

The Jeffersonian

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THOMSON, GA., JUNE 8, 1916.

For Governor of Georgia;

HON. HUGH M. DORSEY,

the fearless, incorruptible Solicitor-General who won the great fight for
LAW AND ORDER,

and the

PROTECTION OF WOMANHOOD,
in the Leo Frank case, in spite of the best legal talent that could be obtained, and in spite of the most corrupt "Detective" Agency that ever disgraced a nation.

Hugh Dorsey does not wear the livery of the L. & N. Railroad.

He does not belong to Hamp McWhorter.
HE IS NOT THE HAND-PICKED CANDIDATE OF T. W. HARDWICK AND CLAYT. ROBSON.

Hugh Dorsey wears no man's collar and is not hitched to any corporation's horse-rack.

Hugh Dorsey never changed his politics, overnight, to escape a criminal prosecution for LARCENY AFTER TRUST.

Hugh Dorsey is a clean strong, brave, competent man, and will make a superb Governor.

The Jeffersonian is for him, tooth and toe-nail.

What is the Meaning of the Constitutional Words, "a Public Trial?"

THE ATLANTA GEORGIAN, of last Friday, carried the following item:

At the afternoon session Judge Hill took occasion to rebuke the audience for laughing at certain remarks by Solicitor Dorsey.

Judge Rebukes Crowd.

"This isn't a vaudeville show, but a criminal trial," he said. "If there is any more laughter or audible talking I shall clear the courtroom and proceed without an audience. I will have offenders brought before me, and that means they will spend some time in the Tower."

Once upon a time, there was a revolution in England, caused in part by the trial of citizens in court-rooms from which the people were excluded.

Such trials were called Star Chamber trials, on account of the room in which the trials were held.

The English people bitterly resented the absence of publicity from these court proceedings, and a revolution resulted in their being forbidden.

Parliament made a law requiring all criminal trials to be public.

Our forefathers inherited English liberties; and they valued the publicity of trials so

highly that the United States Constitution guarantees to every person the right to a public trial.

The State constitutions throughout the Union, contain the same provision.

Now, suppose Judge Wallace Lambdin should enforce his view, that the people are in the Government's court-room, *not by constitutional right*, but by "the grace of the court," wouldn't Judge Lambdin's court-room be another Star Chamber?

A trial from which the public is excluded cannot be "a public trial."

Suppose Judge Ben Hill should proceed to try Innes "without an audience," would not a conviction be null and void?

A trial without an audience might coincide with the ideas of Judges Lambdin and Hill, but higher courts would probably hold that it takes "an audience" "to constitute a public trial."

In the mean time, let us hope that Mr. Dorsey will restrain his humor, and not cause a lot of Atlanta laughers to be immured in the Tower.

An audience composed of dummies, lay-figures, automatons, and saw-dust men seems to be the judicial ideal to which we are tending.

God save the State.

The Dip-Vat Law in Florida, and in Georgia.

Georgia Being Prussianized by a Prussian.

Dear Sir: For some time we have noticed in The Jeffersonian, your complaints to the cattle dipping vats, and while we know that you have your reasons we cannot at this time see your objections. There are a good many vats in use in this section and it costs nothing for those who did not contribute towards the cost to dip their cattle. The writer having had his dipped and it certainly killed the ticks, and cows seem to be doing well. I have discussed your attitude towards these vats and all of those who admire you are at a loss to know the real objection you have.

Please answer in the next issue of Jeffersonian fully. No one is compelled to dip in this section, though everybody is taking advantage of it for it costs nothing to dip.

Yours very truly,

J. P. CHANCE.

(Answer.)

I have repeatedly, during the last year or so, published the vital objections to the dip-vat law, as administered in Georgia.

Having never read the act, my criticisms were levelled at the construction and enforcement of it, in Georgia.

Briefly, the law, as proclaimed by the Georgia dippers—and by the afflicted dippers—compels the citizen to drive his cows to the vat, although it may be miles away, in order that the dippers may baptize the cow and the ticks, in the effort to "get" the ticks.

Unluckily, the operation often "gets" the cow.

Now, the cattle-owners in our State, not only protest against compulsory dipping, but they stoutly maintain the proposition that it is better to keep the cow and the ticks, rather than lose both the ticks and the cow.

I have never said a word against voluntary dipping, although (in combatting the violation of constitutional rights which compulsory dipping involves) I have said that there are harmless and convenient remedies for the evil.

I have also contended that, if John Smith keeps his cow on his own premises, no legislative body, has the right to take said cow out of his possession. Neither Congress nor the legislature has the power to force John Smith to drive that cow out of that pasture and take it to some other place to be doctored, in any way.

If John Smith is willing to let his cow be eaten up by horse-flies, sand-flies, and that's his own lookout.

The law has nothing to do with it.

You might just as well say that the force me to fetch my horse to town that some veterinarian may treat it for.

Or to bring my collie to some doctor to have it treated for lice, or fleas.

But if my horse, dog, or cow has a disease, the law can quarantine it, and me for letting it meander around off premises.

The next news will be, that some ingenious jackass has discovered that "wolves" can be guarded against, and hollow-horn staved off, by government money; and we Georgians will be required to lead old Moolly to town to have her back treated, and have her horns sawed off.

My information is, that a man of the name of Brunson, who was born in Germany, is the starter of all this trouble about compulsory dipping.

Under the administration of Mr. Conner and J. J. Brown, the Agricultural Department did not attempt to drive people and cows to the dip-vats.

But the Department seems now to be run according to the notions of Brunson, and Brunson's Prussian education leads him to believe that he has the right to force our people into his Prussian ways, regardless of constitutional rights.

Mr. Brunson would be well advised, if he abandons his efforts to Prussianize Georgia.

He cannot do it.

Our people know what their legal rights are, and those rights are not to be safely trampled upon by Kaiser Brunson.

Let him rest assured of THAT, and call off his compulsory Prussianism.

The Truth as to the Chaplains in the U. S. Navy.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

We pay \$22,000,000 a year to send Chaplains to the heathen, but we are too poor to pay fifty Chaplains and send them to the men in the Naval service!

We make the Government pay those Protestant chaplains, and the Papists laugh at us for opening the gate, for her to enter our citadel.

The Greater Navy League, and the Preparedness craze, is being pushed with all the organized energy of the Pope's workers, because they realize what compulsory attendance upon Catholic worship means to Popery.

Officers sworn to the Pope's service command our battleships, on Sundays and "Holy" days—while above the Stars and Stripes there floats the flag of the church.

No wonder that Cardinal Gibbons exults over the Chaplain situation, and jubilates in his Baltimore paper.

He knows a Romanist victory when he sees it, and he recognizes the act of 1914 as one of the most astounding triumphs that Rome has won, since France, Italy, and Portugal rose in revolt against her hateful yoke.

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