



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV 14, 1864.

THE COUNTY.

Gen. Coffroth's majority in this county in October, was 411. Gen. McClellan's majority is 524—an increase of 113! And this in the face of the most determined efforts on the part of the Democracy to reduce the Democratic majority at least 100, their best calculations placing it at the exact figure of 110.

Democratic Gains—Gettysburg 15, Cumberland 2, Germany 10, Oxford 10, York Springs 2, Millerstown 6, Berlin 10, Huntstown 10, Franklin 12, Millersburg 3, Mountjoy 12, New Freedom 18, Reading 5, Berwick 10, Union Deposit 5, Union Deposit 1, New Freedom 5, Union Deposit 1, New Freedom 5, Union Deposit 1.

Abolition Gains—Mention 12, Conowingo 8, Hagerstown 13.

Well done for little A-ha! With similar gains all over the country, peace and Union might have been looked for as an early conclusion to the Nation's troubles.

McClellan's majority in this county is 524. What talk about the Democracy of Adams going "South" when they have every eye on fast voting. The idea is ridiculous. Besides, if they should leave, and the Abolitionists take it into their heads to deny out their professions by works and go into the army, there would be nobody left to take care of things generally.

We are firm in the belief that hundreds of men in this county voted for Lincoln who are rightly regretted. For a time forgetting their own and the country's best interests, they allowed themselves to be swayed by their office-holding and office-hunting party leaders into supporting his reelection. But they already fear that when more facts and more drags come, these leaders will be of no service to them—fear that they will have deceived to their own irreparable injury. There is much ground for the apprehension.

Important Suit Decided.—In 1851, the office of the West Chester Jeffersonian was seized by U. S. Marshal Willard on the 15th of June, and kept closed for two months. The proprietor of the Jeffersonian brought suits against the U. S. Marshal, and the case was tried before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and \$512 damages awarded.—Under the Act of Congress, indemnifying the officers of the government for trespasses, the case was removed on motion of the Marshal from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to the Circuit Court of the United States, in which it again came up for trial on Monday week. Judge Grier charged the jury that the seizure was illegal, and directed that compensatory damages should be awarded to the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict of \$503 33 damages against Marshal Willard.

The Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church held its annual session in Lancaster week before last. From reports presented, we learn that during 1853, known as the "Tercentenary Year," the handsome sum of \$107,897 23 was contributed as "free will offerings" by the various classes within the bounds of the Synod.

Many unthinking men in the Republican party are crowding loudly over the reelection of Lincoln. Suppose that reelection should result in four more years of bloody war, would there be much to rejoice over?

The World, of Thursday, says New York is very close, and may require several days to decide who has the majority. Seymour runs ahead of the electoral ticket in many of the counties, and his chances of election are good.

Baltimore city gives Lincoln 12,020 majority. The election is no doubt very "close" to the Shoddies. In the Senate of Maryland the Democrats will have a majority of 2, and the Abolitionists 24 in the House.

Before three months are around, many will curse the day they voted for the reelection of Lincoln—and curse the Abolition leaders for deceiving them into the act.

In aspect at Washington, on Tuesday night, Mr. Seward, after refuting the assertion that the war was a failure, said that during the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was suppressed.

In the second year negroes were brought to the soldiers of freedom; in the third year, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, and in the fourth, slavery is abolished in Maryland.

Our Papers.—We have just emerged from a very severe and warmly contested campaign, during which the miscellaneous readers of our paper have not been as well catered for as the proprietors had hoped. We shall use our best exertions to make the Compiler always accessible to its friends, and endeavor by judicious selections, and by attention to the news and local departments, to make it worthy of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it.

Gen. Sherman wrote a scathing letter on the negro, and has given a soldier's view of the ballot-box. He says: "I am an ignorant of the political bias of the press of this army as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with the preference of men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle."

This is a severe and well-timed rebuke to the hat of Abolition Officers in the army who are licking the hand that gave them their commissions by brow-beating the rank and file into a vote for Lincoln. A brave soldier would be more tamper with a true man's politics than he would with his religion.

According to McClellan's law, a man offering to vote should be able to prove that he is the son of his father.

THE ELECTION.

Never was fought a more gallant fight than the loyal true-hearted Democracy of the North fought in the sun west down on Tuesday night in the Pacific sea. An almost hopeless fight from the beginning it has been each by inch contested stubbornly to the bitter end. A party which survived the defection of its adherents in nearly half of the States, which for four years has resisted the assaults and the reductions of power, and which has not been yielded by any single government since Rome ruled the world, which has retained its organization compact, its spirit intrepid, its patriotism undiminished, and in a contest against an administration disorganizing millions daily, employing one-third of the active industries of the whole population, and directing the interested energies of a whole army of stipendiaries scattered through every city, town, and village in the land, in the struggle to perpetuate its hold on power—a party which has yet put the administration in such extreme peril and solitude for the purpose of its power that it has created a state to get three more votes, and has prepared the way for the reception of votes from rebel States—such a party is imperishable. Four years hence it will be inevitable. May God, in his infinite goodness, grant that it shall not then have survived the republic which today it cannot save, and guard, and guide to Unity and Peace.

Every prudent and sagacious business man in the management of his affairs will take a new point of departure. The Democratic party will be constrained to a similar necessity, and when the smoke and dust of the conflict have passed away it will be time enough to consider what its line of action shall be, how its constitutional opposition to the administration shall be shaped. But there needs be no delay in saying that for the next four years, it will vindicate its honor and its patriotism alike. It will never degenerate from constitutional opposition to action; it will uphold and advocate in opposition to what it would enact in administration, with an impartiality unshaken by interest, passion, injustice, obliquity, failure; it will fit the members of evil habits; it will hold it fast to "the Union at all hazards" in the now and not terrible dangers which that Union now has to encounter from the incompetency of the rulers received to be the instruments of the national salvation.

History has no record of such a generous and prodigal support of an administration as has been extended by the masses of the Democratic party to Mr. Lincoln, while disorganizing at all points his policy, forwarding at every stage the ruin he has wrought, and bearing at all times their full share of the general calamity by him wrought, by him prolonged.

We speak for the Democratic party when we say that neither defeat nor yet unforeseen calamities of another four years of Republican misrule, will shake the settled purposes of its loyal, devoted, and patriotic members, to keep its measures directed to the attainment of the utmost possible good for the country at every varying stage of public affairs.—N. Y. World.

Democrats and Conservatives—not approving either the principles or policy of Mr. Lincoln—of course, as American citizens, deplore the ills which they see looming darkly in the future, as the result of Tuesday's work. They, as citizens, must share in the calamities in store for our common country—calamities which their judgment teaches them to be inevitable, if the present Abolition policy be persisted in.—But, while they, as a portion of the American people, expect, and are prepared to endure, their share of the general adversity which they believe must follow the rejection of their principles at the polls, they as individual citizens, will have the proud consolation of feeling that they have not contributed to produce the evils that are to come upon us; while, as a party, they have accepted a fearful responsibility, which, for the sake of the country, they were willing to assume.—Age.

GOING TO WAR—NOT GOING. On Wednesday night some fifty or sixty people paraded the streets with drums and flags. They seemed to be very enthusiastic for Mr. Lincoln and his policy, so much so as to lead to the impression that they would keep "marching on" until they reached the battle-field to defend that policy with their very lives. But a little later in the evening this impression vanished. The party, after their melodious serenade of the town, stopped at Tate's hotel, where they were harangued by an office-holder or two, and then, instead of at once starting for "the front," went to their respective homes. Such patriotism has the appearance of being somewhat shallow. But probably they intend to make it all right by filling the borough's next quota. Until then let judgment be withheld.

After writing the above we were informed that every office-holder in the procession had concluded to give his office to some disabled soldier, and go into the army with his musket on his soldier. This is commendable, and looks like sincerity.

As we go to press a "reliable contractor" (whose color is a guarantee of his knowledge of everything) gives out that the office-holders have concluded to hold on to their places—urging as a reason that disabled soldiers "have no business to become disabled—that if they (the office-holders) had been in the army, they would have been more careful, and by keeping out of harm's way would have avoided the disabling part of the business altogether."

This is the state of the matter at this moment. Should additional developments be made during the day, they will be found on the bulletin board of the Committee of Safety.

Had McClellan been elected, an honest effort would have been made to secure peace and restore the Union without further bloodshed. Will it be done now? Let us ask those who contributed to his defeat.

Abolition has already cost hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. Under the same policy, how much will it cost in four years more?

The Abolition papers hereabouts, before the election, denied that there would be any necessity for a draft in the event of Lincoln's election. Time will tell.

"The country lives"—Shady paper. Just about. Shall we be able to stay even so much at the end of four more years of Shady rule?

ADJUDICATION—OFFICIAL.

Gen. McClellan's Majority 524!

The following is the official vote of Adams for President and Vice President of the United States:

	McClellan	Lincoln
Gettysburg	178	259
Cumberland	140	124
Littletown	218	118
Oxford	154	84
York Springs	210	369
Millerstown	170	172
Berlin	172	61
Mentzer	91	234
Huntstown	183	57
Franklin	214	140
Conowingo	97	82
Heidersburg	99	72
Mountjoy	112	92
Reading	262	71
Hampson	160	84
Berwick	23	87
Freelton	43	50
Union	130	115
Berwick	130	123
Berwick twp.	81	13
Highland	31	49
Total	2686	2502

D. McClellan, Lincoln Elector, was out three votes in this Borough.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Below we give the official vote for Congress in this district, by which it will be seen that Gen. Coffroth is elected to the Congress. An attempt has been made to defeat him by getting up a bogus board of Return Judges, and counting all illegal military votes. This infamous attempt to deprive him of his right is as follows:

	D. Koenitz	F. M. Koenitz
Adams	27	256
Berford	250	203
Fulton	8	55
Punkin	247	204
Sumner	1292	2512
Total	1912	1974

Coffroth's majority 73.—Tally Sheet.

The Regular Board of Return Judges gave Gen. Coffroth the certificate of election—the bogus Board gave a certificate to Koenitz.

THE GRAND RESULT.

The following we judge to be the grand result of the recent election:

States which voted for Lincoln.	Electoral Majority.
Maine	15,000 7
N. H. Hampshire	2,500 5
Vermont	20,000 5
Massachusetts	65,000 12
Rhode Island	5,000 4
Connecticut	10,000 3
Pennsylvania	10,000 25
Maryland	5,000 7
Ohio	40,000 21
Indiana	10,000 13
Illinois	12,000 16
Michigan	10,000 8
Wisconsin	8,000 8
Minnesota	15,000 8
Kansas	10,000 3
Missouri	4,000 4
West Virginia	3,000 5
Total	418

States which voted for McClellan.

States which voted for McClellan.	Electoral Majority.
New York (in dispute)	33
New Jersey	5,500 9
Delaware	500 3
Kentucky	20,000 7
Missouri	10,000 11
Total	65

States in Doubt.

States in Doubt.	Electoral Majority.
California	3
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
Total	9

We judge that nearly as large a vote was polled last Tuesday as on the day of the presidential election of 1860, and that Lincoln's percentage of majority on the whole vote will not be more than five per cent.—N. Y. World of Thursday morning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reports from forty-three counties of the State will be found in the following table. We must say frankly, that if any one can make a big majority for Lincoln out of it he can do more than the figures justify:

County	McClellan	Lincoln
Adams	524	1,000
Allgheny	8,000	9,000
Beaver	650	6,000
Bedford	6,775	425
Berks	3,500	425
Bucks	1,080	675
Cambridge	1,100	1,700
Carbon	555	1,700
Cecil	900	2,230
Chester	600	2,230
Clinton	600	2,230
Columbia	1,450	775
Dalmar	775	1,000
Dauphin	1,590	3,000
Delaware	1,590	3,000
Erie	150	300
Franklin	285	675
Fulton	285	675
Huntingdon	675	2,100
Indiana	5,400	930
Juniata	930	2,100
Lancaster	2,116	2,500
Lehigh	2,500	2,500
Luzerne	956	1,300
Lycoming	956	1,300
Mifflin	1,300	475
Montgomery	475	3,800
Monroe	475	3,800
Northampton	3,800	800
Northumberland	800	9,592
Philadelphia	2,000	1,110
Schuykill	1,110	1,110
Somerset	112	2,600
Snyder	2,600	600
Tioga	600	300
Union	300	1,100
Washington	1,100	2,000
Wayne	2,000	3,500
Westmoreland	3,500	45,714
York	45,714	3,500
Total	85,055	45,714

Twenty-three counties to be reported—eight of which gave "Shoddy" majorities in October of 1860—fourteen gave Democratic majorities in October of 1860.—Patriot of Thursday evening.

Thanksgiving Day.—Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 24th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. This is the same day as has been designated by President Lincoln as the National Thanksgiving Day.

The Trustees of the Reformed Congregation, Rev. J. O. Miller, has purchased from Messrs. Jordan & Bro. the Franklin House, situated on West Market st., for the sum of \$7,800, and from Mr. Samuel Stouffer, the adjoining property, east of the above, for \$5,800. They contemplate erecting, in the course of several years, a magnificent church.—York News.

Captain Semmes, the notorious free booter, is again upon the high seas. The London Daily News states that on the 9th inst. Semmes embarked on a little vessel laden with naval guns and other material suitable for arming a war vessel. It is understood that this armament is to be transferred to a new screw steamer, the Enterprise, which was lately a Madeira, and of which Semmes is to have command. The Ranger is represented as large and fast.

McClellan's majority in the city of New York is 37,083!

From the Chambersburg Spirit.

LAST INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A Conspiracy to Defeat the will of the People!

Guiltily parties, on last Friday, accomplished this heinous and treacherous arrangement—a set of men who pretended to be the duly elected Return Judges of the different counties composing this Congressional District, and under the manipulations of the defeated candidate for Congress, W. H. Koenitz, and Mr. Simpson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, special agent for work of this kind, and a few of our local Lincolnites of this town, these bogus Return Judges were assembled quietly but hastily, in the basement of the Methodist Church, and organized a board of Return Judges for this Congressional District, when in a very hasty and confused manner, they made up their returns, electing Mr. Koenitz representative to Congress from this District, and accordingly gave him a certificate to that effect.

The Return Judge from Adams County, in this regard, was Mr. Simpson, an Internal Revenue Assessor, while the duly elected Return Judge of said county was Frederick Diehl, who had the proper certificate setting forth this same, as well as the full election returns. The Return Judge appointed by the board of Return Judges, John W. Whelan, who, it appears, was President of the board of Return Judges of this county, and who, under his hand and signature, gave a certificate of election, as such President, to John H. Laker, setting forth that John Laker, was duly elected to the Congress. An attempt has been made to defeat him by getting up a bogus board of Return Judges, and counting all illegal military votes. This infamous attempt to deprive him of his right is as follows:

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING'S.

The Mc-Civilian meeting held in the Court-house on Saturday evening was a large and spirited one. In the early part of the evening, a procession, in horse-back and in vehicles, escorted Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., into town, in very handsome style—the demonstration, though gotten up on a few hours' notice, exceeding in numbers, as well as enthusiasm, that had by the Abolitionists on the occasion of the visit of Vice President Lincoln, to which a week's preparation was given.

The meeting organized in the Court-house, the hall being crowded, and graced with the presence of quite a number of ladies. J. Stabile called it to order, and proposed the following gentlemen as officers:

President, G. George Swopes, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Henry West, James Russell, Esq., Hon. D. Ziegler, Peter Fry, Samuel Enoch, Wm. Neill, Elias Fry, George E. Light, Wm. G. Schaeffer, Lewis H. Koenitz, Esq., Joseph W. Samuel, Moses Francis, J. Wilson, William Rightmyer, Isaac Dearford, Peter Muckley, George Bushman, Joseph Thomas, W. Ross White, Esq., Richard Fitzgerald, P. M. Beckle, James W. Fisher, Dr. D. S. Fisher, W. G. Schaeffer, R. H. Fisher, W. T. Schell, T. H. T. Salm, Andrew J. Riley, M. C. Benner, Alfred Stonaker, Samuel H. Eichel.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., was the first speaker. He briefly but effectively alluded to general politics, and then entered into a defence of the Democratic Return Judges, which was at once able and unanswerable. He showed up and thoroughly exposed the baseness of the charges brought by unprincipled demagogues against honest men. He was warmly applauded.

Hon. John Bell-Robinson, of Philadelphia, followed with a speech of great interest, mainly made up of his own observations during extended travels, in connection with a general reading of history. He was listened to with much attention, his remarks eliciting frequent applause.

Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., of Chambersburg, made the concluding speech. That it was eloquent, forcible, telling, we need hardly say in these columns. He fully sustained his reputation as one of the best speakers in the State, and was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of satisfaction. His closing appeal, one of the most eloquent we ever heard, went home to the heart of every one present, and when he sat down the hall fairly shook, so unbounded was the applause.

The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for McClellan and Pendleton.

On Monday evening, a Mc-Civilian meeting was held at Corwells', in Franklin township. The officers were:

President, Capt. C. Thomas.

Vice Presidents, J. W. Lott, Esq., J. McLaughlin, James E. Ross, Samuel Bingham, Esq., George A. Corwell, Joseph Egan, Esq., Peter Morris.

Secretaries, Lewis Carbaugh, Adam Dearford, Abraham Stonaker, Henry Shultz, Jr., H. J. Stabile, Dr. J. A. Swope, J. W. Lott, Esq., and James E. Ross made speeches, after which the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for the Democratic candidates.

THE DEATH-BED CONFESSIONS OF A REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL.—Record that "The One Day" Astonish the Nation—The Foul Birds at Washington.

The telegraph announced recently the death of Colonel John P. Sanderson, Provost Marshal of St. Louis. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes to the Dayton Empire direct attention—furnishes the public with a brief history of the life of Colonel Sanderson, and with his death bed confession. The letter may be found in the Gazette of the 20th ultimo.

Colonel Sanderson was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as Assistant Provost Marshal under Simon Cameron. The special request of the latter, while in that position, Colonel Sanderson had rare opportunities of learning the character of the public men of that city, and the causes that were being prepared for the count by those in authority. So profoundly did these painful disclosures affect him, that he fell ill, and begged to be transferred to some other field of duty. He was gratified by being promoted to the colonelcy of the 13th United States Infantry, and finally was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, which position he held to the time of his death.

In his last sickness, Col. Sanderson was attended by Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist church, to whom he made confessions, which Col. Cox committed to writing as they were given to him by the Colonel. We transfer the following as part of his confession, to which we invite the attention of every patriot. Colonel Sanderson said:

"On coming to the duties of the office, however, I was brought into contact and close communion with the secret counsels of the Administration, at which Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War, and sometimes Mr. Chase and others, were present. These meetings sometimes took place in my room, and I thus obtained information concerning records which have never seen the light of day, but which will one day astonish the nation. I became profoundly disgusted with the vile corruption that had cursed our country, in the shape of persons dressed in the garb of gentlemen and occupying high positions of trust, for which they had no qualification whatever. I tried to cast these people out, but in vain, and I only incurred their enmity. I fell ill under the terrible weight of my duties, and at last asked to be relieved and appointed to the colonelcy of the 13th U. S. Infantry, preferring to go to the field to render what service I could in an honorable and patriotic way, rather than look with the foul birds surrounding the Government at Washington. I accordingly left it in July, the second day after the battle of Ball Run, and having served in my military capacity, in the meantime being promoted to the colonelcy of the 13th U. S. Infantry, until February of the present year, when I was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri."

A Case of Mummification in Mexico.—General John Wilson, who has arrived at San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico, has with him a few curious relics, which deserve the attention of archeologists. They consist of a human foot, with pieces of the wrapping of the mummy, and a number of mummies found in a cave in Chiricahua, near the line of Sonora and Chihuahua. The cave is a large one, and the mummies appear to be of the date of nearly forty feet, and though in the neighborhood, among the Indians, are traditions extending back some five hundred years, there is nothing that explains the filling of the cave with these bodies, which appear to have been preserved by the presence of a large amount of saltpeter.

A few days since sixty white men, conscripted into the army, were marched along the streets of Cincinnati, guarded by an infantry regiment. They were wrapped in shrouds, and their faces were hidden by white men, and the least swag of the negro soldiers, brought tears to the eyes of many a witness of this culmination of the Lincolnian dynasty."

At a wedding in New York the other night, Wm. Fisher, one of the guests, shot himself and will probably die.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wasting our Bonds?

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thriftier people, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jewish people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All the German savings-bank is full of money, and their working men are no richer, on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one-quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they get. The London Standard says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French bezugs, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked Poor Richard what he thought about it.

"The rate of interest on our bonds is twelve per cent. Now, to-day, my bond is stable in the New York market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together,