

Bloomington Ill

Dear Crit -

I received your letter saying you could not come I am sorry but the invitation is open to come when it suits you best - Father went to Clinton yesterday for a few days visit with the Aglives he likes to be moving just so often and he was ready to go when the invitation come. We are all well. Ben stayed at the farm last night with love to all kiss baby for me Aunt Sallie



J. 25

Mr Crit-Anderson
Carlisle

Farmers Farm

lll



Recd. 3/30/74.

W. E. P. ANDERSON
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS
NORTH SIDE SQUARE

EX-MASTER IN CHANCERY OF MACOUPIN COUNTY
(1887 TO 1899)

SPECIALTIES
COMMERCIAL LAW, MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS
PROBATE AND CHANCERY PRACTICE

Carlinville, Ill., Mar. 23, 1906.

My dear Son:

I still don't know at nine o'clock this morning whether I am going away or not, but am preparing so as to get myself ready in a couple of hours. Before I go there are one or two things I wanted to mention to you. It looks like as often as I see you there is little business talked about between us, as if you lived in Chicago. Gwin says that I am nearly out of straw and that I am entirely out of clover. Of course being out of clover is on account of letting you send those two cows there, and I have instructed him to look around and get some clover or second grade hay, and I would like for you to get those cows away as soon as they can travel over the roads, and I also wish you would let him know whether you can let me have any more straw or not. If you cannot I will have to look elsewhere for it. I would like twelve or fifteen bales more if I can get it.

As ever your affectionate father, *W. E. P. Anderson*

By the way, Crit, one main thing I started to write this letter for, I nearly overlooked. Polk Hughes telephoned me this morning a man by the name Chris Sharpenburg of Girard, Ill., wanted to purchase a pup for a man in Indiana and wanted to purchase it from you, so Polk said for you to write Sharpenburg whether you had any to sell and such other things necessary.

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS TO
W. E. P. ANDERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS

3/23/06

J. L. L.

Mr. C. H. C. Anderson,
Carlinsville,

Fairview Farm.

Illinois.

Recd. 3/23/06.

Recd. file = recorded 3/27

*H 3/29/06
Paid Chapmanburg
C.M. from \$10.00
A.F. 2 " \$8.00 each

Rantoul, Ill. March 5 1906.

C. H. C. Anderson,
Carlinville Ill.

Dear Sir—

Received your letter inquiring
as to the color and breeding of the pair of pups which
you priced me in a former letter at \$20. Your
reply concerning these pups seems satisfactory to
me, so I will enclose \$2 for which you will please
book my order for these pups. I will wish you to
furnish the pedigree you mentioned and fill out the
application blanks for their registration. Hoping that
this pair of pups will be of the utmost satisfaction.
Will return picture and pedigree which you requested.

Yours truly
Chas. W. Gabel.
Rantoul Ill.

ILLINOIS COLLIERIES COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES:
RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO.

AUBURN, ILLINOIS, 3/4-----1906

Friend Crit.

I enclose herewith \$1⁰⁰ please book
my order for 3^d choice male colli @ 15⁰⁰
now I want a good one, nicely marked,
and will leave it to you to pick it
out. advise me when ready and I will
come down for it: will of course want
it registered and you may do that for
me, if you will. May want a white one
when they come. Best wishes

Yours Very Truly

W. C. Hestermeier

PARKDALE KENNELS,

COLLIES ONLY.

ALL AGES, AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD.

VANDALIA, MO., 2/10/1906

C. H. C. Anderson.

My Dear Sir:-

Card received, thanks,

Have wrote Binnie & son.

Your beef is looking fine and
showing to be in whelp beyond a doubt.

I wish you success.

Yours

Richard

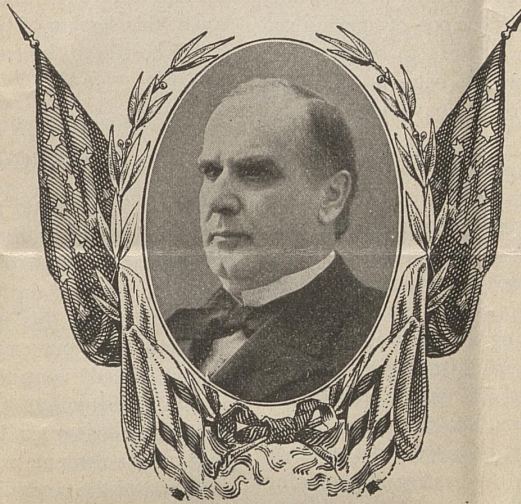
Wig.

The Stock-Feeder's Interest in European Reciprocity.

OFFICE OF
The American Reciprocal Tariff League,
9th FLOOR GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING, CHICAGO.

ALVIN H. SANDERS, *Chairman.*
E. N. FOSS, W. A. HARRIS, JOHN MILLER,
Vice-Chairmen.
W. E. SKINNER, *Sec'y.* JOHN E. WILDER, *Treas.*

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S. B. PACKARD, Ia., *Ex-Officio*



"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

—WM. MCKINLEY.

TO THE FARMERS, STOCK-FEEDERS, SHIPPERS AND RANGHMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Excessive supplies of cattle in leading markets during the past year have taxed the capacity of Stock Yards, the ingenuity of salesmen, the resources of distributors and the purses of producers. Particularly is this true of the lower and medium grades constituting the great bulk of the supply. The question of markets is one therefore having peculiar interest to all parties concerned at the present time. Slaughterers have apparently made every effort to stimulate the home market: the average price received for dressed beef at wholesale during 1905 at Chicago being only about 6¼c per lb. The shipping and export (English) demand helps to make a clearance of the better grades, but the question of what to do with the flood of grass and short-cut cattle from farm and range becomes more perplexing year by year.

WHAT ONE FOREIGN MARKET TAKES.

The English market gives us an enormous outlet for the better grades of live-stock; our annual sales of feed-lot products to London, Liverpool and other British cities aggregating nearly \$150,000,000. But for this our Western feeders would indeed be in hard lines, because the surplus of this industry is so stupendous that the home market alone is powerless to absorb it at a price that would admit of the feeding of high-priced corn upon high-priced land, at any profit. Even here, however, we will have to look close-

ly to our laurels as Argentine is becoming a more dangerous competitor in Great Britain each recurring season.

ALMOST UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

Continental Europe would afford a vast outlet for the very class of meats most difficult to find a market for in Britain or America if a key to unlock the doors could in any way be found. The common people there are practically without beef at all times! Horsemeat is in frequent evidence. They would feast upon grades and cuts of beef which we are too fastidious to buy. Where we demand a steak or a roast they would be delighted with corned beef or a boiling cut. And as for hams, bacon, sausage, lard, etc., the product of literally millions of corn-fed hogs could be marketed in France, Germany and contiguous countries if a way could be found through the custom house.

None except those who have studied the situation abroad have any adequate conception of what daily commissions in our leading markets from Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Vienna and other great Continental centres of population would mean to the farmers and feeders of agricultural America. And, on the other hand, only those who know personally the comparative scarcity of good bread and meat on the Continent can appreciate fully what a blessing such an American "invasion" would be to the masses of people.

Is there not some way whereby the European consumer

and the American producer can be brought in touch? Possibly not; but as our exclusion is a matter of hostile tariffs, the least we can do is to study the question carefully and see if some way cannot be figured out of bringing the groaning granaries and glutted cattle pens of the West within reach of the poorly-fed millions of the old world. It is understood that Germany is in a mood to treat with us with a view towards averting a commercial war, and it is only a few years since France approved of a treaty which would have allowed us to sell her some \$25,000,000 of agricultural products annually; but thus far all efforts to secure these European outlets for our corn, wheat, oats, hogs, cattle, dressed beef, pork, etc., have proved unavailing.

WHERE RECIPROCITY COMES IN.

The delegates to the National Reciprocity Conference held in Chicago last August representing such bodies as the National Live-stock Association, the American Stock Growers' Association, the leading live-stock exchanges, the Chicago and other Boards of Trade, important mercantile and manufacturing associations, the Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and other cattle growers Associations, in brief over 200 representative agricultural and commercial organizations, resolved that in their judgment the main trouble was the failure of our Government to carry out the broad statesmanship of Wm. McKinley in the matter of providing vents or outlets for our surplus; and in accordance with the instructions of that important gathering the American Reciprocal Tariff League has been formed for the purpose of presenting that view of the case to Congress and the country; in the hope that through discussion and study of the problem a solution profitable alike to both Europe and America may be reached.

TWO FACTIONS BLOCK THE WAY.

Two interests prevent at this time the accomplishment of this object, the one German the other American; but forces are now in motion on both sides the water that may in time lead to better reciprocal arrangements. The Agrarian landlords in Germany want American farm products kept out. Why? Simply because they are thereby enabled to secure excessive prices for what few sheep, swine, cattle and grain their soil grudgingly produces. The American "stand-patter" objects to our making any tariff concessions to Germany. Why? Simply because certain highly protected interests here now claim as a vested right a measure of protection which many of them no longer need.

Needless to say, both parties could concede enough to bring about better and friendlier relations, if they would; but will the people of Germany and America insist upon their doing it? That is the whole question in a nutshell. The refusal, thus far of both parties to the controversy to yield even an inch is driving the two great nations headlong into a commercial war, the results of which none can foresee.

McKinley's dictum that "Commercial wars are unprofitable" comments itself to all conservative business men. Wm. McKinley was an ardent advocate of Reciprocity Treaties, but as is generally known all his efforts to secure ratification of these were thwarted in the Senate. Twelve separate treaties negotiated under his direction failed of ratification and Section 4 of the Dingley Bill under which he acted has now expired by limitation. Some have proposed a revival of this Reciprocity section of the existing law at this session of Congress, but it is said that the Senate is still hostile to the treaty idea. What then can be done?

THE CONTENTION OF THE AMERICAN RECIPROCAL TARIFF LEAGUE.

The maximum and minimum tariff is now generally conceded to represent the most effective method of applying the Protective principle to Inter-national trade. It is conceded by many of those highest in the councils of the dominant party that this is the best way to meet the troubles that now beset our export business. In fact with nearly all Europe already upon the dual-tariff basis we are put to such a disadvantage that sooner or later we will apparently be forced to adopt a similar policy in self defense; and in support of our contention let us quote from a recent interview with one of the recognized Republican leaders of the United States Senate. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has had exceptional opportunities for studying this matter in all its bearings says:

"We must not go about this matter in a spirit of retaliation," said the Senator. "Germany and other countries undoubtedly have the right to adjust their tariff systems to suit their own individual interests. We never have hesitated to exercise that right for ourselves. The tariff is necessarily a selfish affair. We should fix rates of duty in such a way as to further our own interests both at home and abroad.

"We want to build up American industries in America, but we cannot do that successfully unless we also build up American trade abroad. There is not the slightest prospect of the adoption of any arbitrary system of reciprocity or the successful negotiation and ratification of any general reciprocity treaties at the present time. If we are not in a position to give Germany or other countries some concessions in return for concessions we demand from them we shall get the worst of the bargain.

"Germany would lose more than we would by cutting off trade relations. But the trouble is that under our present system, we cannot retaliate successfully. That is to say, Germany can force us to pay maximum tariff rates on all goods we send into that country, but Germany will pay us our regular rates all the time. We have no weapon to compel her to give us the minimum rate.

"The maximum and minimum tariff idea will meet the problems which now are confronting us in our relations with foreign countries, and particularly with Germany.

"I made a speech, as you may remember, at the reciprocity convention at Chicago, in which I advocated a

maximum and minimum tariff as the only means of securing that elasticity which is necessary to enable us to meet a similar system in foreign countries. We cannot hope to get into France and Germany and other European nations unless we are prepared to make concessions to them. It is folly to use the word 'stand pat' in the sense of saying we must never touch the tariff, even when our own interests require that we should do so.

"I have been a protective tariff man all my public life and was originally a Whig, but I believe the necessities of our foreign commerce require that we should do something. As I said, we must not approach this in a spirit of retaliation. We can easily prepare a maximum and minimum tariff rate which will give us entrance to European and other markets on the same terms as most favored nations everywhere.

OPPOSED TO RETALIATION.

"If we should take the present tariff and add 25 per cent to it and make a maximum, we would have a maximum and minimum tariff at once, but the rest of the world would naturally say it was a threat and retaliatory in its nature.

"We could, however, make the present tariff the maximum and reduce it 25 per cent for the minimum, or could make the maximum 10 per cent above our rate and the minimum 15 per cent below it. **It would be a simple matter to devise a maximum and minimum tariff which would not disturb business, which would not be an attack upon the protective principle, but which would, in the long run, give us access to the markets of Germany and France, of which we now are about to be deprived almost wholly.**

"Unless we do this speedily we shall find we are compelled to pay a maximum rate everywhere, while countries which enforce their maximum rates against us will continue to send their goods into our country at our regular rates."

As we have been the aggressors in this matter it does not seem reasonable to talk retaliation. Witness our persistent exclusion and excessive duties in the case of most of the commodities Europe has to offer in exchange for our products. Europe is simply paying us back in our own coin. We are "up against" the very condition foretold so clearly by President McKinley. We have no one to blame but ourselves. Now is the time if ever to ponder seriously the last admonition of the great Protectionist President:

"If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

And yet it is said that Congress is seriously considering the question of "meeting" this difficulty by passing an act raising the Dingley duties 25 per cent higher against countries that have the audacity (?) to adopt exclusive policies.

SO-CALLED SANITARY RESTRICTIONS MUST BE DEALT WITH.

The magnitude of this task of trying to unlock the doors of Europe to our food-stuffs is shown by the fact that it is not enough that we adopt a course which shall give us minimum tariff rates. There is another lion in the path of our meat trade—a network of unwarranted sanitary regulations, inspection fees, etc., that are only protective measures in disguise. These are quite as effective in shutting out our feed-lot products as tariff schedules. Hence any action taken by Congress looking towards the opening of these markets must contemplate concessions sufficient to induce Germany and France to abandon their absurd contention that our live-stock and live-stock products are diseased.

The mere fact that Great Britain takes these products in enormous quantities year after year without detecting or introducing any disease whatsoever proves the hollowness of the French and German "sanitary" regulations. Any adjustment of trade regulations with Continental countries that fails to obtain a modification of these in addition to securing minimum tariff rates, will fall far short of accomplishing the object sought; but it is only through tariff concessions that we can hope to bring this about.

Recognizing as we do the perplexing character of the problem, we submit that the case is not hopeless if approached in the right spirit. We submit that "if perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed" it is high time they were employed in an attempt at securing a much-needed outlet for a surplus that is burdensome.

Write to your own member of Congress, write to both Senators from your State and get your neighbors to do the same.

Ask them to please take this question up and study it.

Suggest that this business should be settled upon a basis of mutual concession; not with clubs.

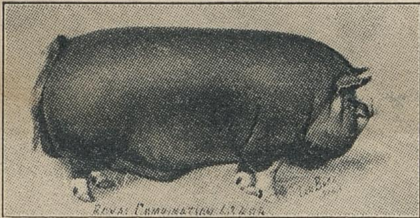
If a maximum and minimum law is to be passed based upon existing schedules, the present duties should be the maximum and a level at least 20 per cent below established as a minimum.

Any further increase in rates is absurd and will only make matters worse.

Parties desiring to help promote a study of this important question are invited to correspond with

W. E. SKINNER, Sec'y Am. Rec. Tariff League, 77 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Am. Reciprocal Tariff League.



ROYAL COMBINATION 63404

Bought for \$400 at eleven months old. Weight
750 pounds as a yearling. Owned by

C. H. C. ANDERSON & CO.,

FAIRVIEW FARM,

CARLINVILLE, - - - ILLINOIS

Breeders of Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle,
Collie Dogs, Lt. B., B.P.R., R C W. L. Poultry.

C.H.C.

S. 138.

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO ABOVE ADDRESS

Recd. 2/4/06

So I guess there is
nothing doing there
for "Pug." Anyway
I did what I
could for our good
friend Pug. Had
I been down there all
the time it might
have resulted different-

ly. Well but I blew
myself to a pair of
hockey skates and
shoes, as skating is
all the rage here.
They have a big indoor
rink called The

Weyhear Hall,
Many thanks
for the fire house
made candy. You
probably think I
am slow in acknowl-
edging its receipt,
but I only got it
a couple of days
ago, forwarded by
express from Wash-
ington. I enjoyed
it very much, and

its quality was not appreciably impaired by its delayed arrival.

I suppose you know from my letters home that I am in Pittsburg now studying armor plate in the Homestead Works?

There is no place in Washington's class though, next to home, that is where I'd come to. Not for the reason you will probably imagine, either.

I have met a few people here — very nice ones, too.

Just now I am staying in my room with a cold; nothing serious.

Tell Crit, with my love, that I got a letter from Roberts at Annapolis, and he says Murphy will be there, but if he isn't they have a line on a couple of other men, so he has not written Bennett.

Ruqesam Gardens.
I have seen one hockey
game there. That
night I ran across
a man I had not
seen since I was
out in Egypt two
years ago. Since
then I have seen
considerable of him.
Last Sunday I
dined at his uncle's
with whom he is
staying.

We have snow on
the ground here
now, but not much.

It is quite cool, however.

How is W. C. P. A. Jr?

Give pop my love when
you see him. Tell him
they don't send me any
of the local papers any more.
Ask him to tell them my
present address if you
will. I will probably ~~not~~
write all this to him be-
fore long, so don't let it
burden your mind serious-
ly.

With love to all, and
again thanking you for
the candy, which was
mightily good, I am

Affectionately,

Walter.

406 South Highland Ave,
Pittsburg, Pa,

Feb. 2, 1906.

you see it is not
a sure thing, but
is worth warming
up to. If they
talk business to
him he might be
able to draw
about ten dollars
a day out of them,
and passage there.
This is of course
confidential, but
you might want
to give him an
idea of what he

My Dear Brit,
Thanks
for your Christ-
mas present and
good wishes, to Nell
as well as you.
I shall like Susan's
very much, as I
have frequently seen
it.
I would like to have

seen Pug. By the way,
send me his address.
Don't put this off. Today
I accidentally met
"Robby" (Lieutenant Robinson)
who is the typical old
fan and a good friend
of mine. He is a big
mug in the baseball
crowd, an Illinois man,
and a good friend of
mine. I immediately
"got busy" as regards Pug.
He says they have
Murphy, (of Yale), but
that he may not be well
and thus looking looking
for a good man, and
wants me to send him
Pug's address, and
will write him. Of
course I threw some
flowers at Pug, which
of course he deserved.

could probably get.
Robly said they
wanted me to come
down in the spring
and help along. I
dont think I'll
have much chance.

They want a man
they can keep as
late as possible.
I notice you mention
Oak Ridge, N.C. as
Pugs' home, but I
want to be sure
of his address.

I am in a hurry, so
must stop. Maybe

I am going to Pittsburg
for a while in a week. It
is awful to be so un-
settled and uncertain,
— and expensive.

I wish I could see
you all. Lot of love,
and again thanks.

Your loving brother,
Walter.

Washington,

January 7th.

PARKDALE KENNELS,

COLLIES ONLY.

ALL AGES, AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD.

VANDALIA, MO., / 3 / 1906

C. H. C. Anderson

My Dear Sir:-

Found to me this A.M. and will say that I have no bitch bred just now, but Sunshine II is now almost ready to breed.

Could breed her to Parkdale Galopin Christopher, and No 5 in catalog is also almost ready to breed.

As she is little sister to P. G. Christopher will have to breed her to Brookmead Conqueror.

Now these bitches of course don't show pups but I will do this breed them and guarantee them safe in whelp or breed them free until they are in whelp.

Now I am offering you a pair of bitches that are high class, one No 7 Sunshine II is the daughter of Sunshine I who won 1st at Ind.apolis. See catalog.

She has had one eye put out but with all

PARKDALE KENNELS,

COLLIES ONLY.

ALL AGES, AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD.

VANDALIA, MO., 190

a grand bitch. Dr Mac Nab of whom I got her says of her, one of the best bitches I ever owned and had I more room would not sell her.

I gave Mac Nab \$50⁰⁰ for her.

Will now sell her on acct of Flemish for 25⁰⁰, No 5 Sable white marking narrow collar around neck good coat nice long feet head perfect small ears, well set on head.

Will sell this bitch bred to B.C., for 30⁰⁰. And she is cheap as she is of the best breeding known in Collies. All breeders admit that Omnik Galopin, and Wellbourne Conqueror have done more for the up to date collie than all others combined, and this young bitch carries the blood of Omnik Galopin three times and the blood of his sons Ballyarnett Emerald, ch Heocham Galopin, and in turn, ch Ballyarnett Eclipse and then Chomutka Christopher.

PARKDALE KENNELS,

COLLIES ONLY.

ALL AGES, AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD.

VANDALIA, MO., 190

Then through his dam she has the blood of Ch Rowell Masteyice, and Ch Tallwyn Astyloger, and then breed her to Brookmere Conqueror will bring in the blood of Wellbourne Conqueror and Omskirk Galopin through Ch Wishaw Clunker, and Ch Heachan Galopin.

Brookmere Conqueror, in his first litter sired Brookmere Captain who has won 1st Puppy Stakes at Ft Wayne. Captain will be shown at all the big shows this winter, and one of the most prominent breeders in U.S., says Captain will beyond a doubt make a mark for himself and a reputation for his sire.

I know of six of his get that will be shown this winter and each and every one is a top notcher. Now I am quite well stocked upon Pigs, still I might use them what have you to offer.

Have misfolded catalog you
sent so please make breeding plain
Had rather have a bud row.
Let me hear from you soon if
interested.

Yours
Thos Richard.
mgr.

From

Thos Richard
Vandalia, Mo,

7
190
MO

C. H. C. Anderson & Co.,

Fairview Farm.

Carlinville, Illinois.

Recd 1/5/06.

Ans 1/9/06.



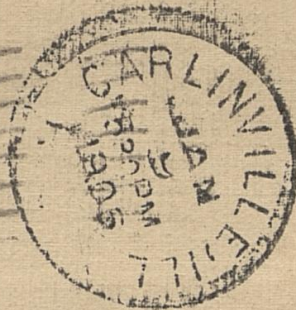
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1906



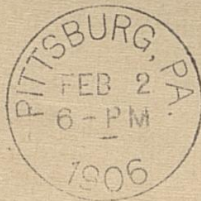
Q.2.

Mr. C. H. C. Anderson,
Carlinville,
Illinois.

Fairview Farm. R.F.D. 4.



Recd. 11/10/06
Ans. 11/10/06.



EAST LIBE
D



J.H.

Mrs. C. H. C. Anderson,
Carlinville,
Illinois.

Fairview Farm

CARTINI
FEDERAL
REPUBLIC
MAY 1905
M.F.C.

Delivered 2/14/06.