to be followed. The actions of the two Governors are exact parallels, except that the act of Slaton out parallels Patterson's. In the Cooper case a man was killed, a virile, red-blooded man who was armed and who had given some little, (though very little, indeed) provocation. He was foully assassinated, and his assassin was given a fair trial in the Courts, found guilty of murder in a much milder form than the facts justified, and Governor Patterson assumed to retry the case and to reverse the decision of the Courts. In the Frank case a little helpless, unprotected, 14-year-old-working girl of respectable family was brutally raped and then killed by her ravisher. Suspicion pointed to Leo Frank, and his own kindred and friends suspicioned him and employed counsel for him before a jury of his own choosing, in part. He was convicted and sentenced to hang. His motion for a new trial was overruled by the trial judge. He appealed to the Supreme

Court of the State. The judgment was affirmed. His able counsel found ground for an extraordinary motion for a new trial. This was heard by a different judge, and was likewise denied. The case again went to the Georgia Supreme Court, and was again affirmed. That court thoroughly reviewed the evidence. See 141 Georgia Reports. Application was then made for habeas corpus to the United States Court, which was denied, and an appeal to the United States Supreme Court followed. That Court could find no ground for awarding Frank a new trial. Recourse was then had to the State Board of Pardons, and after failure there, Rosser, the defendant's counsel, made a midnight visit to his partner, the Governor of the State, traveling by a back street, and the commutation followed. No such disgraceful thing was ever known before in an American State; no, not even in the disgraceful pardon of Cooper by Patterson. Slaton retried the case, so he said. You say he was sustained by both law and precedent in what he did. This I, as a lawyer, emphatically deny. This brings an issue between us, and it is up to you to sustain your proposition. I grant you can find a precedent in the Cooper case, though a feeble precedent it is. But as to the law; there is where I get you. Now show where under our system of government any executive officer has any law to justify him in retrying a case that has been passed upon by the regularly constituted tribunals. The constitution of Georgia gives him no such right, but, as I am informed, expressly withholds it from him. The Governor may pardon in cases where new facts come to light, or where there is some overpowering reason why mercy should be shown. He ought to commute where the verdict of the jury and the Court is sustained by the facts, but there is some mitigating circumstance that pleads for a milder punishment. But how is it in the Frank case? If Frank was guilty, which Slaton admitted by commuting, then there could not possibly be any mitigation, for whoever murdered Mary Phagan first raped her and then deliberately killed her to hide his crime. Was this person Leo Frank? John M. Slaton said it was by his act of commutation. Else why did he not pardon him outright.

Concerning all this outrageous conduct on the part of the Governor who was the law partner of the man who defended Frank, I have never seen a word of condemnation in your columns. Yet, when a mob executed the sentence of the law, you are ready with red-hot pen to cry out, "Shame! Shame! Georgia is disgraced!"

Now, I do not approve of the mob. I have always stood like flint against mob executions, even for the nameless crime for which resort has always been had to it in the South and in the North, too, for that matter. But did you ever before know an instance where the mob simply executed the sentence of the law that had been lynched by one who should have stood as the servitor of the law?

No, the mob cannot be justified

under any circumstances; but if the press of the South, and especially of Tennessee, has become afflicted with such purblindness that it can only see the shame in a rich Jew being lynched by the mob, and can see no wrong in the law itself and our civilization and the virtue of our womanhood being lynched by a man who occupies the position of counsel to a rich defendant (at least, qua si counsel) exercising the pardoning power in behalf of his client, at the behest of "big money;" if our press has fallen so low that it permits a campaign of slander against a sister Southern State, her Courts, her civilization and her people, to go on by an outside press, by shameless and infamous detectives and hack writers, backed by unlimited money, without a word of protest, then indeed have we fallen upon evil times. As said above, I have been a reader, a patron, of the Tennessean ever since its first issue. I have sympathized with it through all of its vicissitudes; but if this is your attitude, I am done with the Tennessean and American. If I am alone in this the paper will not, of course, suffer; but if I do not miss my guess there are thousands of others in this State who are of the same mind. We do not defend the mob; we demand that the civilization of the South be not raped. We demand that the verdicts of the Courts shall be respected and carried out in good faith. We demand that the newspapers which we read and patronize shall show a decent regard for the verdict of the highest courts of the land, and not be so sensitive about the rights of a renegade Governor, a faithless public official. You are wrong, Mr. Editor, when you assert that the guilt or innocence of

Leo Frank has nothing to do with the case. It has it all to do. Had the sentence of the Courts, the rightly constituted tribunals to determine guilt or innocence, been respected, there would have been no occasion for the mob. It is when the laws are not enforced that people feel inclined to take the law into their own hands. It is faithless public servants who refuse to execute the laws that engender mobs. The newspaper press can aid greatly in remedying this mob evil by making its power felt in the condemnation of those who, being charged with the execution of the law, themselves violate and outrage the law. Come out, Mr. Tennessean and American, and defend the act of Jack Slaton in commuting the sentence of Leo Frank. Show wherein there was a mitigating fact. Slaton said Frank was guilty; what say you? Was he guilty, or not? If guilty, then give your attention to Slaton somewhat for his infidelity to the law and to his duty as governor of Georgia. If he was not guilty, then go after Slaton some more for not having the manhood to pardon him outright. Compare the conduct of Slaton and the conduct of Patterson in the Cooper case, and differentiate them. Don't tell intelligent people that the guilt or innocence of Frank has nothing to do with the engendering of the mob spirit, when an outraged people see that their public servants will not enforce their laws for the protection of life and virtue and womanhood. This is one of the most shocking cases in the history of this country, and the most shocking thing is by no means the act of the mob, shocking as that always is to law-abiding people.

D. E. M'CORKLE,
 Tennessee.

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Additional Letters From the People

A VETERAN WRITES OF THE FRANK EXECUTION.

Dear Sir:

I am a tarheel, an old veteran over three score and ten, don't often write for the papers, but I want to congratulate you, on the way you handle the Haas finance committee in the last issue of Jeff. It is universally admitted that thousands of rich Jews just furnished barrels of money to save Frank's neck; wasn't it passing strange that after everyone had failed in coming out, that they did not offer to fling a few barrels onto the last resort? the pardoning power? How could they desert poor Frank in this last emergency? Did they do it? No one believes they did. Your ex-governor may be as pure as alpine snow, but the people, God's honest people, the Golden Mediocrity will never get it out of their heads that he got a barrel.

I have heard of many lynchings in my long life—never engaged in one—but I never heard of one that was not attributed to the slackness or delinquency of some official or court of justice.

I said in the start that rich Jews furnished the money. Are there any poor Jews? One of the tribe the other day who does not seem to have many barrels of the wherewithal said to a friend that he was tired of the Frank assessment, had just paid the last one and he believed the d—scoundrel was guilty anyhow. So it seems the rich ones gave and the poor ones were assessed.

I am not an advocate of lynch law but I have no doubt that Leo Frank got nothing but what he deserved; the grand jury that indicted him considered him guilty and turned the case over to the court, the jury said he was guilty. The supreme court said he was guilty and every tribune that handled the case, I don't know how many, but after it all a little cimbling-head lawyer who happened to be governor, came along and pronounced him innocent. I think I know how your people felt. Indignation does not express it, and as the history of this unfortunate case goes sounding down the ages, the action of Governor Slaton more than of the vigilantes will be considered the cause of the smirch, the dark spot upon the fair name of Georgia.

The people in this state, Mr. Watson, are with you in your fight with the Jews and the Catholics and hope your pen, your tongue, or your shadow may never grow shorter.

TAR HEEL

GETTING READY FOR NATHAN.

Dear Sir: When Nathan Straus gets ready to run you out of Georgia, just let him and his Jew army come on. Let him put the traitor Jack Slaton in command. Make Slaton chief commander, when he gets ready to invade Georgia and he will see and find out what kind of reception he will receive from the Georgia boys. Georgia has got enough of Straus' rot-gut. Come on with your army and settle the matter. Put up or shut up your vilification of Georgia and the Jeffersonian.

A few days ago that little member of the do-nothing legislature from Sparta, Ga., opened his blow off valve of vilification on the honorable committee who carried out the sentence of the court by hanging Frank.

This star member from Sparta is John D. Walker. He says the committee was assassins and should be brought to justict.

He ought to organize a Walker finance committee and hire the "noble Burns" to come down to Georgia and help him find the assassins.

Why don't Walker take out a search warrant with an automatic

head light and sift the woods for the mob?

That "mob" was composed of true loyal men, full of Southern patriotic blood. True to womanhood of Georgia, while such men as Walker are willing to defame our people for hanging a criminal lustful brute who had raped and murdered an innocent poor girl.

Walker says, "no such crime as hanging Frank has ever occurred in a civilized state."

How about California when the vigilance committee hung four men at one time across one of the public streets?

Walker says, "a great crime has been committed against the state." An awful crime, ain't it? Just the sentence of the court executed.

Raping and murdering poor little Mary Phagan is not considered any crime by such noble men as John D. Walker.

True manhood and Southern blood will prevail in Georgia.

C. B. BOSTWICK.

P. S.—Success to you Mr. Watson. We are all with you. C. B. B.

HE IS 78 YEARS OLD AND FULL OF FIRE.

Dear Sir: Ever since I gave the Brunswick Times a little spot about you, I have sat still and watched you grow in the estimation, not only of your own section, and the state of Georgia, but all America. Tom, I am an old Confederate Veteran, was captured twice, was wounded twice, am drawing a disabled pension, am 78 years old, am an ordained minister in the Missionary Baptist Church 48 years ago, October 1st 1915, and I wish to assure you and your millions of readers that I am sure not to take the advice of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. I am so glad that Georgia has vindicated herself, and that the cloven feet are shown so plainly that they cannot be mistaken. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to the contrary notwithstanding.

I want to shake hands with you Tom, Hugh Dorsey and Mayor Woodward of Atlanta. Georgia has vindicated herself in the Frank case. Now if she will vindicate herself in a few others she will reinstate herself as the Empire State of the South, and show to the world that there is reality in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and she intends to maintain it. May God's protecting power uphold you and keep you strong to combat the devil. The Gospel (good news) that you are preaching today is converting the world, and ere long the bottom rail is going to be on top.

More anon,
A. B. FINLEY.

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of The Weekly Jeffersonian, published Weekly at Thomson, Ga., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Editor, Thos. E. Watson,	Thomson, Ga.
Managing Editor, Alice Louise Lytle,	Thomson, Ga.
Business Manager, Thos. E. Watson,	Thomson, Ga.
Publisher, The Jeffersonian Publishing Co.,	Thomson, Ga.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stock holders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

Thos. E. Watson,	Thomson, Ga.
Alice Louise Lytle,	Thomson, Ga.
J. D. Watson,	Thomson, Ga.

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Miss Sallie Parrish	Adel, Ga.
Thos. J. Thompson, Rt. 1, Box 24,	Tenvik, North Dakota.
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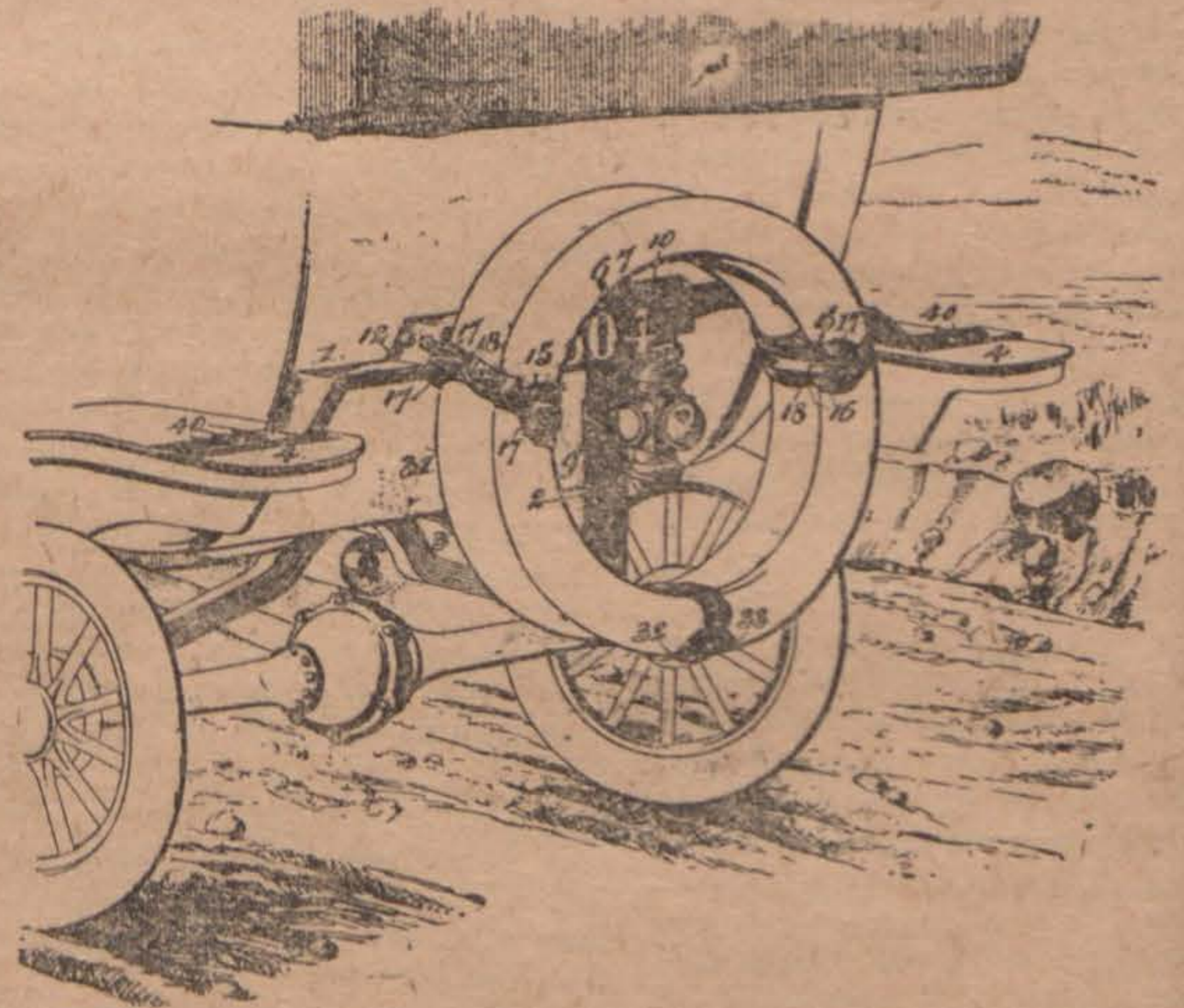
THOS. E. WATSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1915.
C. F. HUNT,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires August 5th, 1916.)

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HOW AN ILLINOIS MAN CHANGED HIS VIEWS.

My Dear Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the masterly manner in which you have given the world the facts regarding the Leo Frank case. Before reading what you have said in Watson's Magazine and the Jeffersonian, I in common with the majority, having read nothing except the Hearst and other papers of the paid prostitute class; believed this degenerate Jew to be innocent, virtuous, pure minded and a persecuted man, whom you barbarous Georgians sought to slay. Still I thought it strange that the daily press never raises a hue and cry in behalf of one accused of crime, unless there is money behind the criminal. Upon reading the evidence I was still more astounded that these papers failed to give any facts, but made use of nothing but abuse and lies. You exposed the conspiracy and the people of Georgia should be proud of you. The self-styled moralists of the Hearst type, who denounce the hanging of Frank, with all their moral sensitiveness, fail to see that you have escaped the consequences of a still greater crime: The principle that a man with plenty of money behind him, can violate law, and buy immunity while the poor criminal must pay the penalty.

The Knights of Columbus with their political influence, and the rich Jews with their money, seem to think that they can thwart justice when one of their scoundrels is caught in the meshes of the law, while the governor of Georgia succumbed to gold, the plain common people maintained their integrity. As to the evidence, no man capable of sifting the true from the false, can doubt Frank's guilt after reading it. Friends of mine, to whom I had loaned copies of the Jeffersonian and the magazine, after reading them would exclaim: "Why I didn't know that before!" Of course they did not, because the papers they had read were paid to keep the truth from the public. I know the daily papers, I know that any interest representing patronage can keep them dumb as a fish, and deaf as an adder. It is to be regretted that social or religious prejudice has been aroused, but who is responsible? It is well-known that the typical Jew libertine and pimp are carbuncles upon society and decency.

They pass over the women of their own race, but think all Gentiles their legitimate prey. I lived eight years in New York City, most of the time on the East Side, and I know what I'm talking about. Young Hebrews, some mere boys, grow up with the ambition to find some gentile girl to go out and "work for them." Any one acquainted with the facts will tell you that they form fully ninety per cent. of this class. Now, where one of them is convicted of a brutal assault ending in murder, and the entire race arises to defend him, what can be expected? Are the people to stand for it? Your people would not and I honor them for it.

Most amusing of all is the entrance of "Daddy" John Noll, and his alleged journal the Sunday Visitor. When the carping old hypocrite published his tirade, did he once ask himself how many Jews the Catholic Church had put to death? You executed a Jew after he had assaulted, ravished and murdered one of the fairest flowers of your womanhood. The Catholic Church has executed thousands of them merely because they were heretics. He lays all the blame on you and your publications. But of what are you guilty? Merely of giving the world the facts that were given the jury. No one denies that what you have said is true. Your crime seems to be the telling of the truth. This, and not the execution of Leo Frank seems to cause this "father" without known or

acknowledged children, or even wife, such a nightmare. Permit me to express my great satisfaction at the great work you are doing with your journals and books in turning the light into dark places. You have exposed the hypocrites and frauds in your own section. I wish you could take a few weeks off, come up here and expose those in ours.

Sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN STEINER.

AN EPISCOPALIAN LASHES THE EPISCOPAL MINISTER, C. B. WILMER.

Dr. C. B. Wilmer,
Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: I, as a member of the Episcopal Church have taken notice of the stand you have taken in favor of Leo Frank, the Jew, who murdered Mary Phagan. These articles were all published in New York papers, the papers of which are owned, managed, and edited by Jews. It is hard to believe that an Episcopal clergyman could and would take the side of the depraved, despised, degraded and infamous class of Jews against the enlightened, respected, and highest type of citizenship, who are gentiles all over this land, and especially a depraved Jew as Frank was proved to have been, who took a little girl and committed the most heinous crime known to Americans, and not being satisfied with that killed her. And you are being held up by the Jews in the articles they write, as being on their side and sanctioning to a certain extent their fight to free him. I am sure that you are ignorant as to the Jew and his methods practiced in this country. How can you, as a clergyman get up in the pulpit and preach the Gospel based on Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of all sins, then in the next breath espouse the cause of the Jews, and especially a murderer. You are possibly not aware of the fact, that the Jews claim to believe, teach and preach that Christ's mother was a prostitute and He a bastard, this I have heard from their own lips. They have three great objects in life, the first is to apparently make friends with the gentiles, the second is to swindle him out of his belongings, the third, last but not least, is to disgrace and seduce the wife, the daughter, or sister of the gentile. They are degrading and destroying more than five hundred thousand gentile women each year in the United States. I hope the Episcopal Church will not be disgraced by any more of its clergymen as in your case.

Signed,
T. BENSON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS HELP.

Dear Sir: These new subscribers thank you for the valuable service which you have rendered to the good people of the State of Georgia in defending our state, our courts and our laws. Ninety per cent of the people of Grady County are discussing it daily. What a great and good man you are; and say they wish you could live ten thousand years.

Your admirer,
W. E. NAYLOR.

"Huge battleships they build, and huge guns they mount on these floating ramparts, until a file of Dreadnaughts line the coast—for what? To be ready for perils that may never come. But I give them a pitiful little purse; and, in return, they issue to me the lawful right to unmask my batteries on every square; and my guns play upon humanity, every day and every night, of every year."

From "The Song of the Bar-Room," in Watson's Prose Miscellanies, second edition. Price \$1.00. THE JEFFS, Thomson, Ga.

The coffee producer is never hampered by "over-production," is he? Why should the cotton producer always be the goat?

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DID YOU KNOW

That the people of the United States lead the world in sending money to foreign countries to educate the children of foreigners?

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And learn what we are doing for the FOREIGNER, while we ignore the claims of our own children

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THE JEFFERSONIAN PUBLISHING CO.
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They are Waking Up on Foreign Missions.

DEAR SIR: In The Weekly Jeffersonian of July 29, you quote a paragraph from the Christian Index which states "The Baptist paper is a mighty agency for the promotion of the faith once for all delivered to the saints."

Since we are living under very peculiar methods of procedure along certain lines, we should be immediately concerned as to what constitutes the faith referred to by the Index.

Unless we are willing to do violence to the Word of God, we must seek a deeper Scriptural meaning than merely trying to convert the nations over the sea to our way of living, which seems to be the hobby of the Index. The New Testament unquestionably includes missions as one of the vital doctrines of the Kingdom of God, but was never intended that anyone should take liberties with the important work of evangelizing the world, unsupported by Scripture.

To saddle a perpetual obligation on this nation to do anything more than preach the gospel to other nations is unjust, and foreign to the thoughts of God. To solicit money under the pretext of preaching the Gospel and then apply it to other enterprises is a pernicious practice, and cannot be honestly classed as contending for this faith referred to. If the New Testament is not a sufficient guide for the conduct of missions today, it is not safe to trust any of its doctrines.

The lame excuse that "conditions have changed" and to say that Paul's methods will not meet the needs on the foreign field now, is dishonoring to the sovereign wisdom of God. Any thing that slanders God deserves to be punctured beyond repair.

The deep Scriptural meaning of this faith is that we should earnestly contend for the truth that God's power alone is sufficient to save and keep every one who will believe the Gospel. The primary purpose of the faith is to get people Christianized, not merely civilized. "It is never true that Christianity civilizes."

A paper to properly propagate this faith must have an editor with decided convictions when it comes to settling vital questions. It should be independent of any Board, furthermore, its editorial staff should have grace and wisdom enough to know whether or not it is "right for the Board to take money donated directly to mission purposes and build a college."

A Baptist paper that would successfully contend for the true faith must be willing to concede to every man the right to all the exercise of good citizenship without first having to consult with a Board. It should denounce everything that is contrary to sound doctrine and oppose Satan, even if he should come as an angel of light as represented by the Catholic priest, for instance.

In order that the readers of your paper may be more fully convinced of this awful system of graft now being practiced on the people, I sub-

mit two paragraphs from "Missionary Methods—St. Paul's or Ours?" by Rev. Roland Allen, who was formerly missionary in North China. "Everywhere Christianity is still an exotic. We have not yet succeeded in so planting it in any heathen land that it has become indigenous. If there is one doubtful exception to that rule, it is a country where from the very beginning Pauline methods were followed more closely than elsewhere. But generally speaking, it still remains true that Christianity in the lands of our missions is still a foreign religion. It has not yet really taken root in the country.

Everywhere our missions are dependent. They look to us for leaders, for instructors, for rulers. They have as yet shown little sign of being able to supply their own needs. Day by day and year by year there comes to us an unceasing appeal for men and money for the same missions to which we have been supplying men and money for the last fifty or sixty years, and there seems at present little hope that that demand will change its character. If we do not send men and money the missions will fail, the converts will fall away, ground painfully won will be lost. When the day comes in which the demand is for men and money to establish new missions in new country, because the old are capable of standing alone, the end of our work will be in sight. But at present that day still seems far distant. With regards and best wishes, I am

Yours fraternally,
W. L. ATTAWAY,
Canon, Ga.

HAAS IN NEW YORK AFTER THE CASH.

Dear Sir: I have read with much interest several copies of the Jeffersonian, on the Frank case, which I have enjoyed, and I fully agree with you in your views on the case.

It occurred to me that it might be of interest for you to know that one reason the New York Times was so in favor of Frank and against Georgia, was that they were assisting in the collection of funds for his defense. J. S. Bache & Co., the Jewish stock brokerage firm, were also collecting funds—that is, their Manager, W. J. Wollman was, Wollman and Louis Wiley of the Times, were hand in glove in this matter, one reporting to the other as new contributions were received. They collected \$9,000 or \$10,000 to assist the defense in its endeavor to besmirch the good old State of Georgia, and they got good sized contributions from many wealthy Jews in the City, and especially rich stock brokers of the financial district. Consequently the office of Bache & Co., was often visited by attorney Haas of the Frank defense, who was after the cash.

Another fund, which grew to good size, was raised by a wealthy Jewish gentleman of Chicago, named Lasker, and it seems to me I heard that "defective" Wm. J. Burns was paid from Lasker's fund, although I am not sure on this point.

Yours truly,
FORMER GEORGIA RESIDENT.

A CORRECTION.

Uniontown, Ala., Sept. 8, 1915.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly correct some statements in the Jeffersonian which are not quite correct, but are misleading. I refer to a letter written by Mr. Royall and your remarks thereon.

First, the missionaries do not publish the "China Press." It is owned and run by some few citizens of the United States and some hundreds of non-Christian Chinese. The expense account of the school is not footed by some duped American churches who are kept in the dark but the school is entirely self supporting; even the money for the building came from China, made there and spent there. There is only one missionary in this school whose salary is paid for by our board here.

I did not see the butterfly dance, being here in this country—neither did Mr. Royall. I have seen figures in physical culture called that, but nothing like the one you describe. I should like to know what Baptist missionary went to see that dancing girl dance. Mr. Royall should be more explicit.

Miss Chung is a graduate of Wellesley and paid her own expenses. She is a Christian and is employed in the Eliza Yates to teach physical culture and her salary is paid by Chinese money.

Thanking you for publishing this, I am, yours for truth and justice,
MISS WILLIE KELLY,
Shanghai, China.

(Comment.)

Of course The Jeffersonian publishes Miss Kelley's "correction," but I don't see what it corrects.

It doesn't matter who publishes the Shanghai paper; it is friendly to the missionaries, and supposed it was doing them a favor by publishing a program of the Yates School.

Miss Kelly says that the churches in this country pay only one missionary in this school.

Well, that is not so very much of a "correction;" it connects \$600 American dollars, per year, with those dancing lessons.

Miss Kelly tells us of what she has seen the girls do, in "physical culture."

I wasn't there; you never can tell what girls will do when there are no men in sight.

If all those dances on that missionary program belong to "physical culture," we must try to find out what Jay-bird, reels, jigs, cotillions and waltzer belong to.

My amiable friend, Bishop Candler had better look into this.

Miss Willie Kelley says she would like to know the name of that Baptist missionary who went to see that dancing girl dance.

So would I Miss Willie, but I'd much rather see the dancing girl dance.

Miss Willie says that Mr. Royall should be more explicit.

Now, Brother Royall, please be more explicit.

Miss Kelley says that Miss Chung is paid "with Chinese money."

Then what does the missionary do, to earn his, or her \$600?

Miss Kelley, please be more explicit.

T. E. W.

THE SOUTH STANDS CONVICTED.

Dear Sir: I see in a late issue of the Jeffersonian an extract from the Chicago Tribune where it said that the South is backward and is not half educated. I stand convicted of the charge, for we have no women so low as to marry a negro like Jack Johnson, and our men would never be so low as to hang a decent woman like the northern people did Madam Surratt. Yes, even without judge and jury which you know Leo Frank had.

He was convicted three times, and had ample time to repent. No time was given to Madam Surratt. I never heard that they could trump up any offense but that Booth boarded at her house.

She certainly did not shoot Lincoln. Search all of their histories and you will never find any allusion to that little incident. No, no, they are ashamed of it. Yet in the minds of the old it still burns.

I was twenty-six years old when the War Between the States began, and then I had never heard a slang word, but the Yankee army sowed slang right and left. I am ashamed to tell it, the South took it up, and now an old time Southerner can scarcely understand the new generation. Oh, but we are but half educated!!

What of the John Brown raid? Was that a part of our education?

I hope you will remind the public of Madam Surratt's fate and of John Brown's raid. The hope that you will live long and defend the Southern women is the prayer of,
AN OLD SOUTHERN LADY.

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