

ANNUAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE COMES TO AN END

But for Appropriation Measure, Adjournment Would Have Come Without the Night Session.

USUAL FESTIVITIES MARK CLOSING SCENES
Most Important Enactments of Recent Years Are Accredited to This General Assembly.

With the usual jollifications singing and witty speech making the session of the general assembly for 1913 came to a close last night. The speaker of the house rang his gavel down on the finish of the ceremonies at 10:15 o'clock. The end came in the senate three minutes later at 10:18.

The house had already finished its work at the afternoon session and there was no need of a night session for that body except to await the pleasure of its sister branch the senate.

The senate had a number of special appropriations which it had not been able to reach in the rush of the closing hours and there were also a few bills of general interest which had passed the house and which came back to the senate for final action on the last night.

Two bills of real general interest on which action was taken were the bill to allow freight trains carrying perishable freight to run on Sunday and the measure to prevent the sale of wildcat stocks and bonds generally known as the "blue sky" law.

"Blue Sky" Bill Passed.
The blue sky law was prepared by a committee of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, of which Hugh M. Willet is chairman, and was introduced into the house by representative Spaulding of Carroll, and Wohlwendler, of Milledgeville. It passed the house some days ago.

Although it was one of the most important bills of the session, it was rushed through the senate with little discussion. The members of the house were demonstrating their impatience that the session come to a close as soon as the bills could be read, the vote was put and there was no dissenting voice.

There was opposition to the measure to allow freight trains carrying perishable goods to run on Sunday, but it did not develop much strength. The bill was a senate measure introduced by Senator McNeill, which passed the senate some time ago, but which had passed in the house by substitution and which came back for concurrence by the upper chamber.

Senator Tarver moved to disagree to the report of the committee recommending the adoption of the substitute of the house and on this motion after some debate the ayes and nays were called for. The motion to disagree was voted down by a large majority.

There were only four votes against the bill when it came up for final passage.

Permanent Registration.
A bill of Representative Wright of Floyd known as house bill No. 109 providing for a permanent registration of electors was also rushed through the general assembly.

The several small special appropriation bills which had been sent over from the house required more time for the constitution provides that a roll call must be taken on every appropriation bill. The most important of these were:

A bill to appropriate \$7,000 to the chemical bureau of the department of agriculture.
A bill to appropriate \$15,000 to the department of entomology with which to fight the boll weevil.
A bill was passed increasing the salary of the state inspector to \$1,800, but requiring him to pay for his own clerk.

A bill appropriating \$5,000 to the department of agriculture was killed because it did not specify the purposes for which it was to be used but it was afterward reconsidered on motion of Senator Brown in order that it may have a chance for passage when more time can be given to its consideration next year.

Burwell Addresses House.
Speaker Burwell addressed the house in a farewell message, telling the members that whatever may have been the mistakes which he may have made

TERRIFIC HEAT TURNING THREE WESTERN STATES INTO VERITABLE INFERNO

UNTIL SNOW FLIES CONGRESS TO STAY IN EXTRA SESSION

Democratic Senators in Caucus Vote Not to Quit Until Currency Reform Bill Has Been Enacted.

SCHEME FOR A RECESS BLOCKED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Let It Be Known He Opposed Recess—Extra Session Likely to Continue Until Regular Session Begins.

Washington August 14—Congress will remain in session until snow flies and if necessary, prolong the extra session until the regular term begins in December to dispose of tariff and currency legislation.

This was the decision of the democratic caucus of the senate tonight which adopted a resolution declaring that congress should proceed to consider and determine legislation concerning currency and banking immediately following the passage of the pending tariff bill.

Recess Out of Question.
The decision to keep at work until the legislative program outlined by President Wilson has been disposed of came after a motion offered by Senator Lewis of Illinois that a recess be taken following the passage of the tariff bill had been withdrawn for lack of support. Though there were some democratic senators who favored a recess the events of the day in the senate which showed the purpose of the republicans to debate the tariff at length, had served to convince the majority that any recess was out of the question.

Determination to take up currency legislation did not carry with it approval of any policy or commit the party to any particular currency bill. Senator Owen, chairman of the banking and currency committee, offered the original resolution. This directed that the senate take up for consideration the Glass-Owen bill now in caucus in the house. Considerable discussion followed the introduction of this and several amendments were offered. The resolution finally adopted being a composite effort which would not commit the senate democrats to any set currency plan.

Notice Served on Republicans.
The action of the caucus tonight, said Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, means that we are ready to stay here until snow flies to carry out the work before us. I believe it will facilitate action on the tariff because the minority may know just what our purpose is.

This will serve notice on the republicans that we are here just as long as they can and that we will prolong this into the regular session if necessary.

Senator Kern, chairman of the caucus, said that the action was preceded by harmonious deliberation. The motion for a recess until November 1 or 15 after the passage of the tariff bill he asserted received so little support that it was withdrawn before he got to a vote.

Most of the discussion related to the currency resolution. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a member of the banking and currency committee who was opposed to the enactment of such legislation at this time and not in harmony with the pending currency bill vigorously objected to an action that would commit the democrats to a definite policy.

We determined to take up currency legislation at this session, said Senator Hitchcock after the caucus, "but

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For Eleven Days Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma Have Burned—All Records for Heat Broken.

WATER FAMINE EXISTS; LATE CROPS DESTROYED

In Some Places Sun's Rays Have Fired Wheat Stacks. People and Live Stock Are Suffering Extremely.

Kansas City, Mo., August 14—Kansas Missouri and Oklahoma today sweltered under the eleventh day of terrific heat which has paralyzed late crops caused water famine and been responsible for extreme suffering among the people and the live stock of the three states.

Local showers in Kansas today failed to affect the general temperature, which again reached an average maximum above 100 degrees. In many places the mercury climbed to 108 and few stations reported temperatures lower than 100. A half-inch of rain fell in Topeka this afternoon, causing the temperature to drop 23 degrees in 17 minutes but an hour later the mercury had climbed up to the maximum of the day. The shower was confined to a territory less than a mile square. People shouted and cheered as the drops began to fall and many of them stood in the downpour, as it was the first rain there since July 23.

All Records Broken.
For sustained heat the present hot spell has broken all Kansas records and this summer has been the driest in the history of the state. Since the drought began early in May, when the thermometer rose to 100 degrees, hot waves have followed with such brief cool periods intervening that the exceptional heat has been almost continuous.

Late crops practically have been destroyed in parts of the state. Some farmers are cutting their corn in the hope of utilizing it for fodder, but in some instances the blades are so dry that it will not even make good fodder. In certain sections hay is being baled immediately after it is cut, as it is so dry the usual curing process is unnecessary.

Water Supply Exhausted.
Olathe, Lawrence, Medicine Lodge and other Kansas towns have exhausted their water supply. Olathe buys 50,000 gallons a day from this city and Lawrence had turned the water of the Kansas river into the mains as a protection against fire.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., has not had a rain in forty-five days and more than thirty days since then a maximum temperature has been above 100 degrees.

Notwithstanding the warning of the Kansas state officials that the farmers should not rush their cattle to market 12,000 cattle were brought to market today. This was all the local market today. Many cattle brought in a week ago today. Stock men on the western ranges of Kansas find it almost impossible to obtain feed and water for their stock and it is estimated they already have sold almost one-third of their cattle.

Creeks, Wells, Cisterns Dry.
Creeks, wells, and cisterns are dry and the Kansas river and other larger streams are lower than they have been in twenty years. Poultry is being rushed to market because of the water and feed situation and the fact that the hens won't lay eggs during such hot weather. Many chickens have died from heat, especially while on the nest. Poultrymen report that the greatest precautions are necessary to avert plagues of fire. Boys near Kinsey, Kan., today in attempting to burn a bumble bee nest started a fire that spread over a large area and a big force of volunteer fire fighters were called out to check it.

Sun Fires Wheat Stacks.
Near Oak Hill, Kan., two wheat stacks were burned when the sun's rays deflected from a piece of glass lying near them started a fire. A

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: Put on the Stand by Defense :



Mrs. Arthur White, on left, and Mrs. Emma Freeman, on right, who gave testimony favorable to Frank at Friday's sessions.

HART APPOINTMENT TO NEW TAX OFFICE APPROVED BY STATE

House and Senate Pass Unanimous Resolutions Indorsing It, a Thing Never Done Before.

WRIGHT DECLARES LAW SURE TO BE POPULAR

After Signing Bill Governor Hands Pen to Representative Lipscomb, of Clarke, Who Introduced It.

If there were anything lacking to insure the popularity of the new tax revision law it was furnished by the announcement made yesterday of the appointment by Governor Slaton of Judge John C. Hart to fill the office of state tax commissioner.

There has probably never been an executive appointment which has met with such a general acclaim of popular approval. Comptroller General Wright hurried to the governor to congratulate him on the appointment and declared that it makes certain that the legislature elected to succeed the present one will not repeal the law.

Both the house and senate passed resolutions unanimously congratulating the state and the governor on the appointment. Members who had opposed the enactment of the law most vigorously were as enthusiastic in their approval of the Hart appointment as those who had opposed it.

State Signs Bill.
With the signature of Governor John M. Slaton which was affixed shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the tax revision bill, which will henceforth be known in the history of the state as the Lipscomb act, became a law.

Copies of the bill duly engrossed reached the executive secretary, Hardy Uim, shortly after 1 o'clock and he read them carefully, comparing them with the original to detect any errors in copying. President Randolph Anderson and Speaker William H. Burwell then placed their signatures on the bill.

The measure was waiting on the governor's desk for the final touch to make it a law when the chief executive returned from lunch. There were only a few persons in the private office of the governor when he signed the bill.

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WOODROW WILSON REBUKES AMBASSADOR H. L. WILSON

President Orders Apology to Great Britain for the Outbreak by United States Ambassador to Mexico.

AMBASSADOR WARNED TO GUARD HIS TONGUE

Summary Dismissal Will Follow Another Offense by Ambassador—Lind to Present American Views to Huerta.

Washington August 14—President Wilson tonight publicly reprimanded Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson for his recent attack on the British foreign office.

Ambassador Page was instructed to express to Sir Edward Grey the regret of the American government that a diplomatic official of the United States should have been guilty of such an impropriety.

Set Deceives Great Britain.
The action of the administration here followed receipt of a cablegram from Ambassador Lake in London of officially confirming the Associated Press dispatch which had quoted a statement from the British government that it had recognized the Huerta regime in Mexico along with France and Germany after a congratulatory speech to President Huerta by Ambassador Wilson on behalf of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City.

The official interpretation of the statement here was that Great Britain at the time believed from Ambassador Wilson's act that the United States intended to recognize the Huerta government. Ambassador Wilson in an authorized interview declared that if the statement really emanated from the British foreign office it was "a pure subterfuge unworthy of the British foreign office," and "at variance with its traditions and with the character it has maintained before the world for two centuries."

The Apology to Great Britain.
Secretary Bryan, after a conference with the president tonight then sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Page:

"An interview given to the press yesterday by Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico has been accepted to take effect at the end of his vacation, October 13, having been brought to the president's attention, he directs me to ask you to call at the British foreign office and say to Sir Edward Grey that the president disclaims all responsibility for Mr. Wilson's action in the matter, and for the language employed by him in his interview, and that he regrets exceedingly that a diplomatic official in the employ of this government should have been guilty of such an impropriety."

Secretary Bryan not only gave the above to the press, but issued the following statement:

WHO IS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE, GLYNN OR SULZER?

Impeached Sulzer Still Claims the Office, But Glynn Will Make Demand for Executive Chamber Today.

GREAT SEAL OF STATE IS LOCKED AND CHAINED

To Prevent Its Unauthorized Use—Machinery of State Government Demoralized by the Muddle.

Albany, N. Y., August 14—Lieutenant Governor Glenn will make a formal demand upon Governor Sulzer tomorrow for possession of the executive chamber at the capitol and thus bring to an issue the question as to who is governor of the state of New York.

This was announced tonight by friends of the lieutenant governor.

Governor Sulzer, it is said, will refuse to relinquish possession of the chamber and in anticipation of such a demand is understood already to have prepared a letter flatly declining to accede to it.

What further action will then be taken by Mr. Glynn was not indicated tonight, but the general expectation was that the rival claimants to the governor's chair would resort to the courts for a test case under an agreed statement of facts.

Glynn Gets the Troops.
Word came from Saratoga tonight that Secretary of State May would refuse to recognize Mr. Sulzer as governor unless Attorney General Carmody should render an opinion to the contrary. Adjutant General Hamilton formally recognized Mr. Glynn as governor this afternoon.

Both the impeached governor and the lieutenant governor claimed to be directing the machinery of government, and both spent a busy day in their respective offices with counsel and friends formulating plans to maintain their authority.

Meanwhile, the governor's wife, who is expected to be the star witness at his trial, lies in a critical condition.

MANY MEN SWEAR TO GOOD CHARACTER OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PENCIL FACTORY

Classmates and Instructors at Cornell Come to Atlanta to Testify to His Clean Life While at College and to Show Their Loyalty to Old College Friend.

DORSEY ASKS REMOVAL OF LEO FRANK'S MOTHER AND WIFE FROM COURT

Judge Warns Them That Another Scene Like That of Wednesday, When Mrs. Rae Frank Denounced Solicitor, Will Result in Barring Them—Leach Proves Good Witness for the State, Although Called to Testify by Defense.

More witnesses were examined Thursday than on any day since the trial of Leo M. Frank began.

However, there was little added from the testimony that was of striking interest or that savored of the dramatic.

For the most part the day was taken up with character witnesses—men who have known Frank for years and who have volunteered to swear to his good character.

The only incident of the day that was in any way dramatic came at the morning session, when Solicitor Dorsey asked that Mrs. Rae Frank and Mrs. Leo Frank, mother and wife of the defendant, be removed from the court room. This was the result of the passionate outburst of Mrs. Rae Frank the day previous. Judge Roan gave warning that there must be no more such demonstrations.

LOYALTY OF OLD FRIENDS.
The feature of the day was the loyalty with which Frank's classmates and instructors at Cornell university flocked to his aid in his time of trouble. Several of them had not seen him since he was a beardless youth. Around him hovered the memories of other and happier days before the real business of life, leading into strange and untried paths, had begun. They remembered him in the first flush of young manhood.

How different the scene yesterday! They saw him the center of a gaping crowd—the observed of all observers—a man charged with an awful crime.

But that mattered little to them. The span of intervening years was forgotten. He was the Leo Frank of other days—quiet, studious, retiring. He was their friend; and no matter what opinion the casual spectator might entertain of the guilt or innocence of the man, this one touch of human sympathy of man for man—quiet, unobtrusive and for that very

Weather Prophecy LOCAL SHOWERS.

Georgia: Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; moderate variable winds.

Local Report.

Lowest temperature	74	..	72
Highest temperature	88	..	89
Mean temperature	80	..	80
Normal temperature	76	..	76
Wind in past 24 hours	inches	..	55
Deficiency of clouds	list of mo.	..	115
Deficiency since Jan 1st	inches	..	1.68

Reports From Various Stations.

STATIONS AND WEATHER	Temperature	Wind	Rain
	F	M	Inches
Atlanta cloudy	72	85	.01
Atlantic City clear	70	74	.01
Baltimore clear	74	78	.00
Birmingham clear	86	94	.00
Boston clear	80	70	.00
Brownsville p. city	82	94	.02
Buffalo clear	71	76	.00
Charleston, p. city	80	82	.16
Chicago, p. cloudy	88	86	.28
Denver, p. city	84	92	.00
Galveston p. city	82	88	.01
Hatteras, p. city	76	80	.00
Houston, p. clear	78	94	.00
Kansas City, clear	94	98	.00
Knoxville cloudy	73	80	.13
Louisville, clear	80	84	.14
Memphis, clear	86	88	.00
Miami, city	78	88	.00
Mobile clear	84	90	.00
Montgomery, p. city	80	94	.00
Montreal, p. city	70	78	.00
New Orleans clear	84	92	.00
New York, cloudy	68	74	.00
Oklahoma, clear	92	98	.00
Pittsburg, clear	78	86	.00
Portland, cloudy	68	68	.02
Raleigh, cloudy	71	80	.00
San Diego, clear	68	70	.00
San Francisco, clear	62	66	.00
St. Louis, clear	88	88	.00
St. Paul, clear	80	88	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	80	84	.00
Seattle, cloudy	64	64	.00
Shreveport, cloudy	74	82	.00
Spokane, clear	60	62	.00
Tampa, clear	82	88	.02
Toledo, clear	78	88	.00
Washington, clear	74	80	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN.

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT 1913 SESSION

The following important legislation was passed by the legislature which adjourned Thursday night:

- The "blue sky" measure
- A bill to allow freight trains carrying perishable goods to run on Sunday
- The Miller-Anderson tax equalization bill
- The general appropriation bill
- A bill providing for an increase of the occupation tax on corporations
- A special tax on bottling works
- A bill providing for an inheritance tax
- A bill regulating the practice of medicine
- A bill to create a new charter for the city of Atlanta
- A bill providing a fourth judgeship in the superior court of the Atlanta circuit
- To provide for the permanent registration of qualified voters
- To establish and maintain a home for wayward girls
- To authorize judges of superior courts to grant charters during vacation
- To create a Western and Atlantic commission to investigate re-lease of state road.
- To leave the custody of minor children to the discretion of the judge.
- To place an annual registration tax of \$5 on automobiles.
- To create a commission to investigate the advisability of the state's publishing its own school books.

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The sordid surroundings lost some of their grimness as witness and prisoner gripped hands silently or spoke the few simple words of greeting. Between friends—real friends—what is more eloquent than the simple hand-clasp and the level look that seems to say "God bless you!"

MONTAG AND THE DETECTIVES

Sig Montag, president of the National Pencil factory, was on the stand at the morning session. He stated among other things, the details of the employment of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and on cross-examination the fact was brought out that the bill of the agency had not been paid.

Charles Lee, an employee of the pencil factory admitted on cross-examination that his wages had been raised since the murder of Mary Phagan.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Emil Selig, mother-in-law of Frank, testified to the card game which took place at her house on the night of the murder. She said Frank was in the hall reading a magazine and from time to time seemed to be very much amused.

The state endeavored to show by this witness that Mrs. Leo Frank had not visited her husband at the police station for some ten days after his arrest.

Mrs. Selig was of the opinion that her daughter was not guilty of the crime but she was not certain of this fact. She denied that she had raised the wages of Minola McKnight, her cook who made a sensational affidavit following the murder and explained she had merely advanced her some money which had been repaid.

The evidence regarding Mrs. Frank's visits to the jail was ruled out. Harry Denham, an employee of the pencil factory testified that he had

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SCHEDULE OF CARS. I. R. Leech superintendent of the Georgia Railway and Electric com-

Mother-in-Law of Frank Denies Charges in Cook's Affidavit

Folk witness the testimony of those who claimed to have played poker at the home of Mrs. Leo Frank on the night of April 26. Mrs. Selig, Leo Frank's mother-in-law was placed on the stand and asked a number of questions about the card game at her house on Sunday, April 27. To most of the questions she replied that she had forgotten.

When the witness took the stand at 7:30 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock that afternoon, that during that time he had not heard the elevator running.

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Frank not Nervous on Night Of Murder Says Mrs. Ursenbach

Mrs. Charles F. Ursenbach followed her husband on the stand during the cross-examination by Attorney Hooper. She was asked scores of detailed questions about the words and manner of Leo Frank on the Sunday that the body was found.

What is your relation to Mrs. Leo Frank? asked Mr. Arnold. I am her sister.

Did you hear about the message from Mr. Frank saying he could not go to the ball game with your husband that Saturday? Yes, I got it from the servant.

At what time? At about 12:30. Did you see Frank on Sunday? Yes, I did.

What time did you first see him? At about 12:30. Did you know of the tragedy? Yes, I know of it.

Were there any scratches on his face? No. Was he nervous? No, more so than anyone would naturally be.

Solicitor Dorsey objected to this kind of an answer and it was ruled out. Mr. Hooper then took up the cross-examination. He asked her a number of questions concerning the bur-

rowing of her husband's raincoat by the defendant. Did Frank have it on Saturday? No.

Did you suggest speaking to Minola McKnight about keeping quiet about what she knew? No.

When did Frank first tell you of the murder? At about 12:30 o'clock that Sunday.

Had Not Mentioned Lawyer. Mr. Hooper then asked many detailed questions about what Frank had said and asked if he had said anything about hiring a lawyer or getting the Pinkertons on the case.

He replied that he had neither mentioned a lawyer nor the Pinkerton detectives. Did he tell you he knew the girl? I don't remember.

I don't remember. Did he say anything about that card that cut into her neck? asked Mr. Hooper.

Yes, I believe he did say she had been choked to death. Did Frank say anything about telephoning New Lee? I don't remember.

Was he nervous that night? He was not. She was then excused.

Following Denham, J. R. Leach, a division superintendent for the Georgia Railway and Power company, took the stand. He was asked a number of questions by the defense about street car schedules, and on cross-examination proved a good witness for the prosecution by declaring that street cars frequently arrived in town some minutes ahead of their schedule and that the motorman and conductors were often punished for this.

Mathews and W. T. Hollis who swore to bringing Mary Phagan to town on the day of the murder had declared that cars never reached town ahead of their schedules.

Do you know the schedules of the street cars? Mr. Arnold asked after the usual questions to show the jury who the witness was.

Yes. Do you know the schedules of the Georgia Avenue and the Washington street lines? Yes.

Time to Cross Bridge. He then told that both the line across the Broad street bridge and also pass the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets.

How long does it take a car to go from Broad and Marietta to Whitehall and Alabama? It takes about three minutes if the streets are congested and about two minutes if there is no congestion.

If a man boards either car at Whitehall and Alabama streets, how long does it take to get to Washington street and Georgia Avenue? About ten minutes.

How long does it take the Washington street car to come from Glenn street to Whitehall and Alabama? I should say ten minutes.

Mr. Dorsey took up the cross-examination. Is there any such schedule as one that puts a car at Broad and Marietta street at seven and a half minutes after the hour? No, not on the boards.

Do the men ever come in ahead of schedule? Yes, frequently.

Cars Often Ahead of Schedule Declares a Street Car Man

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How long have you been with the company? About fourteen years.

You suspended a man last week for getting in six minutes ahead of his schedule, didn't you? Yes.

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Miss Eva May Flowers Did Not See Any Blood on Factory Floor

Miss Eva May Flowers, an employee of the National Pencil factory, was put on the stand following the two Cornell professors.

Were you at the factory on April 26? asked Mr. Arnold. Yes.

What department are you in? The packing department. Who got the data and when from you for the financial sheet made up on April 25? I got it from me about 6 o'clock Friday afternoon.

You say you always turned in your report on Friday afternoons? asked Attorney Hooper who took up the cross-examination.

Yes, the witness replied either on Friday afternoons or early Saturday mornings.

Were you there Saturday at all? No. What did you say was your particular department? The packing department.

Did you see any blood on the floor following the day of the murder? No. Miss Flowers was excused.

Character of Frank Good, So Many Witnesses Declare

R. A. Sohn, superintendent of the Jewish Orphans home was called to testify in Frank's behalf.

The witness said that his residence was at No. 478 Washington street. He said that he has known Frank a good many years and that his character was good.

He was excused without undergoing cross-examination by Solicitor Dorsey. Alex Dittler, secretary of the Jewish Alliance and an officer of the Federation of Jewish societies also testified to Frank's good character.

The witness said that he has been a resident of Atlanta more than thirty-eight years. He was deputy city marshal under Marshal Humphrey and occupied the position of acting recorder of deeds in the clerk's office of the superior court many years ago.

I have known Frank since he came to Atlanta and know his character to be good.

Arthur Heyman, a member of the law firm of Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman took the stand.

How long have you known Frank? asked Attorney Arnold. About three years.

What do you know his general character to be? Good.

You did not associate with Frank? No, I have been with him about three times. I have been at places where he was a number of times.

You never knew what his relations with girls at the factory were? No, sir.

Frank's Character Good. Two professors at Cornell university were placed on the stand to testify to Leo Frank's good character while he was there.

They were Professor C. D. Albert, professor of mechanical designs and J. L. Vandehoef, foreman of the foundry.

Professor Albert was the first to take the stand. Do you know Leo Frank? Mr. Arnold asked.

Yes. How long were you acquainted with him at Cornell? From October 1904, to June 1906.

Did you come here at our request to testify? I did.

What position did you hold while Frank was in college? I was an instructor in the mechanical laboratory.

Did you often come in contact with him? Yes.

Character of Frank Good, So Many Witnesses Declare

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What position did you hold while Frank was in college? I was an instructor in the mechanical laboratory.

Did you often come in contact with him? Yes.

Do you know what his general character was? I did.

Was it good or bad? It was good.

Vandehoef on Stand. The witness was not cross-examined and Professor Vandehoef was called to the stand.

Do you know Leo Frank? asked Mr. Arnold. Yes.

When did you first know him? In 1902. Did you see him at Cornell? Yes.

For how long did you see him? For three years. Do you know his character? Yes.

Good or bad? It was good.

Mr. Dorsey then took up the cross-examination. How long have you been at Cornell? I have been there for twenty five years.

Character of Frank Good, So Many Witnesses Declare

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For how long did you see him? For three years. Do you know his character? Yes.

Good or bad? It was good.

Mr. Dorsey then took up the cross-examination. How long have you been at Cornell? I have been there for twenty five years.

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No. 1 Irish Potatoes, 30c
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Everything Retail at
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Missouri Brand Breakfast
Bacon, 1 lb 17c
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LET ME END YOUR TOOTH TROUBLES
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESSLY
Those who dread having teeth
extracted, filled or crowned should
call at my office and I will demon-
strate to your entire satisfaction
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Fillings in Silver, Platinum and
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TERMS TO SUIT
Guaranteed for 20
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DR. WHITLAW, 73 1-2 Whitehall Street
Entrance 73 1/2 Whitehall Street Fourth Door from J. M. High Com-
pany Over the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Store. Opposite Vandette
Theater.

Factory Forewoman Swears Conley Said He Was Drunk on April 26

Miss Rebecca Carson, a forewoman in the pencil factory who made the startling statement that Jim Conley had admitted to her that he was drunk on the Saturday of the murder was asked by Attorney Hooper if she saw Leo Frank at any time on April 26.

Yes, I saw him on Whitehall street near Hunter between 2:20 o'clock and 2:30.

Did you speak to him? Yes. Did you come to the factory Monday morning following the murder? Yes.

Did you see Frank? Yes. Jim Conley? Yes. Did you talk with Conley? Yes.

PITTSBURG WITNESS TELLS OF FRANK'S STANDING IN SCHOOL

John W. Todd of Pittsburgh, Pa. purchasing agent for the Crucible Steel company who was with Frank at Cornell university followed Mrs. Emil Selig to the stand.

He was asked if he knew the general character of Frank while at college and replied that he did and that it was good. He was let off with no cross-examination and went over and shook hands with the defendant and his wife and mother. He then passed by the press table and shook hands with a newspaper man who formerly worked in Pittsburgh. After staying a while and listening to the testimony of other witnesses and making queries about Jim Conley, Mr. Todd left the court room.

Sister of Mrs. Leo M. Frank Tells Jury About Card Game

Miss A. J. Marcus, a sister of Mrs. Leo Frank followed Mrs. C. F. Ursenbach on the stand. She was among those who play 13 cards at the table home on April 26.

Did Frank and his wife play cards with the rest? Mr. Arnold asked.

Where were they? Mr. Frank sat in the hall reading and his wife was in and out of the room.

What time did they go to bed? Something after 10 o'clock. Was Frank nervous? No.

Anything unusual about him? No. You say Frank sat in the hall reading? He was asked Attorney Hooper on cross-examination.

Yes, the witness replied. He broke up the poker game didn't he? No.

Mrs. Marcus was then excused.

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R. A. Sohn, superintendent of the Jewish Orphans home was called to testify in Frank's behalf.

The witness said that his residence was at No. 478 Washington street. He said that he has known Frank a good many years and that his character was good.

Women Tell of Seeing Frank On Way to and From Factory On Day That Girl Was Murdered

The first of a chain of witnesses who were produced to prove Frank's movements during the time he left the pencil factory for dinner was Miss Helen K. Curran, a pretty stenographer, who stated she met him at Jacobs' pharmacy on Whitehall street and Alabama.

She was questioned by Mr. Arnold. "Where were you on April 26?" "A little after 1 o'clock I was standing at Jacobs' drug store at Whitehall and Alabama streets. It was about 1:35 o'clock."

"Did you see Frank?" "I had been standing for five minutes on the corner when I turned around and saw him standing against the wall."

"What time was it?" "About 10 minutes after one."

Father Works for Montan. Hooper began cross-examination. "Your father works for Montan?" "Yes."

"There was a big crowd on the streets on the 26th, wasn't there?" "Yes."

"Wasn't the corner at Jacobs' crowded immensely?" "I don't think so."

"What time did you turn around to look at the clock?" "As I turned the corner walking away."

"You say you came from Kress' about 12:30. Don't you know that Kress closed that day at 12?" "No, because they didn't."

"Give me the name of a single person you saw on Whitehall street beside Frank?" "I didn't see anybody I knew."

Greeted Neighbors Cordially. Mrs. M. C. Michael, a relative of Mrs. Frank, was the second witness upon the stand. She recalled having seen the accused man as he left his home after lunch on the tragedy day.

"How many times were you at noon on April 26?" "I was at Mrs. Wolfshelmer's, on Washington street."

"Did you see Frank about 2 o'clock that day?" "He came up Washington street about 2 o'clock, and came to the door-step, where we were sitting on the

front porch. He greeted me and asked how were my folks."

"Did you see him leave?" "Yes, he went up to Glenn street and caught a car."

Jerome Michael, son of Mrs. M. G. Michael, a young law student, was next called to the stand to corroborate his mother. He told the same story, accounting for the time by a watch he held in his hand so as to make ready in time for the matinee which he intended attending.

Mrs. Hennie Wolfshelmer, of 387 Washington street, a sister of Mrs. Michael, corroborated the story of the latter. She was not subjected to cross-examination. Julia Loeb, who was on the Wolfshelmer porch, also substantiated the story.

Saw Frank Get Off Car. Mrs. Albert G. Lieby was called to testify to having seen Frank arrive at his home at 49 East Georgia avenue. She was not subjected to cross-examination. She said he got off the car at Washington street at exactly 1:20 o'clock.

Rode to Town With Frank. Cohen Loeb, of 415 Washington street, who rode to the town with Frank on his way from dinner on Memorial day, took the stand during the morning session.

"Did you see Frank on the 26th of April?" Mr. Arnold asked.

"Yes, we came to town together on a trolley car."

"Where did he catch the car?" "At Washington and Glenn streets."

"Did you sit together?" "Yes."

"What time did you reach Hunter street?" "About 2:10 o'clock."

Hooper on cross-examination. "What became of Frank?" "He left me at Hunter street and Washington."

"Did you see a Mr. Hinchey?" "I saw his machine as it passed."

"How did you know it was his machine?" "By its dark color."

"How many dark-colored machines are there in Atlanta?" "Considerable."

Office Boys Testify for Frank



Philip Chambers, on left, and Alonzo Mann, on right, former office boys at pencil factory, who testified they had never seen women in Frank's office after hours.

Sig Montag Tells of Employment Of Detectives and Two Lawyers

Sig Montag, president of the National Pencil company and associate in Montag Brothers, was put on the stand at the close of the morning session. He testified that during part of the time named by Jim Conley in the dates at which he swears he watched for Frank on the first floor of the Clark Woodware offices occupied that portion of the factory building.

He was examined by Mr. Rosser. "What was your connection with the pencil factory from May last?" "First secretary and treasurer, then president."

"How often did Frank come to your office?" "Once a day except on Sundays."

"Did you see him on April 26?" "Yes."

"What time did he come to your office?" "About 10 o'clock that morning."

"Who employed the first floor up to your eyes?" "The offices of the Clark Woodware company."

"Where were their offices?" "Right up front."

Factory Model Displayed. Mr. Montag then displayed on the model of the factory the location of the old woodware firm offices and the single entrance, which was used for both establishments.

"Did Frank report the murder to you Sunday?" "Yes."

"Was he nervous?" "Yes, but no more than I."

"Were there any scratches or discolorations on his face?" "None that I could see."

"Was Frank's acquaintance in the city limited?" "Yes."

"What did you do when you learned Frank was being taken to police station Monday?" "Telephoned Herbert Hass, my personal attorney."

"What did Hass say?" questioned Rosser. "Said his wife was too ill for him to leave the house."

"What did you then do?" "I went to police station, they refused me admission, and I then telephoned you, Mr. Rosser."

Wife and Mother of Frank Are Permitted to Remain in Court

At the opening of the morning session yesterday Solicitor Dorsey motioned for the court to exclude the wife and mother of Leo M. Frank, Mrs. Lucille Frank and Mrs. Rae Frank, on account of the sensational outburst of the mother Wednesday afternoon, when she denounced the solicitor for attacking the character of her son.

In reply to the solicitor's move to have the mother and wife of the defendant excluded from the court room, Attorney Arnold made a strong speech in their behalf, saying:

"It is a new doctrine to me where a wife and mother of the defendant cannot sit in court with him in the heat of his trial. I promise there will be no more outbursts in court. Mrs. Frank, his wife, has sat through the trial quietly and orderly. My friend's conduct, I would think (meaning Dorsey) was a little more culpable than that of the mother's. A man, even though he represent the prosecution, is not entitled to just do anything he pleases. It appears to me as though he were injecting these vile, filthy questions and innuendoes merely for the purpose of inflaming the jury."

The solicitor said:

"The defense has put the defendant's character into evidence. I did not ask a witness a single question which I cannot uphold by plenty of evidence and testimony, including the statements of worthy girls and women. I submit that it is in absolute good faith that I am asking these questions. It is a mistaken idea that I am overly zealous in this case. I am only going my duty as prosecuting attorney. It is unfair to exclude all other women and then to admit the defendant's wife and mother and when I am doing my duty, to have them rail out at me."

Judge Ryan ruled that the two women could remain in the court room, but stated that any more such outbursts would mean their prompt exclusion.

Wanted Questions Ruled Out. Following this argument, Attorney Rosser made a motion to rule out certain questions and answers which Dorsey had put on cross-examination to witnesses for the defense, which questions pertained to the innuendoes reports over which there have been many legal battles during the trial. He was overruled.

Two More Character Witnesses Are Introduced by the Defense

Another character witness was introduced by the defense in Harry E. Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., former neighbor of Frank, and a former assistant to the district attorney.

"Did you ever know Frank?" he was asked by Mr. Arnold.

"Yes, for about twelve years."

"How?" "He was my neighbor."

"Did you know him until he came south? What was his character?" "Good."

Cross-examination by Mr. Hooper. "Have you known him since he came south?" "No."

"You may come off."

The second character witness of the Thursday session was Herbert Lasher, of Fleischman, N. Y., a former college mate of the suspected superintendent.

"Did you know Frank?" "Yes, I was at Cornell with him."

"You lived in the same house with him?" "Yes, and ate at the same table."

"What was his character?" "Good."

Cross-examination. "Have you known him since he left Cornell?" "Yes, I corresponded with him for two years."

"That would not show in his character, would it?" "No."

"You may come down."

Frank in Jovial Mood While Poker Game Was Going on at His House on Night of 26th

Mrs. M. Marcus, a relative by marriage of Mrs. Leo M. Frank, was the first witness called at the afternoon session. She was one of the friends of the Franks and Seligs who played cards at their home, 68 East Georgia avenue, on the night of April 26.

She swore Frank acted naturally during all the time that she saw him and that he even got to laughing at a baseball story he was reading in a magazine and tried to break up their poker game by reading it to them.

"Did you see Mr. Frank on April 26, and when?" asked Mr. Arnold.

"I saw him when I went to Mr. Emil Seligs' house to play cards that night. Mr. Frank opened the door."

"What time did he go to bed?" "About 10:30 o'clock."

"Anything unnatural about him?" "No."

"Were you in the habit of playing cards there?" asked Attorney Frank A. Hooper, on cross-examination.

"Well, I often went there for a social game."

"Did you see Frank often?" "Yes, saw him most every time I went there at night."

"You didn't notice anything unusual about him?" suggested the attorney. "There was nothing to notice," the witness replied.

She was then excused.

Frank in Jovial Mood. M. J. Goldstein, of 255 Washington street, followed Mrs. M. Marcus to the stand. He also played cards at the Selig home on the night of April 26.

"You played cards at the Frank and

Selig home on the night of April 26, didn't you?" "Yes."

"How many were there in the party?" "There were Mrs. Straus, Mrs. Selig, Mrs. Leo M. Frank when I got there."

"Did you see Frank there?" "Yes, he was in the hall."

"Was there any nervousness or anything unusual about him?" "No, nothing at all."

"None at all."

"Did Frank come in the room where you were playing cards?" asked Mr. Hooper on cross-examination.

"Yes, he had been laughing aloud at what he was reading and when one of the ladies asked what it was that amused him so he came in and wanted to read it to us."

Strauss Also in Game. Following M. J. Goldstein, J. Strauss was put on the stand. He was also at the Selig home the night of April 26.

"Were you at the Seligs' on the night of April 26?" "Yes."

"Who opened the door for you?" "Mr. Frank."

"Did you notice anything unusual about him?" "Nothing at all."

"When did he go to bed?" "Right after I got there. I don't think he sat down in the hall again after he let me in."

"Were you there when Frank tried to break up the poker game?" asked Mr. Hooper on cross-examination.

"I was not."

He was then excused.

Elevator Made Loud Noise Said Employee of Pencil Company

Harry Denham, an employee of the National Pencil company, was put on the stand after the Pittsburgh man had testified to the character of the defendant.

Denham was asked a number of questions about what happened in the building on the day of the murder and through him the defense made the point that the elevator made a loud noise when it ran. Denham swore that the elevator shook the entire building when it stopped and when it started.

"Were you at the factory on Friday, April 26?" he was first asked.

"Yes."

"Were you there Saturday, the following day?" "Yes."

"What did you do there that day?" "I worked on the machinery, repairing it."

Was Using a Hammer. "What kind of work did you do between 12 and 1?" "I was using a hammer."

"How late did you stay there that day?" "I left about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Did anybody come up to see you?" "Yes, Mr. Barrett came up first."

"What time?" "About 11:15."

"Are you certain of the time, wasn't it about a quarter to twelve?" Solicitor Dorsey had this ruled out, on the ground that Mr. Arnold was leading his own witness.

"Did you see any certain of the time she came up?" Mr. Arnold next asked.

"No, I'm not."

"The next two that came up were Corinthia Hall and Emma Freeman, weren't they?" "Yes."

"Who came up next?" "Arthur White's wife."

"Did she come up there once or twice?" "She came up once, but I believe he went down to see her once, also."

White's Wife Appears. "It was after her husband had gone down to see her that she came up to the fourth floor where you and he were working, wasn't it?" "Yes."

"Who next came up?" "Mr. Frank came up."

"Was Mrs. White still there when Frank came up?" "Yes."

"What did Frank say?" "He told Mr. and Mrs. White he was going to dinner and wanted to close the front door and that if she wanted to get out before he came back she had better come down."

"What time was that?" "What time that?" "Did the machinery of the factory run that day?" "No."

"Does the elevator make a noise when it stops?" "Yes; it shakes the building."

"When it starts, does it do that, too?" "Yes; just the same."

"Did you see or hear the elevator running that day?" "I did not."

Saw Frank at 3 O'Clock. "Did you see Frank again after he came up and talked to the Whites?" "Yes, he came up about 3 o'clock and asked us if we were through work, and we washed up and left."

"Did you see him after that?" "Yes; we went out about 3:15, and as we went out I saw him in his office."

"How did he look?" asked Mr. Arnold.

"Just as usual to me."

"When he came up there on the fourth floor about 1 o'clock how did he look?" "Just the same, as usual."

"Did you know Mary Phagan?" "Yes; I knew who she was."

"Did you see her that Saturday?" "No."

Solicitor Dorsey took up the cross-examination.

"Did you work there all day Saturday?" "No; I left at about 3:15."

"When did you start working?" "At 7:30 o'clock that morning."

"Were you busy hammering?" "Yes."

"Could you see the elevator from where you were?" "No; but I could see the wheels above."

"Was the motor box on the second floor kept locked?" "I don't know," Denham replied.

"How often did you say Frank came up to the fourth floor that day?" "Twice that I remember."

"Were you through work when he came up about 3 o'clock?" "Yes."

"Did not you say at the inquest that it was 12:25 when Frank first came up?" "Yes, and I think that's right."

"On April 26 were you on the office floor?"

DEFENSE WITNESS ADMIT BARRETT IS SENSIBLE FELLOW

Henry Smith, a mechanic in the pencil factory, who admitted on cross-examination that he had received a raise in salary in the past two weeks, went upon the stand to tell of Barrett's attitude in the case.

"What department do you work in?" "The metal department."

"Do you know of a man named Barrett who used to work there?" "Yes."

"Ever hear of him getting a reward if Frank was convicted?" "I've heard him talk of it."

"Did he ever go through the motions of counting money?" "Yes, he used to go by me and laugh and make motions like counting bills."

Cross-examination by Hooper. "This man Barrett was a sensible fellow, wasn't he?" Arnold objected, but was overruled.

THE FRANK TRIAL; FROST'S MAGAZINE

TAXI CABS

Of course you merchants want to see the beauties of our city in a good-looking PACKARD Automobile. Call up KNIGHT AUTO RENT SERVICE and they will send you a dandy auto with a good, courteous driver who knows the city.

QUICK SERVICE STAND

ARAGON HOTEL

Bell Phone Ivy 4051-1000.

Factory Mechanic Tells of Blood On Floor From Man's Wounded Hand

Charley Lee, a mechanic in the pencil factory, who admitted on cross-examination that he had received a raise in salary within the past two weeks, was called to testify to a number of accidents on the second floor from which blood had been spilled in vicinity of the dressing rooms where blood spots were found after the tragedy.

"Do you remember an accident in the metal room on October 4, 1912?" "Yes, a man named Duffy was cut on the finger and bled freely."

"Was his finger cut to the bone?" "Yes."

"Did he go to the ladies' dressing room while his finger was bleeding?" "Yes."

Solicitor Dorsey on cross-examination. "What do you get for wages?"

"Thirty-two and a half cents an hour."

"How long have you been getting that rate?" "For two weeks."

"What did you get prior to that?" "Thirty cents an hour."

"Did you tell anybody what you were going to swear in this trial?" "Nobody."

"How did they know what you were going to say, then?" "I made a written statement."

"No cleaned up the blood you are speaking of?" "It wasn't cleaned up."

"Why?" "They don't clean up that way. The place is swept out once a week."

"Can you go there now and find this blood?" "No."

Two Muse Specials For Today

One Lot Men's Shoes Unusual Values

\$4 Oxfords \$1.35

They're in tan or gun metal, blucher or Button Oxfords. They're fine in quality and there's splendid wear in every pair of them.

They're broken in sizes. If you're among the fortunate ones to be fitted this is your opportunity. Sizes are mainly small and large.

We consider this, our \$4 shoe, of excellent quality—and certainly an unusual value at

\$1.35

General reductions throughout the Shoe Department, including Boys' Shoes.

ANY STRAW HAT IN THE HOUSE

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ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

A Sale of French Willow Chairs and Rockers

The Bar Harbor Chair

\$5.00 Chairs are \$3.70

\$6.00 Chairs are \$4.20

The maker of these splendid French willow chairs and rockers is in the midst of making something more than just chairs and rockers; he is making a reputation—by building his chairs and rockers sturdier and stronger than any we have seen at comparative prices. And therein lies the appeal of this sale—they are \$5.00 and \$6.00 chairs and rockers in quality as well as in appearance—not specially made sale stuff.

The Bar Harbor Chair is pictured above, of cozy size, with comfortable side arms.

Although these are in the natural shade of the willow, a cream that in time takes on a rich tan, they may be had stained in any shade, or with upholstered cushions.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Men of Georgia

"For the Son of Man Is Come to Seek and to Save That Which Was Lost." Luke 19:10

The House gave \$30,000 to the reformatory for girls by House Bill No. 4.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, of which SENATOR W. W. STARK is Chairman, offered two amendments to the Bill. Each was designed to cut off \$10,000 from the already slender appropriation. The Bill had originally provided \$75,000.

The Senate agreed to one amendment—the other it killed—leaving the appropriation \$20,000, which will enable the State to make a good beginning.

But SENATOR STARK fought even this. He sent an amendment to the desk. The clerk read it.

NONE LAUGHED. FEW SMILED.

The Senate's President ruled the amendment out of order.

The purpose of it was only to ridicule the idea of the Bill.

SENATOR STARK said further that if the measure were made the law, next year would come committees urging the State to take care of CATS AND DOGS as well as GIRLS.

Again none laughed. Few smiled.

But many thanked God for the MANHOOD OF THE MAJORITY of Georgia.

Men were thinking, not of ribald salaciousness—but of the girl—the pitiable child whose life and soul depend upon such an home—

They were recalling the thousands of dollars given to the care of hogs and cattle, and to the killing of bugs. They resented the sneer at helping children—even though the children be girls.

SENATOR TARVER demonstrated that Georgia does not believe in damning children.

Likewise did SENATOR FOSTER.

As did SENATOR HUIE.

And SENATOR ELKIN by his words revealed the unutterable emptiness of the sneering amendment.

SENATORS JONES and DUBOSE spoke for suffering humanity.

But SENATOR M'GREGOR opposed the measure. Economy—the saving of a dollar—was his cry—

Nevertheless, the call of the "Ayes" and "Nays" disclosed that thirty-two Senators of Georgia believe in protecting and saving girls. Only ten voted against the Bill. And it was passed.

Friends rushed it across the Capitol to the House.

SPEAKER BURWELL called the House to order. JOHN Y. SMITH, of Fulton, moved that the House concur in the action of the Senate.

PICQUET, of Richmond, obtained the floor.

He attacked the Bill. He tried to amend it.

WIMBERLY, of Bibb, replied to him in words that burned.

SHUPTRINE, a friend of the measure, interrupted WIMBERLY to ask:

"Do you think there is a chance of this House accepting that amendment?"

"No," he thundered. "Not if there are any men with red blood in their veins on the floor of this House."

"Then don't let's argue. Vote," said SHUPTRINE.

And SPEAKER BURWELL put the question.

The hall reverberated with a chorus of "Ayes"—the one hundred and fifteen who originally voted for the measure had gathered other men—the House was almost a unit for HOUSE BILL NO. 4.

Thank God for this!

A list of the men who have helped in this—and to make Probation a part of the law of Georgia—would include two-thirds of the members of both houses.

Doing notable work were Olive, Myrick, Wright, Blackburn, Nunnally, Culpepper, Jones of Coweta, Hollberg and Gower, as well as those named above.

But Georgia owes not only these—she owes every member of the House and Senate who voted for these measures a debt of gratitude.

God will reward.

And the saved boy and girl will call them blessed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

MARRIAGE PLEDGED TO ELOPING GIRLS

Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris Say Diggs and Caminetti Promised to Wed. Stories of Girls Unshaken.

San Francisco Cal August 14—Lola Norris followed Marsha Warrington on the witness stand today and repeated virtually unchanged but even stronger terms the story of seduction, intimidation and elopement from Sacramento to Reno, on which the government bases its prosecution of Maury Diggs and Drew Caminetti on the Mann act. The trial of Caminetti will follow that of Diggs now in progress. The day was punctuated by a series of minor surprises. Juror Bliss showed a disposition to question the good faith of the government in withholding from evidence a transcript of the story told by Marsha Warrington to the assistant district attorney of Sacramento county on the way home from Reno after the arrests, which is now in the possession of the prosecution. He was instructed by the court that the jury would take cognizance of nothing except what came regularly before it.

Judge Warns the Jury

In dismissing the jury tonight the court repeated the usual caution and at the same time explained the particularly graphic admissions he gave yesterday.

"I don't want to have anybody say that there was any well founded suspicion as to the integrity of the jury. The suggestion I had in mind came from one of my own attendants but it did not mean that anyone knew anything of a sinister nature about anyone in this jury. It was suggested that a man resembling a member of this jury had been seen talking with some one connected with the defense."

Women Hide From Camera

During a ten minute recess in the afternoon seen by photographers and moving picture men invaded the court room and there was a flurry among the principals in the case and the women spectators all of whom covered their faces. One photographer was arrested and fined \$50. The court confiscated his negatives.

Earlier in the day the court commented sharply on the presence of women in the courtroom.

"I see some very young women in the rear of the courtroom," said the judge. "Are they accompanied by their mothers or chaperons?"

One of the girls replied that they were.

"If that's the case," said the judge, "then the responsibility is on them and not on the court."

In the morning session Marsha Warrington concluded her testimony on a cross examination in which Judge Van Fleet asked her to describe the nature of her conversation with the defendant for the purpose of a cross statement that they were eloping nothing new or material to the case.

She Filled the Defense

On her third day of testifying Miss Warrington stressed her first direct answers. She showed herself to be not only a positive but a quick witted witness and took advantage of every opportunity to discredit the attack made on her.

When her memory failed her as to the questions asked and answered on the way back to her seat she was prompt to emphasize her motive in submitting to questions on the train. "To shield Mr. Diggs," she explained repeatedly.

When she admitted that she had talked with counsel for the government about the best method of giving her account of her instructions was this:

To Tell the Truth

Lola Norris More Outspoken.

Contrary to expectations Lola Norris, who followed her was the more outspoken of the two. She was not or at a loss for an answer to the questions to distinct speed and full given with her eyes on the interrogator.

In all the essentials her narrative was the same as that of Marsha Warrington. She performed her duty at the elopement to the fullest extent possible only by threats of exposure if they remained in Sacramento that marriage

INDIGESTION?

Stop it quickly! Have your liver and bowels in good shape.

SHIVAR GINGER ALE

Drink with meals and it not promptly relieves indigestion, gets your money back at your expense. Wholesome, delicious, refreshing. Shivar Mineral Water and the purest flavoured mate.

SHIVAR SPRING, Manufacturers SHELDON, S. C.

E. L. ADAMS CO., Distributors, Atlanta

TAKE NUXCAKA

Half Hour Before Each Meal and Laugh at Indigestion

DR. J. T. GAULT

Specialist in diseases of men, 224 S. E. Broad St. Room 33 human building, Atlanta, Georgia.

I have been the past five years in a hospital and have desired to get out and live and attend to my business and my family. I have never been cured until I came to your office. I have gained a reputation and I am now able to do my work and attend to my family.

I have been the past five years in a hospital and have desired to get out and live and attend to my business and my family. I have never been cured until I came to your office. I have gained a reputation and I am now able to do my work and attend to my family.

HAS HUSBAND ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPING CHILD

W J Gunn, of Milan, Nabbed at Cordele While on Way to Florida With Child.

Cordele, Ga., August 14—(Special) Charged with deserting his wife and kidnaping their little 3 year old son, W J Gunn, a well-to-do farmer of Milan, was placed under arrest here today by Chief of Police Sumner. He had come to Cordele on his way to Milton Fla., bringing the child with him.

TWO BAD FIRES BURN AT ONCE IN SAVANNAH

Savannah Ga., August 14—(Special) Two destructive fires occurred in Savannah at the same time tonight. The two alarms were sounded within fifteen minutes of each other.

CONDUCTOR SUES ROAD UNDER LIABILITY ACT

Cordele Ga., August 14—(Special) The first suit brought in Geisp county under the federal employees liability act, was filed here August 14th, in the circuit court, which convenes next Monday. W B McMichael, of Jackson Ga. a former freight conductor in the employ of the Seaboard railway, has brought suit against the road for \$2,000 damages for the loss of his right foot which was cut off in an accident near Birmingham several months ago. The plaintiff is a nephew of the late Judge John H. Hall former general counsel for the Georgia Southern railway.

MISS MOORE RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS BY BOLT

Bremen Ga., August 14—(Special) During a heavy electrical storm here this afternoon Miss Sadie Moore, the 17 year old daughter of Mrs. M J Moore, was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. She is in a precarious condition but will recover.

STATE SENATE GUARDS AGAINST BOLL WEEVIL

The ban was placed on the importation of the boll weevil into Georgia by a senate bill which passed the house.

THREE BALES OF NEW COTTON RECEIVED HERE

Three bales of new crop cotton were received yesterday by the Maddox Rucker company from the Byron corporation of Bryonville Ga. via At. The cotton was packed in burlap and sold to the Whittier mills of Atlanta.

NO DARING SKIRTS FOR STENOGRAPHERS

New Britain Conn August 14—Several hundred young women stenographers and clerks employed by a large manufacturing concern here are developing polite notes in their pay envelopes this week with warning that the slit skirt the hobble and dishonourous skirts are not to be tolerated. Each girl is asked to appear for work in business-like and modest clothes.

Ruined By Caminetti.

Before she met Caminetti she had been a girl who had been and continued so until the end of her stay in Reno. Caminetti she swore was aware of the truth of this and even after she had reiterated her promise of marriage.

Sylvia Pankhurst Free.

London, August 14—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was again released from Holloway jail today as a sequel to a hunger and thirst strike. She was in a condition of collapse. When she was sent back to jail on Sunday last she was still suffering from the effects of her previous revolt.

HE WOULD FACE GALLOWS HAD LAW BEEN PASSED

Dan Page, of Tifton, Pleads Guilty to Misdemeanor for Waylaying Girl.

Tifton, Ga., August 14—(Special) If the bill introduced in the Georgia legislature at the present session fixing the age of consent at 14 years had become a law one young man in Tifton would now be in the shadow of the gallows.

Dan Page a young white man, was arrested last night by Officer Jourdan charged with a misdemeanor. A young girl, who says she is 14, who was wearing short skirts and who was on her way from Waycross, where she had been visiting relatives, to the home of her parents at Aragon Ga., was detained in the custody of Sheriff Shaw as a witness.

The girl arrived in Tifton on the Atlantic Coast Line train from Waycross shortly before 10 o'clock at night, and was waiting at the union station until the train for Atlanta left at 12:30. She says that Page approached her, and after scraping up an acquaintance, offered to show her the home of a distant connection of her family. She at first demurred, but afterwards consented, and the couple did not return until after 12 o'clock.

Officer Jourdan's suspicions had been aroused by Page's actions, and he had been searching for the couple, but did not find them. On their return he placed Page under arrest and the girl told the whole story to him and Solicitor Price.

DECATUR LETTER THEFT PARTLY CLEARED UP

While remodeling the depot of the Georgia railroad at Decatur a few days ago workmen on the building partially cleared up a series of robberies which have puzzled the postoffice inspectors for nearly three years. When Agnes Scott college opened for 1910 many letters to the officials and students disappeared.

IN RELIGIOUS FERVOR, SHE CONFESSES MURDER

Birmingham, Ala. August 14—After getting in a religious fervor the result of attending a holiness meeting, Mrs. Hives to relieve her conscience made a confession that she was accessory to the murder of her husband ten years ago and told where the body was buried according to a special from Geneva, Ala.

ASA G. CANDLER IS HOME AFTER EUROPEAN TRIP

Asa G. Candler has returned from Europe and is back at his office here at work again. Mr. Candler stated that he had had a very pleasant trip, and enjoyed himself immensely.

DEPUTIES IN BATTLE WITH MOONSHINERS

Nashville Tenn August 14—In a battle with seven alleged moonshiners on Elk river in Moore county this morning Deputy Collector Tyler and Deputy United States Marshal W A Kilgore shot and wounded three men one fatally. In the battle probably 100 shots were fired, the moonshiners being armed with winchester rifles and provided with horses. The man who was fatally wounded was left behind by his companions but declined to give his name, while the two wounded escaped and were carried across the Alabama line. It is thought that the moonshiners reside in Alabama.

PROBLEMS IN LIGHTING DISCUSSED AT MACON

Atlantans Take Prominent Part in Sessions Being Held by Electric Light Men.

Macon, Ga., August 14—(Special) With more than 200 delegates in attendance, the first annual convention of the southeastern section of the National Electric Light association was formally opened this morning in the convention hall of the Hotel Dempsey by President E C Deal, of Augusta.

E P Peck of the Georgia Railway and Power company of Atlanta, discussed "Electric Lines," and "The Joint Ownership of Poles" was discussed by George Yundt, chief engineer of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company of Atlanta.

Important among the papers to be read tomorrow morning will be "The Hotel Load," by C A Collier, of the Georgia Railway and Power company, of Atlanta, "Electric Truck Sales to Merchants by Central Stations," by H W Hillman of New York.

The convention will be given a barbeque at the Log Cabin club tomorrow afternoon and at a special session at night will hear the report of the public policy committee of which P S Arkwright president of the Georgia Railway and Power company, of Atlanta is chairman.

STRIKER IS KILLED RESISTING ARREST

Calumet, Mich., August 14—One striking copper miner was killed and two deputy sheriffs were wounded tonight in the first fatal outbreak of the copper miners' strike. The fight took place at Seeberville, an Italian miners settlement. The miner was killed while resisting arrest.

FOUR MEN TUMBLE 100 FEET TO DEATH

Memphis Tenn. August 14—Four men were plunged to death about noon today when a temporary structure on which they were working in repairing the Mississippi river bridge gave way and they fell 100 feet. The dead are J R McKeen, blacksmith, Springfield, Mo. W R Hostler, blacksmith helper, Memphis. W M Ingles, bridge laborer, Great Falls, Montana. L W Chaudette laborer, Memphis.

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Happy Hours Away from Home

A pleasant rail ride to the port of Savannah, Ga. Through trains, large, easy and well-ventilated coaches, parlor and sleeping cars, via

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY

Thence a joyous sea voyage. Vying with up-to-date hotels, the ships in this service are equipped with state-rooms of luxe, cold and hot, salt and fresh, tub and shower baths. Table d'hote service furnishes choicest delicacies of northern and southern markets. Best table waters. Through tickets to Eastern resorts.

ROUND-TRIP FARES FROM ATLANTA including meals and berth on ship. New York \$38.25 Baltimore \$29.25 Boston \$42.25 Philadelphia 34.05

For all details, both reservations, etc., ask the nearest Ticket Agent. WARENS R. FROST, District Passenger Agent, Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION
Established 1868.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL,
Editor and General Manager.
W. L. HALSTEAD,
Business Manager.

Directors: Clark Howell, Roby Robinson,
Albert Howell, Jr., E. R. Black, H. W. Gray.



Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as
second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES:
United States and Mexico,
10 to 12-page papers, 1c to 24-page
papers, 2c; 24 to 30-page papers, 3c; 30 to
50-page papers, 5c.

ATLANTA, GA., August 15, 1913.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail in United States and Mexico,
(Payable invariably in advance.)

Table with subscription rates for Daily and Sunday papers, including prices for single copies and monthly/quarterly rates.

In Atlanta 50 cents per month or 12 cents
per week. Outside of Atlanta 60 cents per
month or 14 cents per week.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building,
sole Advertising Manager for all territory
outside of Atlanta.

The address of the Washington Bureau is
No. 117 S. Street, W. Mr. John Corrigan,
Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New
York City 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. day after issue. It
can be had at Hotelling's Newsstands, Broad-
way and Forty-second street (Times Building
corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway
and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS:
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IMPROVING CURRENCY BILL.

The currency bill now before the house
democratic caucus is a much better bill
than that originally introduced. The wide-
spread public discussion which followed its
introduction has been productive of many
beneficial changes.

The adjustment of control over the new
system has been a delicate matter to
handle. The treasury department repre-
senting the government retains in control,
but the bankers will have a strong ad-
visory representation.

The proposal to make cotton and corn
security for currency issues is not so good
as some think. Both products are always
convertible into cash, and it is hardly prob-
able that any loss could occur that would
damage them to the extent of 50 per cent,
the amount of their proposed security
value. Still, President Wilson is perhaps
right in his conclusion that this matter
should be handled in a separate bill.

The experiment is worth trying. If the
farmer's credit, backed by ample collateral,
is good at his own bank it should be good
at the reserve association.

Requirements as to the amount of re-
serves that must be kept at home, pro-
vided in the bill at present, could probably
be modified without danger. The mobiliza-
tion of reserves in the reserve associations
is a good idea, but the percentage which
must be kept should be determined by
practical experience.

As now drawn the measure seems to
guard against inflation with its serious dan-
gers, of which the people of the south, fa-
miliar with civil war "shinplasters," have
a vivid recollection. And yet the measure
provides a fluent currency which will come
out when needed and cannot be artificially
repressed.

Federal control over the various reserve
associations, to prevent anyone misusing
its power to inflate or contract the supply
of currency, ought to insure reasonable
stability of interest rates throughout the
year.

NO PLACE FOR A SAINT.

Genial and popular Ferris Cann, ideal
bachelor, and prominent attorney of Sa-
vannah, has returned home after a visit to
New York. While there he had an oppor-
tunity to study the latest in women's styles
while lamping the Great White Way.

We gather, from an interview since his
precipitate flight from those scenes, that
he must have wildly wondered if he were
awake: the policeman on the fashionable
corner must have eyed him askance as he
interrogated him with: "Has the Un-
speakable Turk banished his harem to this
burg? Are the suffragettes on bloom-
er-dress parade?"

And all because forms that Hobe might
have envied were radiantly gowned in "the
latest," and the inquisitive summer breezes,
swirling around the corners, toyed impudently
with cool, slit skirts, displaying jeweled
ankles, and stockings whose clocks
might have told him the time o' day had
he ventured to look.

In the interview Senator Cann says that
it all goes to show that the times are "out
of joint," and he intimates that the world
is going to the devil because of women's
dress—or undress.

But it's all in the point of view. We
know of many eminent statesmen—precise
gentlemen in all walks of life—who would
never have glimpsed anything out of the
ordinary had they stood in the distin-
guished ex-senator's shoes on the occasion
of his memorable eastern visit; but it
takes all sorts of people to make up a
world: The senator's well-known piety
and strict conventionality received a shock:

These things were, and they should not be.

"Whither are we drifting?"

He answered the question by taking the
first boat and drifting homeward: his
hands, uplifted in pious protest, attracted
too much attention from the ungodly; they
were tired, and needed rest. It isn't work-
ing imagination overtime to say—he fled
like Joseph of old, and he would have left
behind him a costlier coat than ever that
holy dream-reader and lawgiver owned,
rather than remain a willing witness to
such sights.

We counsel our friend to steel himself
to the inevitable, and we entreat him to
believe that tight and high-slit skirts and
diamond-studded ankles are just as you
look them: that the law of Fashion is as
immutable as that of the Medes and
Persians, and that though the sniffs take
the wings of the Morning and flee to the
utmost parts of the earth, even there
will it confront them, as they rise from
their devotions.

Cheer up, senator! The worst is yet
to come, and in the expressive language of
that comforting old hymn: "We'll all pull
through!"

DOCTORS COIN A WORD.

"Deratization," a word coined by the
English-speaking physicians of the world,
has nothing to do with rates, rating, or
underrating. It is plain deratization,
which means the successful fight that is
being carried on against the rat that causes
the bubonic plague.

But why not deratization?

It is not the rat, but the flea which is
carried by the rat which causes the plague.
It was the consensus of opinion of those
physicians at the London congress who dis-
cussed tropical diseases that civilized coun-
tries no longer have anything to fear from
the bubonic plague.

There are those, however, who would
feel safer if we could stop the ships that
carry the rats that carry the fleas that
carry the plague.

A FUTILE OFFER.

The suggestion that the government offer
a reward of \$100,000 to anyone discovering
an effective way of combatting the ravages
of the Mexican boll weevil is not one
that promises results.

Up to date the state and federal govern-
ments have expended millions in an effort
to locate an antidote for the weevil. There
has never been a time when the entomolo-
gist or other scientist who produced the
goods could not almost dictate his price,
when it is considered that the weevil mean-
ing the chief staple crop of the south and
the crop that keeps the money balance on
the American side of the ledger, it is easily
apparent that no one is going to stint ex-
penditure in finding a way to eradicate it.

Offers of reward are not needed to stim-
ulate research and experiment in this direc-
tion. The best scientific brains of the coun-
try are now and long have been busy on
the problem. So far as we know, they have
left no stone unturned, no avenue unexplored
that might lead to a way out of the trouble.
Georgia alone, in experiments, and even be-
fore the appearance of the weevil within
her borders, has expended thousands of
dollars in quest of a remedy. Texas must
have expended many, many thousands, and
that is not to count the other southern
states and the national government.

The primary principle in the anti-weevil
fight is the planting of an early-warning
variety of cotton, so that the staple may be
gathered before the insect has a chance to
get in its full possibilities for mischief. We
know that, next, diversification is the rem-
edy from the financial side. And then, that
burning over the fields in the fall helps a
little. Quarantining is also of aid.

These principles should be impressed on
all farmers in the cotton belt. Knowledge
of them is now of more value than all
the possible rewards offered for a mythical
remedy.

DO CHILDREN READ DIRTY?

The other day Chancellor Barrow deliv-
ered an address, at Sharon, Ga., on "Liter-
ature in the Home." That address, like all
the good chancellor's utterances, was so
plain that any child could have understood
him, and at the same time so full of wisdom
that it would have delighted a convention
of the literati.

In the address Chancellor Barrow said:
"Did you ever see a child eat dirt? Some-
times you do. I think that is the dirtiest
thing a child can do. I am told that the
children form the habit of eating dirt
because of a craving which comes from a
lack of wholesome food. I think this is true.
Those who have this habit are called dirt-
eaters. It is bad, very bad, for a child to be
a dirt-eater. I think that children and
grown people, too, for that matter, read dirt
for the same reason, lack of wholesome
reading. Dirt-eaters are dirt-eaters. What
are you giving your child to read during
the long time that he is growing up in the
home? This is a serious question and must
be answered now. Wholesome food or
reading is bad enough. It is a question of
good reading or bad reading.

"What are you providing for your chil-
dren to read? Are you giving them whole-
some mental food, or are you leaving them
to their own devices? Wholesome food or
reading is bad enough. It is a question of
good reading or bad reading.

"Every word of what the chancellor says
is true. The great pity is that the truth
of it is not fully realized. The dairyman is
careful that his cattle shall have pure
water; the stock-raiser is careful that his
cows shall have wholesome pasturage. Even
the man who raises pigs prefers for them
to have sound corn. The mind of the child
is vastly more important than the stomach
of cow, colt, or pig. This is putting it
pretty strongly, but it is a matter on which
there is no room for mild expression.

Lind is safe. Doubtless Mexico would
like to see him talk his head off, but he
isn't that kind of a statesman.

Just From Georgia

By FRANK L. STANTON

The Wind in August Vales.

Cool wind a-blowin' across the August vales,
Makes you think o' falltime and brisk Sep-
tember gales;

Cabin-smoke a-curlin' up-
wards to the sky,
And the jingle of the dol-
lars when the crop's
laid by.

Love the sweet old sum-
mer—all her birds in
tune;

Love to see the Biles
drinkin' rain at
dinn;

The big, round drops de-
scending on all the
burning sod—

To feel the rainy freshness of every breath-
ing cloud.

But there's welcome for the falltime when
the brave teams draw the loads

And the wagon-wheels are rumblin' o'er the
frosty, ringin' roads;

And a cool wind a-blowin' across the hills
an' plain,

Makes you think of autumn moonlight and
your Love in Lover's Lane.



He got his bills through—so he did;
that's why he's struttin' so; he ain't afraid
take the train to hear the whistle blow.
They'll meet him at the depot with a band
and music new; He kept his word about
the bills—he pushed the last one through!

Ossified Differently.
This is George Bailey's comment on the
final departure of the ossified man:

"The ossified man is dead after twenty-
seven years in bed. The disease was in his
joints. So long as people can confine their
ossific tendency to their heads they seem
to do very well, and quite a number are
even successful in getting postoffices."

This Should Satisfy Him.
"The man who is always growling be-
cause 'the devils to pay' doesn't mean it,"
says a Georgia philosopher, "for he knows
as well as any one that the devil is per-
fectly willing to wait and keep a warm
welcome for him hereafter."

His See-Saw Song.
When he ain't a-cryin' no distress
He's out in the wilderness, I guess;
But when he's out, you're free to state
You're the finest chap in the state;
But soon he hauls his cable in
An' he's in the wilderness ag'in!

Down that's the way o' life, you know;
Down in the valley you're on with woe.
But when you're on the hilltop high
The sun's yer baseball in the sky!
But soon you're haulin' your jump rope in.
An' you're down in the valley—please God—
Ag'in!

The Home-Coming.
Our representative is coming home, and
we're going to serenade him at the railroad
station, but we doubt if he will be able
to respond in an eloquent speech, for,
according to the rumors, he's been talkin' all
day and then some in his sleep, and we doubt
if he's got words enough left to tell how
come and why, however, we'll forgive
him for not talkin', as we're expectin' to
have Mr. Bryan at the chautauqua, an'
that'll last us for ten year to come!

A Cross for All.
See 'em in the summer,
Coal 'em in the fall,
Trouble-time, forever,
Still a cross for all.

You look up whar de sky is
An' thank God for de blue;
You say: "I scarce de hurricane,"
An' de earthquake swaller you!

Such a word, I tell you,
You dunno how ter go;
One minute on de mountain,
An' next you mighty low!

Log Cabin Wisdom.
Don't leave de wilderness; Stay dar an'
sell timber an' town logs.

Don't say you done met de worst, kaze
de worst is allus one mile furder on.

If you grow up at de mountains you don't
deseire a water de rose yo' lady gives you
on a summer mawwin'.

The Whittier Courier man is wonderin'
enough to say:

"I'm needin' no vacation
Here, or over sea;
The old lady wants the office
The voters gave to me;
And you your pennies all can bet,
I'll give no chance to a suffragette."

Says the Philosopher.
The dream may foreshadow the deed, but
it takes hard hits to make the deed a
splendid reality.

DEKALB SUPERVISOR
MAKES SUGGESTION

Editor Constitution: As supervisor of
taxes in DeKalb county, upon investigating
the superior court clerk's books and com-
parison made with tax returns and in-
digest, it would be highly profitable and
fair to the state and county for a law plac-
ing a flat tax of a nominal rate, say 1/4
of 1 per cent, on all purchase money notes,
mortgage loans, etc., at the time they are
offered for record, to pay this tax, and the
tax collector stamp on the contract that
this tax is paid to validate the instrument.

At the present rate in our county and
state the tax on this property would be
\$15 on the \$1,000, and at 1/4 of 1 per cent
it would be \$2.50 on the \$1,000. As it now is
there is practically no taxes derived from
this source. A flat rate, as mentioned above,
state and county would receive several hun-
dred thousand dollars, and at the same time
save a great deal of false swearing and tax-
dodging.

This property is subject to taxation. Why
not provide a way to collect the taxes?

A. S. ALLEN,
Decatur, Ga.

PROMINENT GEORGIANS
REJOICE AT PASSAGE
EQUALIZATION ACT

Editor Constitution: You are entitled to
great credit for your masterly fight for tax
reform in Georgia. Both valuation and tax
rate becomes immaterial if the true relation
of the taxpayers to each other is established.
With Judge Hart holding the scales no hon-
est man need be afraid, and the tax-dodger
of the past will not be an object of solici-
tude. The old system offered a premium on
perjury, which the new system will abolish.
No better morality can be aimed at in leg-
islation than common honesty, and equaliza-
tion of taxes in the hands of Judge Hart
will become the first-born of common hon-
esty.

What a blessing to the state that it can
command the services of such a man in
such a cause. ALEX. W. SMITH,
Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1913.

Bob Maddox Rejoices.
(Telegram.)
Editor Constitution: Have just read in
Wednesday's Constitution that the tax equal-
ization measure has been passed by the
legislature, and will, of course, receive the
approval of Governor Slaton, who so ear-
nestly advocated the bill.

I congratulate you upon the success of
your efforts to have the burdens of taxation
impartially distributed. This insures con-
tinued prosperity to Georgia and will pro-
vide sufficient revenue to guarantee a pro-
gressive yet a businesslike administration
of our institutions.

I believe the action of the legislature
Tuesday is the best thing which has oc-
curred since the convicts were put to work
building good roads all over our state.
ROBT. MADDOX,
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August
14, 1913.

Fearful the Worst.
(Telegram.)
Editor Constitution: Allow me to con-
gratulate you on the passage of the equal-
ization bill. The whole state owes you a
debt of gratitude for your heroic efforts in
behalf of honest taxation. I was indeed
fearful my prophecy that the legislature
lacked the nerve to pass such a bill was
to be fulfilled. CHARLES S. RUSSELL,
Thomasville, Ga., August 12, 1913.

"You Are Absolutely Right."
Editor Constitution: I read with a great
deal of pleasure your editorial on the tax
equalization bill just passed by the Georgia
legislature. Your views, I think, are abso-
lutely correct, and the legislature is to be
praised for passing this bill. I consider this
one of the best bills ever passed by a Geor-
gia legislature, and it will keep the tax
rate about where it is, with a strong possi-
bility of lowering the rate, and will cause
the state to receive more money from taxes,
thus making it possible to pay our worthy
school teachers and faithful old soldiers
more promptly, as well as other obligations
of the state, thereby save the criticism of
calling our state a bankrupt.
J. L. DENT,
Roberta, Ga., August 13, 1913.

STATE BOARD GIVES
TUBERCULOSIS WARNING

By the State Health Board.
Consumption or tuberculosis is produced
by a minute vegetable parasite known as
the bacillus tuberculosis, a germ which not
only occurs in the human being, but is
widely distributed among the lower animals.

Hereditary tuberculosis, notwithstanding
the popular idea to the contrary, is very
rare, but there is no question that those
persons in whose families consumption ex-
ists are much more apt to contract the dis-
ease than others.

In just what manner the germs of tubercu-
losis gain entrance to the human body,
we are more or less uncertain, but there are
reasons for the belief that in many instances
they pass in by means of the inspired air;
there is no doubt that in a small percentage
of cases the germs gain entrance into the
body through an abrasion in the skin or
some mucous membrane; finally the bac-
teria are often taken in with the foods that
we eat, or by putting objects, upon which
the germs are present, into the mouth, or
by eating with hands which have become
contaminated in the kitchen or elsewhere.

Of the foods that contain the germs of con-
sumption milk is undoubtedly the most com-
mon, as there can be no question that fully
25 per cent of our cows have this disease.
Meats, likewise, contain the germs of this
disease, but, as they are usually cooked, no
harm, as a rule, results.

The importance as to the intro-
duction of the germ into the body is the
resisting power of the individual at the time
when the introduction occurs, since it is
unquestionably true that the disease can
make no progress unless the tissues have
become susceptible through lowered resist-
ance. A thing that has the effect
of lowering the vital resistance of the body
acts as predisposing causes to consumption;
such, for example, as lack of sleep, im-
proper clothing in cold and damp weather,
living in damp and improperly ventilated
houses, want of proper food and exercise.

Particularly to be avoided is the habit of
drinking frequently leads to consumption. It is
a common error that drinking tends to ward
off consumption. On the other hand there
are good reasons to believe that this habit
not only makes an individual more apt to
contract consumption, but that it tends to
weaken his resistance to consumption after
it is contracted.

In order then to avoid this disease, the
individual should live soberly, should try at
all times to obtain a reasonable amount of
good food, should sleep a sufficient num-
ber of hours and should be properly clothed
in winter. Those who devote
their time and energy to their work—being
careful not to labor excessively—are much
more apt to escape consumption than those
who do otherwise. It is particularly of im-
portance that those who have a tendency
towards consumption should early learn, and
through the checking of the habit of drink-
ing through the nose; if this rule be followed
there is no question that a large percentage
not only of the germs of consumption, but
other bacteria as well, are filtered out dur-
ing their passage through the nose and do
not reach the lungs. Cleanliness is also of
importance, as both taken together con-
ducive to health, not only as regards consumption, but
other diseases as well. It is, of course,
necessary that dwellings, schools and other
houses be kept thoroughly clean.

What'll We Do About It?

(From The Perry Home Journal.)
Now they are making slit trousers for
men. The margin of difference between the
apparel of fashionably-attired men and
women is gradually being brought to the
point where it barely marks a distinction
without a difference.

The World's Mysteries
WHY DID NAPOLEON LOSE WATERLOO?

How did Napoleon come to lose the battle
of Waterloo? This question has been dis-
cussed frequently in the hundred years that
have elapsed since the great turning point
in the career of "The Little Corporal."
Writers generally agree that he was not in
condition when this final engagement took
place, and that the state of his health was
the primary cause for his defeat.

It is pretty generally accepted that
Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813
because of his having eaten too much of his
favorite dish, a leg of mutton stuffed with
onions. Count Segur, in his "Expedition to
Russia," writes that "years had begun to
tell upon Napoleon, and that he was
not at that time like the hero of Auster-
litz and Jena, although he was only 46 years
of age at the time."

With reference to the repeated assertions
that Napoleon possessed the ability to have
swept Wellington and his men from the field
of Waterloo, it may be interesting to quote
what Mr. George Hooper had to say on the
subject, written in his "Wellington" in 1839:

"Lord Wolsey also asserts that if Napo-
leon had been the victor at Austerlitz, he
would have won the battle of Waterloo. It
is pure hypothesis and about as reasonable
as one which might be framed thus: If Soult
or Clause, instead of Arabi, had commanded
the Egyptian army in 1822, Sir Garnet
Wolsey would have won the battle of Tel-
-el-Kebir. What is the value of criticism
which alleges all the conditions on one side
and does not venture to stir them on the
other?"

"Napoleon and Wellington and Blucher
fought out their fight in the circumstances
existing between the 14th and 19th of June.
We can only judge them by the light of these
circumstances. All else is pure phantasy, and
if the general is to be taken at his word, the
fewer mistakes and does not wage war on
conjectural grounds, then Wellington was
the greatest on the field of Belgium, and
acted on fewer and less dangerous conjec-
tures than his mighty antagonist."

But no one is at his best at all times, and
there are many evidences to show that about
the time of Waterloo Napoleon makes suf-
fering severely from a bodily and mental de-
terioration, owing to the disease that held him
in its grip. Even Lord Wolsey acknowl-
edges this much in his "Decline and Fall
of Napoleon," when he says:

"Beyond all doubt, the republican General
Bonaparte who overran Piedmont and Lombardy in 1796, who had won the battle of Auster-
litz to a large extent a different man from the
Emperor Napoleon who was defeated at
Waterloo. Many careful students of this
colossus among men have been compelled—

unwillingly perhaps—to admit that had the
Corsican general who fought at Rivoli been
in command of the French army when it
crossed the Sambre, our Iron Duke would
not have been allowed to add the crowning
tragedy of Waterloo to the list of his serious
achievements.

"I have dwelt upon the state of Napoleon's
health because I believe it to have been the
primary cause of his defeat at Waterloo. The
more I study his grandly conceived plan for
1815, the more convinced I am that the over-
whelming defeat in which he ended was pri-
marily the result of bodily disease and the
failure of mental power which resulted from
it at its supreme moments when rapid and en-
ergetic decision was imperatively necessary
for its success.

"Had he been able to bring the mental
and bodily energy of his early career to bear
upon the great plan he had conceived for the
destruction of Wellington and Blucher in
Belgium, judging by what those commanders
have done by what they did so, I be-
lieve the course of Englishmen would at least
have led to retreat, and that the fiery
and impetuous Prussian would have been
most destroyed at Ligny, and only too glad
to place the Rhine between the remnants of
his defeated army and the victor of Jena."

The reason of this opinion has been ar-
rived at because of the many valuable hours
squandered by Napoleon while the fiery
and impetuous Prussian would have been
most destroyed at Ligny, and only too glad
to place the Rhine between the remnants of
his defeated army and the victor of Jena."

He fatigued himself to the point of con-
dition on the early morning of the 17th accounts for
the many hours of daylight that were trifled
away and were then uselessly squandered.
We know that during the progress of the
battle itself Napoleon remained seated for
hours motionless at a table placed for him
in the open, often asleep with his head rest-
ing upon his arm. There are accounts of
Napoleon being beaten from the field, he suffered so much
from drowsiness that it was with difficulty
that his attendants prevented him from tum-
bling off his horse.

What was wrong with Napoleon at Water-
loo? He was suffering severely, it is said,
from intestinal trouble. Some have even as-
serted that some arsenic had been admin-
istered to him unconsciously on some
part. Or was it a breakdown of his physical
and mental strength after so many years of
hard campaigning such as the world has
never before or since seen?

HOPE FOR GEORGIA!
ALAS, FOR TENNESSEE!

(From The Chattanooga Times, while equal-
ization bill was pending.)
The Atlanta Constitution is making a
faithful, honest and patriotic effort to secure
the passage of laws for equitable and uni-
form taxation in Georgia. Governor Slaton,
in his message the other day, declared that
the appropriation bill as it passed the house
of representatives carries \$280,000 in ex-
cess of the revenues that could possibly be
collected under the tax rate. This, the Con-
stitution declares, will bring the state face
to face with "ignominy, humiliation and
stunted development, from which it will be
years in recovering from the same."

The story of political charity. The politi-
cian seeks the responsibility for doing
things and isn't willing to stand the re-
sponsibility of collecting the money to pay
for them. It is easy to spend the extra
\$280,000, dividing it up so as to benefit the
poor, and the politician who has done this
has to make up the deficit either by bond
issues or special taxation, the responsibility
for which every blooming politician denies.

One thing The Constitution and Georgians
have, about which they may congratulate
themselves, and that is that their legislators
are running away from their responsibilities
and enjoying a personal graft while neg-
lecting their public duties. They are pre-
sent and voting and, like men, have the
nerve to vote or not vote an increased levy.
They do not hypocritically conjure up a moral
pretext behind which to hide their pay in
padding an office secretary's salary, or
their absence from their posts of
duty. In Georgia the majority rules, and
it is still regarded as a crime for a legisla-
tor to surrender his franchise to be traf-
ficked in by a voting trust.

Georgia may be in a bad way in respect
of her revenues, but she has a governor
who stands for the people, who stands
in behalf of the public weal, and her legisla-
tors at least stand their ground and fight
for or against measures, ready to acquiesce
in the will of the majority, whatever it
may be. There is hope for Georgia.

COMPETITION.
By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Without Competition in the affairs of
Business and in the building of Enterprises,
as well as in the formation of Characters
there would be little incentive to aspire and
excel. For the Spirit of honest Competition
is inspiring.

Competition arouses the strongest factors
in the make-up of a Leader or Executive,
puts him on his mettle as a doer, and de-
mands that he do better than the other fel-
low. And if he doesn't—then the other fel-
low takes his place.

Competition is selective. It picks the
Strong and the Courageous. It picks the
Ideal. No business can hope to compete with
its live Contemporary that does not aim to
render better Service or give a higher qual-
ity of article.

But competition reaches its highest use-
fulness when we apply it to the aims and
ideals and work of our individual selves. To
be one's own Competitor—to daily resolve on
a higher personal standard and record above
our present efforts is to grow and develop
and pass above the ordinary and the commonplace.

Winter Resort.

(From The Los Angeles Times.)
Mr. Burbank gathered a bouquet of violets
one brilliant morning in December in Santa
Barbara. "Why do you pick violets?" he
asked one of his misgued people shiver and cough on
the Riviera in the winter, when they might
bask here in white linen and the palms?
The Riviera reminds me of the man who
opened a boarding house at Saranac lake and
advertised it as a winter resort. A guest
went up there and after a brief sojourn pack-
ed up, paid his bill, and said: "How can you
have the nerve to advertise this place as a
winter resort, when the thermometer for the
last week has registered 3 below?"
The landlord looked aggrieved. "Well,
that's winter, ain't it?" he explained. "If I
below ain't winter, I'd like to know what
is?"

Verily, the World Doth Improve

(From The Sandersville Georgian.)
A writer in The Sparta Ishmaelite is cry-
ing out against the silhouette skirt, but
even that beats the Big leaf costume which
Mother Eve wore

A Story of the Moment

By WALT MASON,
The Famous Press Post

CHANGE OF BASE.

"Mrs. Wayup was here to see me this
afternoon," said Mrs. Jamesworthy. "It was
the first time she had called in a year or
more, and I was beginning to fear that she
was offended

A. J. GRUBB ENDS LIFE WHEN HIS SISTER DIES

Despondent, Contractor Takes Strychnine While Family Attends Funeral.

Despondent over the death of his favorite sister, Mrs. Sophia Smith, and suffering with an incurable affection of the heart, A. J. Grubb, aged 55, a wealthy contractor and builder of North Decatur, committed suicide at his home, 508 DeKalb avenue, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by taking strychnine. With the exception of his 19-year-old son, Harvey, all of Mr. Grubb's family were attending the funeral of Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Grubb had been in poor health for more than two weeks and stated Thursday morning that he did not feel well enough to make the journey to the grave, and his youngest son stayed in the house to wait on him. About 10 o'clock Mr. Grubb told his son that he was going for a short walk, as he had not been out of the house for two weeks. He walked a short distance up the street, to an improved store, where he purchased a vial of strychnine, called the druggist that he wanted to poison a dog. Returning Mr. Grubb met some friends with whom he stopped and talked for about ten minutes, receiving congratulations on his apparent recovery.

Immediately after he returned to the house his son heard screams issuing from Mr. Grubb's bedroom and rushed to find his father writing on the bed. He telephoned to Grady hospital for an ambulance and a record run was made to the Grubb home. It was too late, however, as Mr. Grubb died in his son's arms just before the ambulance arrived.

A highly successful business man, Mr. Grubb was one of the pioneer residents of North Decatur, and was largely interested in Decatur real estate. He was a member of Comanche club, No. 8, Improved order, of Hotel Men, and had for many years been a member and active worker in Moore's Memorial Presbyterian church.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Grubb; one daughter, Mrs. H. H. Pierce, and four sons, Harvey, Jack, William and Claude Grubb.

MILLER'S TAX SPEECH WILL BE PUBLISHED

A distinct compliment came to Senator B. S. Miller, chairman of the Finance committee of the senate, yesterday when a resolution offered by Senator Grant D. Perry, of the twenty-ninth district, requesting that his speech on tax equalization be reduced to writing and published in the papers of the state was passed unanimously by the senate.

ASSERTS HIS PEOPLE OPPOSE TAX REVISION

Senator R. T. DuBose arose to a point of personal privilege on the floor of the senate yesterday and made the following statement in regard to an article which appeared in Thursday morning's Constitution: "I know better than this reporter what the interests of my people are. I do not have to go to him or to the paper he represents to know how to vote. Five out of six of my own representatives voted against this measure. If I were in politics I would be glad to go before the people with this tax measure the main issue, and should the occasion arise I would courteously invite the editor of this paper to meet me on the stump to discuss the question."

HE QUILTS WITHOUT RESIGNING

Washington, August 14.—Harry W. Miller, of Portsmouth, Ohio, relinquished the office of solicitor of the navy department today without presenting his resignation. He had heard that his democratic successor was about to be appointed.

Four Generals in the Battle for Tax Reform



HON. H. H. SWIFT. The brilliant young member of Muscogee county, to whom probably more than to any other man may be laid the authorship of the senate's substitute which brings about a new system of tax equalization in Georgia. Mr. Swift was on the house subcommittee which reported the original Lipscomb bill; he was a leader in the fight in the house at every turn. When the emasculated bill went to the senate Swift went too. His wonderful knowledge of the question induced Senator Miller, President Anderson and the other senate leaders to call him into late conference, and though not being a member of the body, his wise advice was pretty largely responsible for the senate substitute which thoroughly won the approval of both bodies. This brilliant young leader was overwhelmed with congratulations yesterday from senators and representatives, and greater things are expected from him for the future, for he has won his spurs in a remarkable manner.



HON. CRAWFORD WHEATLEY. Chairman of the house appropriations committee, who as a Napoleonic tactician demonstrated his remarkable ability in putting the senate's tax equalization substitute through the house. When he got the appropriation bill back from the senate he declared for his committee that it would never be presented to the house until the house disposed of the question of the state's revenue. If the state failed to provide the revenue by equalization the senate cuts would stand. He held the bill until the senate accepted the house substitute and then brought it in with a statement that the house could now refuse to accept the senate cuts with the assurance that the senate would yield. His leadership was masterful.



HON. B. S. MILLER. The able chairman of the senate finance committee, whose argument in behalf of state-wide equalization is said to be one of the strongest addresses ever delivered in the Georgia senate. Mr. Miller is a distinguished attorney of Columbus and has an unusually high position as one of the leaders of the senate, he having had charge in the senate of the senate's substitute, which it is hoped has settled for years the question of tax equalization in Georgia.



FRANK A. LIPSCOMB. The energetic young member from Clarke county, who is the father of the original Lipscomb bill, which inspired the father of the tax equalization bill passed by the house of representatives. Mr. Lipscomb is the pioneer for tax reform legislation in the present house and his bill presented on the first day of the session opened up the most interesting legislative contest that has taken place in Georgia for many years.

R. O. COCHRAN TALKS ON HIS POSITION

Reiterates His Candidacy for U. S. Senate, But Says It Did Not Influence Vote.

In a statement yesterday Representative Ralph O. Cochran, who differed from his two colleagues, Messrs. Blackburn and John Y. Smith, on the state tax equalization bill, and likewise in his attitude favoring the reduction of appropriations for the university and the Technological school, says that his position was not at all inspired by his candidacy for the United States senate.

He reiterates the announcement of his candidacy for the senate against Senator Hoke Smith. "The feature that I regret," the statement declares, "is the insinuation that I cast my votes this way on account of my candidacy for the United States senate. I wish to say that I would have voted just as I have done."

"The assertion that I opposed equalization in all the forms in which it has been presented is not true. I have uniformly been opposed to the state board and spy system that has become a part of this law. And when I voted for a seven per cent reduction on the appropriations for the University of Georgia, my vote was for the same reduction in the common school fund of the state as well. I did not discriminate."

"The hue and cry has been to get the state out of debt, and it occurred to me that it would be wise to concur in the senate amendments and hold the appropriations down for the next two years."

SHE COULDN'T SURVIVE DEATH OF HER POODLE

Indianapolis, August 14.—Shocked when she saw her poodle struck down by an angered pedestrian, Mrs. Hingan Barrett, 72 years old, dropped dead when she heard her pet had succumbed.

WAYWARD GIRLS' HOME TO GET ONLY \$20,000

Appropriation for Construction of Building Cut by Legislature From \$20,000 to \$10,000.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of constructing buildings for the home for wayward girls of the Georgia Industrial Home for Girls was cut to \$10,000 by a senate amendment in which the house concurred late Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Piquet, of Richmond, offered an amendment to cut the appropriation to \$5,000 instead of the \$10,000 allowed by the senate. He stated that his reason for this proposed cut was that this bill was in the nature of a general bill with local application, in that it would be for the benefit only of about four or five cities in the state, while the remainder of the state would not need it. Mr. Wimberley, of Bibb, opposed the Piquet amendment on the floor of the house. The Piquet amendment was lost.

No change was made in the maintenance appropriation of \$10,000.

THESE BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE THURSDAY

By Mr. Cheney of Cobb.—To provide a commission form of government for Marietta, the issue to be submitted to the people.

By Mr. McLendon of Early.—To amend act creating board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Early county.

By Senator Smith.—To amend section 2584 of the Code of 1910.

By Senator Smith.—To authorize superior court judge in grant charters in counties.

By Senator Perry.—To put into effect the constitutional amendment exempting farm products.

By Senator Ford.—To amend Code relative to shipment of matter of the state from bill.

By Senator Anderson.—To amend Code as to number of directors of navigation companies, so that number of members shall not be less than three, nor more than fifteen.

By Senator McNeill.—To require railroad sign boards on either side of stations with sections, drawbridges and railroad crossings at grades.

By Senator Sweet.—To provide for the drainage of swamps.

By Senator Bush.—To regulate and control organization and operation of industrial insurance companies.

By Senator McNeill.—To permit operation of through freight trains with perishable goods on Sunday.

By Senator Anderson.—To compel the upkeep of bridges between counties.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Playground Talk. T. S. Settle, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, addressed a special meeting of the park board Thursday afternoon on the subject of establishing a recreation department in connection with Atlanta's park work.

The speaker has been in Atlanta several days making a study of playground work and urged that the park board broaden the work. He urged that the park department establish a recreation department to co-operate with the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations engaged in the work.

Commissioners Anderson, Green, Reynolds and Van Houten were appointed to make a report to council.

Committees Are Idle. Council committees are not meeting frequently since the vacation period has set in. To get a committee quorum is about as easy as pulling the eye tooth of an untamed cat. Because Chairman Colcord was absent from the city Thursday the police committee failed to hold its scheduled meeting, and the meeting of the claims committee was postponed. The sewer and street committees manage to find time to attend the city's business without letting vacations interfere.

Carey Writes Mayor

Park Manager Dan Carey has addressed a letter to Mayor Woodward explaining his position with reference to the giving of contracts for the underground wiring at Piedmont park.

Mayor Woodward intimates that he will make an investigation into the affair which will go to council and naturally reach the mayor.

Abernathy Recovered

Councilman Roy Abernathy, of the seventh ward, who recently had a painful operation, has recovered and will probably attend the next meeting of council.

Reynolds' Race

Frank Reynolds, who announced for council in the eighth ward to succeed Councilman Clarence Haverty, is making an active campaign. Park improvement and more playgrounds is his platform.

Teachers' Examination

Assistant Superintendent Landrum of the school board, requests applicants for teachers' positions be ready to take examinations on August 18 and 17.

WATERMELONS CAUSE LYNCHING OF NEGROES

Armore, Okla., August 14.—Watermelons were the indirect cause of two lynchings at Paul's Valley, Okla., last night. According to reports received here today, Sanders Franklin and Henry Ralston, negroes, were taken from officers who were on their way from Armore to Paul's Valley, where they were to be placed on trial for killing two white persons, and hanged to nearby trees.

The two negroes had been in jail here for safekeeping. Franklin shot a white man to death in a dispute over the price of a watermelon, and Ralston shot and killed a white boy whom he found in his melon patch.

DIES FROM WELL GAS WHILE SAVING FRIEND

Dalton, Ga., August 14.—(Special.)—In rescuing a friend overcome by gas in a well south of here, E. A. Harden, an aged farmer living near here, lost his own life. Jim Gray, his friend, was hauled to safety after Harden had tied a rope around him.

NO CUTS ARE MADE IN APPROPRIATIONS

Senate Passes Measure as Formulated in the House Despite Vigorous Opposition.

By a vote of 35 to 45 the general appropriations bill was passed in the senate yesterday afternoon as originally formulated by the house. The motion to recede from the amendments of the senate cutting the appropriation funds of the various state institutions was strongly fought by signers of a minority report.

The bill as it now stands gives the state institutions the maintenance fund which was first voted them by the house. The argument of those favoring the recession was that in view of the fact that the tax equalization bill had passed in addition to the inheritance tax, the automobile tax and the occupation tax the state was well able to pay the state institutions their regular stipend.

Senators McNeill and Irwin strongly opposed the recession while Senators Miller and Hoke spoke in favor of raising the maintenance funds back to the amounts as originally voted.

The inheritance tax bill was passed without debate by a unanimous vote as it had passed the house several days ago.

The automobile tax, which imposes an annual tax of \$5 on every automobile was also passed without an opposing vote. There was a concerted fight against the last section of the bill which requires that the funds raised by the tax shall be distributed among the various counties in proportion to the rural roads in such counties according to the United States report. The amendment to strike this section was lost by a vote of 25 to 41.

The bill to establish a Georgia training school for wayward girls passed the senate by a vote of 32 to 10 with an amendment providing that the amount of \$20,000 be appropriated for the erection of the school be reduced to \$10,000.

The mother's custody bill was passed with only two dissenting votes. This bill as passed by substitute gives a judge the discretionary power of deciding between father and mother in cases where the custody of the child is questioned.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE ON THURSDAY MORNING

The following bills were passed in the house this morning: By Messrs. Field and Smith of DeKalb.—To amend the charter of Decatur.

By Mr. McLendon of Early.—To provide commission government for Marietta, the issue to be submitted to the people.

By Mr. McLendon of Early.—To amend act creating board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Early county.

By Senator Smith.—To amend section 2584 of the Code of 1910.

By Senator Smith.—To authorize superior court judge in grant charters in counties.

By Senator Perry.—To put into effect the constitutional amendment exempting farm products.

By Senator Ford.—To amend Code relative to shipment of matter into the state from bill.

By Senator Anderson.—To amend Code as to number of directors of navigation companies, so that number of members shall not be less than three, nor more than fifteen.

By Senator McNeill.—To require railroad sign boards on either side of stations with sections, drawbridges and railroad crossings at grades.

By Senator Sweet.—To provide for the drainage of swamps.

RANDOLPH ANDERSON IS LAUDED IN SENATE

Vote of Confidence in President Follows Charges Made by Senator Kea.

The charges of Senator Kea, of the sixteenth district, against President Randolph Anderson, of the senate, which were published in an afternoon paper were read in the senate yesterday afternoon by Senator McNeill, of the twenty-second district, who then moved that the senate pass a resolution expressing its confidence and esteem in its president.

Before the motion was voted upon Senator Kea rose to a point of personal privilege and retorted his charges, claiming that the president had usurped power and that the rules committee of the senate was a "fraud and a cheat and a swindle on the public."

Senator Kea became highly excited in his speech of denunciation and bitterness towards the rules committee and the president of the senate and said, "Just as sure as there is a God in heaven the rules committee is the whole cheese in this body."

Immediately after the finish of Senator Kea's speech the motion of Senator McNeill calling for a rising vote of confidence and esteem for President Anderson was placed upon its passage and the president was shown the high esteem with which he was held by the senate when they arose as a unit in vindication of their presiding officer.

Upon his return to the chair President Anderson was applauded to the echo. He stated in a few words that the charges of the senate against the young member of the senate to youth and his ignorance and inexperience of the rules and that he had not noticed them, although he considered it very unfortunate that this incident should mar the close of what had been such a harmonious session.

SIGNATURE EXPLAINED BY HOLLINS RANDOLPH

Hollins N. Randolph sends the following communication concerning a petition published by The Constitution yesterday in which his name appeared:

Atlanta, August 14, 1913. Editor Constitution, I noticed in this morning's issue of The Constitution a petition in favor of the qualifications of Hon. L. S. Roan in connection with the appointment to the judgeship of the newly-created Fulton superior court, to which petition my name is signed, along with many other members of the Atlanta bar.

On this account, in justice to myself and to Judge Roan, I deem it proper to state that this petition was circulated and signed more than a month before the bill creating the new court was passed, and before any issue was raised as to the appointment of the Atlanta bar.

Since the possibility of the new court has been reduced to a reality, a well-defined issue has been created, and a large majority of the Atlanta bar have received the conviction, on what seems to me to be conclusive grounds, that the appointment of any attorney residing in any other circuit would constitute an undesired reflection on the Atlanta bar.

When this issue was recently raised a majority of the Atlanta bar promptly signed a petition addressed to the governor of the state, requesting the appointment of the Atlanta lawyer to this position, and I, along with a majority of the attorneys who signed the original indorsement of Judge Roan's qualifications, who had signed the petition to the governor to make his selection from the Atlanta bar, the entire bar petition being, of course, to withdraw our indorsement of Judge Roan for the appointment, although not being intended in any way as a criticism upon his eminent ability.

Now that the issue has been made, it seems to me that the publication of the original petition would be misconstrued, in the absence of explanation.

The petition to the governor, which is being constantly augmented, will be filed and tabulated in due time, and with it I have no doubt, receive the consideration to which it is entitled.

GOVERNOR SLATON PAYS VISIT TO LEGISLATORS

Governor John M. Slaton paid the house of representatives a visit Thursday afternoon "just to see it in action once before it adjourned."

The governor was escorted to the speaker's stand by Clerk D. F. McClatchey.

This call was entirely unexpected. The first evidence of the presence of his excellency in the chamber was when a rumble of applause near the door startled the house. As the governor walked down the aisle the house rose and cheered him with great enthusiasm.

Governor Slaton mounted the speaker's stand, shook hands with Speaker Burwell, bowed to the house and departed.

FALL FROM AUTOMOBILE FATAL FOR R. ZIPPERER

Savannah, Ga., August 14.—(Special.) As the result of a fall from an automobile R. Zipperer died early this morning. With some friend Mr. Zipperer was seated in an automobile chatting in front of the Union station about a week ago. In some manner he lost his balance and fell to the pavement, striking the back of his head on the hard concrete. The skull was fractured. Death was caused by concussion of the brain.

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THESE BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE THURSDAY

By Mr. Cheney of Cobb.—To provide a commission form of government for Marietta, the issue to be submitted to the people.

By Mr. McLendon of Early.—To amend act creating board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Early county.

By Senator Smith.—To amend section 2584 of the Code of 1910.

By Senator Smith.—To authorize superior court judge in grant charters in counties.

By Senator Perry.—To put into effect the constitutional amendment exempting farm products.

By Senator Ford.—To amend Code relative to shipment of matter into the state from bill.

By Senator Anderson.—To amend Code as to number of directors of navigation companies, so that number of members shall not be less than three, nor more than fifteen.

By Senator McNeill.—To require railroad sign boards on either side of stations with sections, drawbridges and railroad crossings at grades.

By Senator Sweet.—To provide for the drainage of swamps.

By Senator Bush.—To regulate and control organization and operation of industrial insurance companies.

By Senator McNeill.—To permit operation of through freight trains with perishable goods on Sunday.

By Senator Anderson.—To compel the upkeep of bridges between counties.

EISEMAN BROS., Inc. Three Very Special SUIT Values QUANTITY LIMITED IN EACH LOT at \$6.50 One lot Men's and Young Men's Two and Three-Piece Suits. Fancy mixtures. Formerly sold at \$12.50 to \$18.00. These are exceptional values. Sizes 32 to 36. at \$7.50 One very special lot Men's and Young Men's BLUE SERGE SUITS. Regularly sold at \$12.50 to \$18.00. Sizes 32 to 35. at \$9.75 One extra special lot of Men's and Young Men's Two and Three-Piece SUITS. Absolute values \$15 to \$22.50. Sizes 32 to 38. Regular discount of 25 per cent on other lines of Men's Suits. Straw Hats—Cool Underwear Greatly Underpriced. Manhattan and other high-grade makes of SHIRTS now selling at Cut Prices! The Shoe Section has big bargains in Fine Footwear—All departments are now offering seasonal merchandise at August Clearance Prices. Eiseman Bros., Inc. 11-13-15-17 Whitehall.

\$10.00 For Special Value in Sterling Silver Vanity Cases As a mid-summer special, we are offering, for a short time, a quantity of new and pretty Sterling silver vanity cases at prices which are remarkably low. There are two styles which are specially featured. Both are hand-engraved, Old English style, and each style has silver chain attached to the end—in the latest fashion. They are leather-lined, fitted with Sterling silver engine-turned pencil, mirror, memorandum tablet, purse and compartment for change and powder puff. The \$10 cases are fully engraved. They are thin models, and generally sell for \$12.00 to \$16.50 each. Mail Orders Filled Write for 100-page illustrated catalogue and booklet, "Facts About Diamonds." MAIER & BERKELE, Inc., Gold and Silversmiths Established 1887 31-33 Whitehall Street Atlanta, Ga.

The Best Food-Drink Lunch at Fountains Insist Upon ORIGINAL GENUINE HORLICK'S Avoid Imitations—Take No Substitutes. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. More healthful than tea or coffee. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

There Are No "Deadheads" in These Columns. Every Ad Is Paid for by the Advertiser and Means Business.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

All the News of Real Estate Building

There is a new spirit of activity in the real estate market of Atlanta. The city is growing and the demand for new buildings is increasing. The real estate market is showing a steady upward trend and the future is bright.

The citizens of the state have elected a new legislature. The new legislature is expected to bring about many reforms and improvements in the state government.

The state chamber of commerce is holding its annual convention in Atlanta. The convention is expected to be a success and will bring together representatives from all parts of the state.

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FUNERAL NOTICES.

HUMPHRIES—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dave Humphries, Sr. and Mrs. M. H. Humphries, Sr. are requested to attend the funeral of their son, W. Dave Humphries, Jr., who died at 10:30 a. m. on Friday, August 10, 1934, at the residence of his parents, 1000 Peachtree street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. The funeral will be held at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, August 11, at the residence of his parents. Burial will be in the cemetery at 11:30 a. m. Interment at 12:30 p. m. at the cemetery.

BARCLAY & BRANDON CO.

Funeral Directors, are now located in their new home, 248 1/2 street, corner Baker Auto ambulance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—I am a candidate for the office of Alderman from the 11th ward, subject to the approaching city primary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. H. Brewer, Albert Howell, Jr., Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman, Doisy Brewer, Howell & Heyman, Attorneys at Law, 202 1/2 North Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia. Phone 3023.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

ABSTRACT AND TITLE INSURANCE. ATLANTA TITLE GUARANTEE CO., 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

BLUE PRINTS. DIXIE BLUE PRINT CO., 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CARPET CLEANING. Atlanta Carpet Cleaning Co., 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. EMORY WILLIAMS, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CONTRACTING PLUMBER. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CLEANING DRESSING AND PRESSING. ATLANTA STEAM DRESSING WORKS, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CARD SIGNS AND SIGN PAINTING. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

FURNACES. For the Original Monocet, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

FLY SCREENS. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

OLD HATS MADE NEW. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

CUMMINGS SHOEING CO. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

STOVE AND RANGE REPAIRING. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

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PERSONAL.

ATLANTA PORTRAIT CO. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL.

W. O. PEASE. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL.

EMPIRE FISH MARKET. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL.

HELP WANTED—Male. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

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PERSONAL.

HELP WANTED—Male. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DOMESTICS. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MISCELLANEOUS. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

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HELP WANTED—Female.

MISCELLANEOUS. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

National Cash Registers. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

COAL AT WHOLESALE. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous. 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains, Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

No. Arrive From	No. Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

Central of Georgia Railway.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains, Atlanta.

No. Arrive From	No. Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

Southern Railway.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains, Atlanta.

No. Arrive From	No. Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

Union Passenger Station.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Arrive From	Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective May 15.

Arrive From	Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Effective April 27, 1934.

No. Arrive From	No. Depart To
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia
18 Columbia	18 Columbia

REAL ESTATE—For Sale. REAL ESTATE—For Sale.

W. A. FOSTER & RAYMOND ROBSON

Sell Phones 1031-1032. 11 EDGEWOOD AVE. Atlanta Phone 1881.

Table with columns FOR RENT and FOR SALE, listing various properties and prices.

GEO. P. MOORE REAL ESTATE AND RENTING Real Estate Row. 10 Auburn Ave.

EXCHANGE PACE'S FERRY ROAD WE OFFER 17 1/2 acres fronting 1,000 feet on Pace's Ferry Road. Beautiful building site, fine spring, plenty fruit and shrubbery, a dandy place to build fish pond; one of the prettiest places on the road. Price \$8,000. Exchange for Peachtree road lot, this side Buckhead.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!

NOW IS THE TIME to get your new home. Don't pay rent another year. The first payment is really all the cash you pay, and you get it back, balance is rent; the only difference is, if you buy you get a deed, if you rent you get nothing except the use of the property while there.

WE HAVE HOMES in all parts of the city. Prices ranging from \$2,500 to \$50,000. Name your price and section, we will get your home for you. Phone or see

W. L. & JOHN O. DUPREE REAL ESTATE. 501-2 EMPIRE BLDG. Bell Phone Main 3457.

B. F. BURDETTE REALTY CO. 413-14 EMPIRE BUILDING. BOTH PHONES 2099.

NORTH JACKSON STREET, one block off Ponce de Leon ave., 2-story, 8-room house, in excellent condition. Ideal east-front lot 50x150 feet. Large oak trees. Bargain at \$6,500. Terms.

NORTH SIDE BARGAINS

A MODERN, 2-story, 8-room house. Modern in every particular. Hardwood floors, birch doors, furnace heat, etc. On beautiful shady lot, 52x180. Price \$6,750. on terms. \$1,000 cash.

R. C. WOODBERY & CO. REAL ESTATE. 317 EMPIRE BUILDING. MAIN 72.

A GOOD HOME; CHEAP

ON GORDON STREET, at its best section, we have for sale a two-story house, on a 60-foot corner lot, with every city convenience. Five rooms downstairs and four upstairs. Worth \$7,500. We are authorized to sell it for \$6,500. Easy terms.

SMITH & EWING REAL ESTATE—RENTING—LOANS. IVY 1513. ATL. 2805.

WHITEHALL STREET INVESTMENT

I HAVE FOR SALE a corner on WHITEHALL STREET that is a bargain, and is leased for \$207.50 per month. There are two good buildings on the property. The lot is 58x160 on an alley. Price \$30,000. No information over the telephone

MILTON STRAUSS 620 FORSYTH BLDG. PHONE IVY 1053.

DECATUR HOME WITH 3 ACRES

THIS PLACE is in 2 1/2 blocks of Agnes Scott, convenient to both cars, and has all the conveniences for making an ideal home. There is no prettier lot in Decatur, located on South Candler street, with a beautiful view, east front; lot beautifully shaded; plenty of fruit of various kinds. House, eight rooms, one-story; well arranged, with water, sewer and lights. Two-room servants' house. Lot fronts 200 feet on Candler street, and runs toaddock street, on which it fronts 290 feet. Possession can be had in 30 days. Price of whole place \$11,000, or will sell house and lot, 1 1/2 acres, for \$8,500. Terms, one-third cash balance over two years, 7 per cent. You will have to see Ponce de Leon Avenue Home—A perfect beauty. You will have to see three toilets. Place beautifully located, with line shade. Price \$13,500. Good terms.

WILLIAM S. ANSLEY 217 ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale. REAL ESTATE—For Sale.

INVESTMENT BARGAIN

Have three small negro houses on lot that faces on a good street that has all improvements down and paid for—excellent renting section. Houses always rented at \$180 per year. No information over phone. Price, \$1,100 cash.

See LIEBMAN REAL ESTATE AND RENTING. 17 WALTON STREET.

HOW MUCH OF YOUR SALARY DO YOU SAVE? "ALTOLOMA" QUARTER-ACRE TRACTS—FIVE-ACRE TRACTS SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENTS No Interest—No Taxes SITUATED JUST BEYOND DECATUR—On Georgia Railway and Stone Mountain electric car line. 3 charming, new \$8,000 school buildings, close to Agnes Scott College and new Lamar College. Call or Phone My Office at Once W. P. COLE, Manager 1408 CANDLER BUILDING. BELL PHONE. IVY 432

OWNERS OF RENTING PROPERTY

REPEATED calls for renting property has cut a big hole in our rent list, and we believe we can rent your house in short order. List it with us and watch the results. Every facility for showing and handling houses and apartments.

TURMAN, BLACK & CALHOUN 203 EMPIRE BUILDING.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE homes on Gordon street, close to Lee; 7 rooms, all conveniences, 60x200, servant's room, garage, side drive. A real value. Price \$7,000.

L. P. BOTTENFIELD

PHONE MAIN 3010. 1021-5 EMPIRE BLDG. T. A. GUMM, Mgr. City Sales Dept.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY WOODROW WILSON REBUKES AMBASSADOR

Continued from Page Ten. Continued from Page One.

He must guard his tongue. In this connection it was admitted that the administration seriously had considered a summary acceptance of Ambassador Wilson's resignation to take effect immediately, but it was said by officials who characterized tonight the action as a sufficient reprimand, that only in the event of any other utterance or action distasteful to the administration by the ambassador would such a course be followed. Administration officials felt particular solicitude about the possible effect of Ambassador Wilson's remarks in Great Britain because at this time the American government is relying on the moral support of the European powers in the effort to secure the withdrawal of the Mexican revolution. Informal assurances have been received by President Wilson that foreign governments are disposed to look with favor on the peace policy being pursued by the United States and in turn the Washington administration intends to keep these governments fully advised of the steps taken by John Lind, personal representative of the president in Mexico.

Definite information came from the White House today concerning Mr. Lind's mission to the effect that he carried the views of the American government toward Mexico in writing and that he would present these views through Charge O'Shaughnessy when it seemed to him the best opportunity offered. His mission will not act, however, before next week. The president, it was learned, desires through the communication to make perfectly clear to the Huerta government what the views of the administration here are, and at the White House it was stated that these views are intended to help the situation in Mexico without any intervention or undue meddling on the part of the United States.

It is generally understood that the communication which Mr. Lind bears is substantially a reiteration of President Wilson's Latin-American statement issued early in his administration, in which he pointed out that the United States must prefer in its associations those governments which were set up through law and order, rather than those which sprang into being through irregular and arbitrary forces. It also is accepted that the communication points out that recognition by the United States can be extended only to a government which is created through a constitutional election. It is President Wilson's hope that a suspension of hostilities may be brought about in Mexico and an early election called.

Mexican situation promises to come up again in the senate tomorrow as Senator Penrose planned tonight to make an appeal in behalf of Sherley C. Hulise, who, with his wife and daughter, is said to be in danger in Chihuahua. Hulise is a son-in-law of United States Governor Reynolds, of Pennsylvania. Secretary Bryan today dispatched a telegram to the American consul at Juarez instructing him to use a courier to get up through law and order, rather than those which sprang into being through irregular and arbitrary forces. It also is accepted that the communication points out that recognition by the United States can be extended only to a government which is created through a constitutional election. It is President Wilson's hope that a suspension of hostilities may be brought about in Mexico and an early election called.

Advices to the state department from Guaymas reported conditions peaceful there. Comparative quiet prevails around the city of Durango, which is held by constitutionalists, and no real afflictions against the departure of Americans are reported. Ambassador Wilson had no comment to make tonight on Secretary Bryan's action, but intimated that he might have something to say tomorrow. The ambassador was in conference during the evening with Senator William A. Den Smith, a member of the foreign relations committee.

Democratic Leader Proposes an Amendment to Provide for Agricultural Credits.

Washington, August 14.—An amendment designed to make it clear that commercial paper based on warehouse receipts for staple commodities would be accepted for rediscount by federal reserve banks proposed in the administration currency bill, was practically agreed upon today in the house Democratic caucus. The amendments, to which Chairman Glass said the banking and currency committee would not object, was offered by majority leader Underwood. Democratic leaders expressed the belief that this would satisfy the demands of the currency "insurgents."

Rediscount Provision. The rediscount provision of the bill, as drawn, provides that the federal reserve board may define what paper shall be admitted to rediscount, but specifies that such definition shall not include notes or bills drawn for the purpose of trading in or carrying "stocks, bonds or other securities." Representative Underwood pointed out that there was some apprehension, in which he did not share, that the words "other securities" might be construed as embracing paper issued on warehouse receipts for carrying farm crops. Mr. Glass said that was not the case, but that the committee regarded the words as non essential and was willing to let them be stricken out.

Hampers Southern Banks. Representative Byrnes, of South Carolina, declared that the provisions that paper having more than sixty days' maturity should not be discounted by the reserve banks, so limited the amount of paper which southern banks could receive for rediscount. He explained that eighty per cent of the paper made after June 1 through the country or local banks was made to mature after October 1.

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State Government Demoralized.

The whole machinery of state government was demoralized today as a result of the unique contest between the rival claimants for the executive office and already the double exercise of authority has precipitated complications with two other states—New Jersey and West Virginia.

The impeached governor signed requisition papers today for the governors of each of these states for the extradition of prisoners in the state of New York.

Whether the officers in charge of the prisoners would be commissioned by New York city in the West Virginia would recognize the requisition papers when served upon them, whether the governors of the two states would also recognize them; whether in the event of such recognition counsel for the prisoners would resort to the courts to ask for their release, were questions their clients was illegal—these were unprecedented questions which the situation presented tonight.

Departments Mark Time. With the situation thus complicated various departments of the state government marked time today and with few exceptions made no announcements of their attitude toward either claimant. Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Howard, of the staff of Adjutant General Hamilton called on the lieutenant governor today and formally recognized the authority of Mr. Glynn by asking if there were any orders he cared to transmit to the adjutant general, who was about to leave town Mr. Glynn had none.

"It is perfectly clear to both General Hamilton and myself," said Lieutenant Colonel Howard later, "that Martin H. Glynn is the legal governor of this state. The national guard, as an organized body, cannot take orders from Governor Sulzer until he clears himself."

Secretary of State Mitchell May also reported by one of Mr. Glynn's friends to have recognized the claims of the lieutenant governor and it was said he would refuse Governor Sulzer access to the great seal of the state of New York, which is kept in the secretary's office.

Great Seal Locked and Chained. Before the office was closed tonight a heavy chain and padlock were placed on the seal to prevent its unauthorized use.

The great seal is used on all certificates, signatures, all papers to county clerks and judges, and other official communications. It is placed also on all pardons, proclamations issued by the government and similar documents, with the exception, however, of requisitions. For the latter the government uses the pivity or executive seal, which is kept in his private office.

In anticipation of any attempt on the part of the Glynn contingent to cast him from the executive chamber, Governor Sulzer today had new locks placed on the two doors leading to his private office.

Governor Sulzer made no effort today to resist service upon him of the assembly's articles of impeachment and the summons of the senate calling upon him to appear before the court of impeachment on September 18.

Mrs. Sulzer Is Better. The governor went from the capitol tonight directed to the bedside of his sick wife. At his request his friends and attorneys refrained from calling at the executive mansion tonight, and the governor devoted himself solely to the care of Mrs. Sulzer. He was much relieved when Dr. Robert Abrahams, the attending physician, informed him that her condition was improved.

Mr. Glynn, in the capacity of acting governor, Senator Wagner, as acting lieutenant governor, and Speaker.

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Democrats Unanimous That His Appointment by O'Neil Is Illegal.

Washington, August 14.—Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, will present his credentials tomorrow as successor to the late Joseph E. Johnston, as United States senator. Appointed by Governor O'Neal to serve out the term of Senator Johnston, Mr. Clayton will face the unanimous opposition of the leading lawyers of his own party in the senate, who are convinced that Governor O'Neal has not made the appointment in conformity with the seventeenth amendment to the constitution.

The senate leaders are agreed that a special session of the Alabama legislature must be called before the governor will have authority to name a senator.

It became known tonight that Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, democratic leader in the house and mentioned as senatorial possibility, does not expect to be a candidate for an appointment to fill out Senator Johnston's term in the event Mr. Clayton is appointed. It is possible, however, that Mr. Underwood will enter the field in 1916 for the long term.

O'Neal Denies He Spurred Advice. Montgomery, Ala., August 14.—Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, late today gave out a statement in which he denied in detail published assertions that he had "disregarded the unanimous advice of every democratic member of the senate," when he exercised the power of appointment and appointed Congressman Henry D. Clayton to the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Joseph E. Johnston.

In the statement Governor O'Neal said: "The only telegram I have received from Washington since the death of Senator Johnston was a telegram from Senator John W. Kern of date, Saturday, August 9, in which he suggested the importance of my securing authority from the legislature to immediately fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Johnston, and Senator F. M. Simmons, also wired concurring in the advice expressed by Senator Kern."

"The two telegrams from Senators Kern and Simmons are the only two telegrams I have received from any member of the senate. Neither Senator O'orman nor any other member of the judiciary committee have sent me any telegrams, given me any advice or made any suggestion. It is possible that they should pursue to meet the emergency created by the death of Senator Johnston."

Smith sitting as the board of trustees of public buildings on Monday next will open bids and award contracts for work in the capitol involving about \$200,000.

The exclusion of Mr. Sulzer from participation in this meeting is expected to result in an attack by his supporters on the legality of those awards.

MARTIN GLYNN IS RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY Trenton, N. J., August 14.—Governor Fielder has officially recognized Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn as chief executive of New York state. Mr. Fielder was forced to make a choice tonight when Prosecutor Robert H. Hudon, of Hudson county, required extradition of Charles Mason, under arrest in New York, and wanted in Hudson county as an alleged pick-pocket.

When the requisition papers had been made out a question arose as to whom the request should be sent, Governor Sulzer or Lieutenant Governor Glynn.

It finally was decided not to recognize Governor Sulzer under the pending impeachment proceedings, and the clerk in the executive office was told to direct the request to the lieutenant governor.

TODAY \$1.50 and \$1.00 SHIRTS 55c I X L HAT SHOP 4 W. Mitchell St.

MATHEWS & HILL INSURANCE EMPIRE BUILDING SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co. of New Brunswick, N. J. organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal Office, 49 Paterson Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

SELLING COTTON CAUSE DECLINE

Predictions That Rain Would Become More General in Southwest Main Factor in the Decline—Spot Quiet

New York August 14—The cotton market was more active today and selling seemed to be rather more general including considerable pressure from houses with southern connections which was supposed to be...

SPOT COTTON

Atlanta August 14—Cotton market steady. New Orleans August 14—Cotton market steady.

COTTON FUTURES MARKETS.

Table with columns: RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON, RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON. Includes sub-tables for Open, High, Low, Last, and Close for various months.

BONDS.

Table of bond prices including U.S. 4 1/2% registered, U.S. 4% coupon, etc.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices including Amalgamated Copper, American Agricultural, etc.

COTTON STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

Table showing cotton statistics for July, including New Orleans, Memphis, and other regional data.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN

Table of cotton region bulletin data for various districts like Alabama, Georgia, etc.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans August 14—The cotton market here had a ranging tendency today owing to increased pressure from the private operator...

TEXAS RAINFALL

Table showing Texas rainfall statistics for various counties.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT

Table of interior movement statistics for various commodities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool August 14—Cotton spot fair demand steady. Liverpool August 14—Cotton futures steady.

HEAVY RAIN

Heavy rain reported in various regions, including Texas and the South.

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WHEAT ADVANCED, CORN TAKES HALT

Belief That the Run of Winter Wheat Is About Over Caused Prices to Advance. Corn Market Closed Easy.

Chicago August 14—Wheat today broke from under the leadership of corn and displayed independent strength. Belief that the run of winter wheat is about over had a good deal to do with making prices advance.

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CHICAGO QUOTATIONS

Table of Chicago quotations for various commodities like wheat, corn, etc.

RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO

Table of receipts in Chicago for various commodities.

PRIMARY MOVEMENT

Table of primary movement statistics for various commodities.

GRAIN

Chicago August 14—Wheat No. 2 hard red winter wheat advanced...

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Table of movement of grain statistics for various commodities.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN

Liverpool August 14—Wheat spot irregular No. 1 Manitoba 4 1/2...

COFFEE

New York August 14—Coffee market disappointed in early trading...

METALS

New York August 14—Copper firm standard...

LONDON STOCK MARKET

London August 14—Market steady on the whole...

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS

Table of Atlanta quotations for various commodities like cotton, etc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Table of country produce prices for various items like eggs, etc.

GRAIN

Table of grain prices for various commodities like wheat, etc.

GROCERIES

Table of grocery prices for various items like flour, etc.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

Table of sugar and molasses prices for various items.

STOCKS SLUGGISH

Declines Averaged About One Point—Steel Was Heaviest of the Favorite Issues. Bonds Heavy.

New York August 14—The optimism which proved so helpful to the stock market in the first half of the week gave way today to a moderate degree of pessimism engendered in part by the political considerations...

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TREASURY STATEMENT

Table of Treasury statement data for August 14.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

New York August 14—Money market steady...

MINING STOCKS

London August 14—Mining stocks generally steady...

FOREIGN FINANCES

Paris August 14—French finances generally steady...

NAVAL STORES

Savannah August 14—Naval stores market steady...

PROVISIONS

Chicago August 14—Provisions market steady...

FIVE BOYS ARE CHARGED WITH MANY BURGLARIES

Handing in age from fifteen to twenty three years five youthful burglars appeared before Recorder Pro Tem Tom Preston Wednesday morning...

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

High-grade municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds. Send for List of Offerings.

MONEY IN WHEAT

\$100 Buys Put or Calls on 100 bushels of wheat...

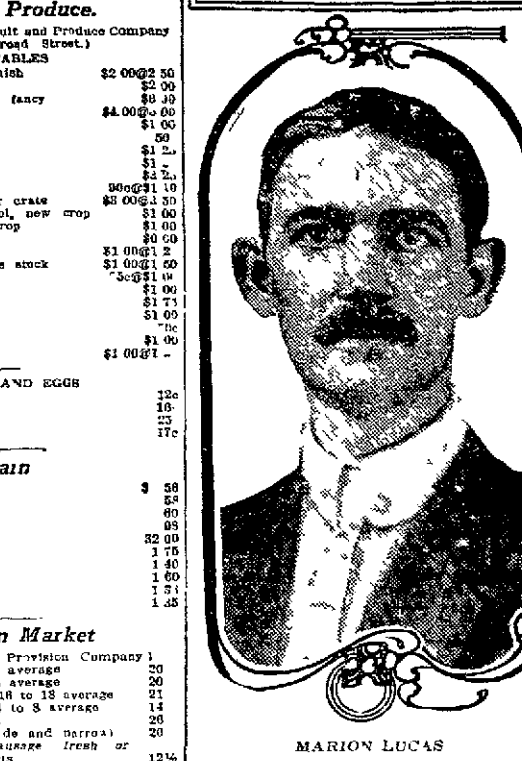
AUDIT COMPANY OF THE SOUTH

C. J. METZ, President. 627-628 Candier Building. ATLANTA.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Cotton Merchants

HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK. Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, etc.

HE WILL BE NAMED SAVANNAH POSTMASTER



MARION LUCAS

LUCAS WILL BE NAMED SAVANNAH POSTMASTER

Edwards Announces Selection in Washington Bacon and Smith Will Not Interfere

Savannah Ga August 14—(Special) Congressman Edwards announced in Washington today he would nominate Marion Lucas as postmaster of Savannah...

16 COTTAGE PRAYER MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

Rev. Charles O. Jones D.D. has announced revival services at Grace Methodist church commencing next Sunday August 17.

NAVAL STORES

Savannah August 14—Turpentine firm at 26 1/2...

PROVISIONS

Chicago August 14—Provisions market steady...

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FARMERS BENEFITED BY TARIFF REVISION

Hoke Smith Refutes Charge of Discrimination Against Agricultural Interests

By John Corriann, Jr.
Washington August 14 (Special) Senator Hoke Smith a member of the finance committee defended the tariff revision bill this afternoon from the charge that it discriminated against the farmers. He showed that as producers of corn our biggest crop cotton wheat and oats we understand the world and that free competition from abroad cannot hurt the American farmer with all the advantages he enjoys. These crops which are not affected by the tariff he said represent one third of the total value of the nation's farm crops.

I am glad this bill fixes a duty on the things the farmer buys so that he can get it at a fair price. It makes the higher grade of flannels free. I am glad it cuts down duties on cotton at 13 per cent and that it takes 60 per cent off wool. It makes duties on 100 per cent of cotton manufactures and makes nearly everything else in the farmer's list free of duty.

I believe it is a safe assertion that

the farmers of this country have been taxed \$300,000,000 annually during the past twenty years for the benefit of the protected industries. I have extreme views about the importance of the farmer in our scheme of civilization. I do not believe any class of our citizens should be encouraged more. We cannot develop great citizenship without a great farming class.

Coming specifically to wheat which the bill free listed Senator Smith quoted from northwestern newspapers figures to show that the price of No. 1 wheat in Minneapolis was \$1.12 and in Minneapolis \$1.12 that No. 2 wheat sold for 9 cents a bushel less in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg.

The farmer who raises corn was not affected by free corn he said because for the last twenty years the farmer has produced 75 per cent of the world's supply of corn and all other countries 25 per cent.

The produce of 25 per cent cannot come into our markets and dictate the price to the producers of 75 per cent. No dealer who has streams run up hill in the corn will come in and compete with ours. Our corn crop of 1910 was valued at \$1,600,000,000 or double the value of the rest of the world's crop.

Spokane, Idaho, triple cotton wool we saw, the fine staple cotton we know, the people must be clothed, and you do not come to us and ask to have the people pay higher prices for a better quality of wool through an arbitrary tariff revision statute.

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TO NEW TAX OFFICE

Continued from Page One.

well then placed their signatures on the bill.

The measure was written on the governor's desk for the final touch to make it a law when the chief executive returned from lunch. There were only a few persons in the private office of the governor when he signed the bill.

Lipscomb Gets Pen.

Immediately after he had written his name on the measure he was asked for the pen with which he signed it by Representative Lipscomb who said he wanted to have it framed as a souvenir of the great fight for tax reform. The governor handed it over to the representative with a smile.

As soon as he had signed the bill Governor Slaton sent the name of Judge John C. Hart to the senate to be the first state tax commissioner for a term of six years. The senate went into executive session and in a brief time confirmed the appointment.

A Great Appointment

It is doubtful whether any governor ever made an appointment which gave such general public satisfaction as the appointment of Judge Hart. Even those members of the legislature who fought the passage of the bill most vigorously were unanimous in admitting that no better appointment could have been made. Some of them went so far as to say that they did not believe any man would be unopposed with a man as Judge Hart, tax commissioner.

A resolution offered in the house by Judge Hopkins representative from Thomas county congratulating the state on the appointment was unanimously adopted. This is something unprecedented following the enactment of a law that had been so bitterly opposed and which created a new office.

The House Resolution.

Whereas information has been received that his excellency the governor has appointed as tax commissioner John C. Hart and

Whereas it is the opinion of this house that no more judicious appointment could have been made

Therefore Be it resolved That the house of representatives do congratulate the governor and the people of Georgia upon this most excellent appointment.

As further indicative of the general feeling toward the appointment of Judge Hart was the resolution which was passed in the senate as well as the house.

Senator W. D. McNeill who introduced the resolution spoke of Judge Hart in a most laudatory manner characterizing him as a man of ability and incorruptibility. Senator McNeill asserted that in his opinion there could be no better nomination for this position than Judge Hart and that the only obstacle to his appointment was

SENATOR ELKINS' IDEA OF LEGISLATURE

Senator Elkins in referring felicitously yesterday to the cartoon of Lewis Gregg, The Constitution's cartoonist, objected to Gregg's use of whiskers on the face of the figure representing the senate assembly. He claimed that an unwhiskered face would be more appropriate and Mr. Gregg has accordingly cartooned Senator Elkins as a suggestive figure.



The Georgia legislature as typified by Lewis Gregg, this being his ordinary figure in representing the Georgia legislature.

his contract with the state in certain suits against railroads and that it was for the purpose of relieving this obstacle that he offered his resolution.

Lauded by McGregor

The resolution was introduced by Judge Allen of the twentieth and Senator McGregor who introduced the passage of the law lauded the appointment highly. It so happened that Judge Hart is a resident of my district and I want to take this occasion to say that our people have such confidence in him that even if he were employed by the railroads against the state I would vote for the confirmation of Judge John C. Hart. There is no job in Georgia or any other state which Judge Hart could not be trusted to fill with the highest integrity and conscientiousness, said Senator McGregor.

The Senate Resolution.

The resolution which was passed unanimously by the senate is to the effect that Judge Hart is now under contract of the state in certain suits for taxes against railroads and his confirmation is conditional on recovery and where his duties as tax commissioner would in no wise conflict with his performance of his part of the contract or contract acts there said.

Weight is Delighted

Comptroller General William A. Wright was so delighted with the appointment that he called upon the governor personally and congratulated him on making it. The comptroller had most intimate associations with the late tax commissioner; when the late tax commissioner's duties became together engaged in some of the most important tax litigation ever undertaken by the state. When asked as to his views of the law and of the new commissioner the comptroller said:

As I have not yet had an opportunity to read the law I cannot express my own views fully upon it but I believe it is in the right direction and I believe will accomplish great results.

Certainly with the tax commissioner I have have I do not know how I could be otherwise. I have known Judge Hart intimately for years and I do not believe that the governor could possibly have done more to popularize the law than he did when he secured Judge Hart to be the first commissioner.

No Fear of Repeal Now

With Judge Hart administering the law there need be no fear whatever that the legislature elected to succeed the present one will come here to repeal it.

Judge Hart is tactful and mild and yet a man of strong convictions, who knows how to have his ideas carried into effect without antagonizing people. I feel sure that in the administration of the law Judge Hart

will make the law effective. Those who are predicting all kinds of friction between the senate and the county boards are kind of to be disappointed. Everything will work smoothly and the people will be pleased.

Judge Hart, while attorney-general of the state, made a special study of matters of taxation. He was engaged in litigation which he fought through all the courts including the supreme court of the United States and which added more than a million dollars to the state treasury and the various county treasuries.

Greatest Law in Generation.

State Treasurer W. J. Speer was equally enthusiastic about the new law and the tax commissioner. He said that he regarded this law as the most important one that has been enacted by any legislature since reconstruction times. It will add at the lowest estimate \$200,000 to the taxable values of the state. Ultimately, it ought to result in a reduction of the tax rate.

The appointment of Judge Hart to be the tax commissioner could not be improved upon, I believe that under his administration the law will be a popular one. I think the appointment has given universal satisfaction to the people of the state.

UNTIL SNOW FLIES CONGRESS TO STAY

Continued from Page One.

We are left free insofar as any particular bill is concerned.

Republicans Block Tariff Vote.

The first definite effort of the democrats to secure an agreement for an early vote on the tariff bill failed in the senate today when Republicans served notice of their intention to filibuster. They denied the democratic charges that they were filibustering but insisted that the tariff bill would be debated fully and freely before they would consent to any agreement for a final vote.

Leaders of both parties as a result of the day's developments tonight predicted a session of congress that would run until late October or November. Early in the day President Wilson had made it known that he would not approve of the currency reform bill has been disposed of. This attitude was endorsed by democratic leaders and those who had favored a recess after the passage of the tariff bill apparently had resigned themselves to a continuous session of congress.

Closure Rule Favored.

Senator James of Kentucky who came directly from the white house to the caucus outlined President Wilson's plan against recess or delay of currency legislation.

The president is opposed to any delay on currency said Senator James. I think the democrats will give him unanimous support.

A few men who do not even represent the majority party are filibustering against the tariff and holding up progress. I am in favor not only of a continuous session but of a closure rule that will shut off some of this filibustering and hold the senate down to business.

Senator Simmons as manager of the tariff bill made a formal request when the senate took up the measure for an agreement to vote August 22. Republicans of both the regular and progressive elements objected. Senator Callahan the republican leader said that he did not know whether they proposed to take up and pass the currency bill but the democrats declined to commit themselves on the subject.

Senator La Follette and Brewster both of whom have important amendments and substitutes to offer to various sections of the democratic bill declared they would consent to no agreement for a vote until the tariff measure has been discussed in detail and all amendments offered for discussion and attempted amendments.

So far the bill has moved slowly

and indicates an indefinite delay in its final passage. Many of the most important schedules either have not been reached or have been passed over.

Republicans Attack President.

President Wilson's desire for action on both tariff and currency at this session was made known to many senators during the day, and the republican antagonism to his attitude was reflected in the debate that characterized the early part of the session of the senate. Republicans accused the democrats of obeying the party whip and surrendering their individual opinions as to tariff rates and subjects of legislation.

Senator Penrose asked Senator Williams if President Wilson had not declared on the stump that no harm would be done to any legitimate industry by the tariff revision that nothing abrupt would be done and that as to free sugar he had lulled the American people to sleep.

He did, replied Senator Williams but as I have repeatedly said I believe that he made a mistake and I believe the democratic party has made a mistake.

Bacon Clashes With Penrose.

Senator Bacon declared a small coterie of republican senators had met with the beneficiaries of the Payne Aldrich bill to decide what its rates should be.

With exceptions of senators in 1909 who were then known as the progressive element he added, the republican party was led solidly to vote on the tariff as the senator from Rhode Island Mr. Aldrich wished.

I would like to ask Senator Bacon whether he prefers open consideration of a bill on the floor of the senate led by the chairman of the finance committee. Interjected Senator Penrose or legislation considered in a secret caucus driven by the president of the United States and completed by coercion of the chief executive visiting the capitol to whip senators into line on free wool and free sugar.

Senator Penrose intimated I had been whipped into line Senator Bacon returned but that is absolutely untrue and unjustified. There was no coercion in the caucus.

We are quibbling on words said Senator Penrose. If he was not coerced he might have been the victim of a bunco game or an unsophisticated gentleman from the country.

Simmons Defends Democrats.

Senator Simmons in a vigorous speech defending the democratic method of considering the bill said it mattered little if it did not meet the approval from those who oppose tariff reduction and the curtailment of privileges which exploit the people.

The fate of this bill he continued and the principles to be engrafted into our fiscal system had not been determined by denunciations on the republican side nor eulogies on this side. It must stand the test and the people are anxious that it shall be passed and go to the test. That is the only measure by which it can be shown to be good or bad and upon that test this side is willing to stand.

What on Free List.

The democratic amendment putting wheat on the free list and striking out the 10-cent per bushel tariff rate fixed by the house demurs was adopted by the senate by a vote of 37 to 42.

Sensators Lunsdell and Thouton of Louisiana voted with the republican

LODGE NOTICES

A regular communication of Palestine Lodge, No. 488, Free and Accepted Masons, will be held in Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, August 15, 1913, beginning at 8 o'clock. There will be no work in the degrees. All duly qualified visiting and resident brethren are fraternally invited. By order of H. W. A. COLLIER, Worshipful Master. DAVID E. SHUMAKER, Secretary.

A regular communication of E. A. Minor Lodge, No. 403, F. & A. M. will be held in their Temple East Atlanta this (Friday) evening, August 15, 1913, at 8 o'clock. All qualified brethren invited. Take Soldiers Home car Peachtree and Decatur streets, to Glenwood avenue. By order of H. H. CLARKE, Secretary.

A regular communication of W. D. Luckie Lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M. will be held in lodge room corner Lee and Gordon streets Friday, August 15, 8 p. m. The Fellowship Degree will be conferred. All qualified brethren cordially invited. By order of JOHN R. HUNNICUTT, Secretary.

The present duty is 2 cents per bushel on wheat, 1 a duty of 2 1/2 percent on flour. A house committee reduced this to 10 cents per bushel and it had put flour on the free list.

Looking for McArthur

The local police department has been asked to locate C. C. McArthur by Chief of Police Brooks of Athens. Ga. W. F. McArthur claiming Atlanta as his home was arrested yesterday in Athens charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy. McArthur was endeavoring to fill the complete outfit in Athens for \$125 and Chief Brooks states that it is easily worth \$200. McArthur when apprehended stated that he has a brother living in Atlanta and asked that he be communicated with immediately. Up to a late hour last night all efforts to locate him had been fruitless.

MORTUARY

Allen Deas.

The body of Allen Deas who died from a stroke of apoplexy Wednesday night while walking down Peachtree, will be taken to his home Camden St. C tonight at 8 o'clock. The body will remain at Patterson's funeral establishment until that time.

W. D. Humphries.

The funeral of W. D. Humphries who died at his residence 318 Fulton street Wednesday night will be held this morning at 10 o'clock from Harry G. Poole's funeral chapel. The members of the Atlanta Typographical union of which he was a member, will attend in a body. Interment will be at West View cemetery.

A Cincinnati woman wants all her sex to wear a badge reading "I kiss not. The answer to that is 'I guess not'.

Yes, \$20 Saved

On your Delivery Wagon

As a special introductory offer for a short time only.

We show here Milk or Baker's wagon especially made for summer use. Can't be beat for the money. Can build one to your specifications. For thirty seven years we have built the highest class vehicles manufactured anywhere. Our wagons are guaranteed.

If you use delivery wagons, we have the one you need. We specialize on delivery wagons, drays and trucks. Write us to send you Special Wagon Price List G, showing the wagon you want, together with particulars of our special introductory offer. Do it now. The time is limited. We build anything from a goat wagon to a three-ton truck.

The Rock Hill Buggy Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

Why Not Sell Your Old Furniture?

Other people do.

Chairs, tables, bureaus, beds, etc., too good to give away, yet sadly in need of repairs that you feel you can't afford.

Fall's near. You're planning many changes in the home. Can you make them? It will take money.

How much better that bedroom would look if the bureau were only new and matched the rest of the furniture.

And you must have a new dining table.

Why, the present one creaks and wobbles every time it's touched.

Sell your old furniture NOW. Many firms in Atlanta will pay good prices for it.

They advertise every day in The Constitution's Want Ad pages.

Turn to the Household Goods column now. Read the ads. Then phone the men to come quote you a price.

With the money derived from the sale of your old furniture you can buy that needed bureau and the dining table.

Every day that you fail to read carefully The Constitution Want Ads you miss opportunities to buy and sell things to advantage. These ads are paid for by the advertisers and mean business. Begin today and read them.

And when you wish to buy or sell something not advertised, just write a little want ad and—

Phone it to Main 5000 or Atlanta 109

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

"The Standard Southern Newspaper"

Bankrupt Sale

Retail Stock of Millinery and Fixtures

In Parcels and in Bulk

By virtue of an order of the Referee in Bankruptcy in the matter of Ann W. Dejebe Bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises No. 117 Peachtree Street Atlanta, Ga. the retail stock of millinery and fixtures including \$1,000 and fixtures \$600 on Saturday August 16, 1913 at 1 o'clock p. m. It will first be offered in parcels, and then as a whole, and all bids must be subject to the approval of the Referee in Bankruptcy. The store will be opened on Saturday, the 16th from 9 a. m. until the hour of the sale. For inspection of the stock, fixtures and inventory.

H. A. FERRIS, Receiver

Are You Sick, Diseased, Nervous, Run Down?

HAVE YOU BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE? IF SO CONSULT (FREE)

Dr. Hughes, Atlanta's Long Established, Most Reliable Specialist.

I care to starve NERVE BLOOD and Skin Diseases, STRUCTURE, Prostatic Trouble, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Piles and Au Chrodis and Diseases of Men and Women.

I give 600 the celebrated German preparation for Blood Poison, and Guarantee results. Everything as absolutely confidential.

If you can't call, write. Free Consultation and Advice to All. 100-102 N. Peachtree St. Sunday 9 to 1.

DR. J. D. HUGHES
Third Nat'l Bank, 162 1/2 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

MORPHINE

Custom, Whiskey and Drug Habit treated at Home or at Seaside. Book on subject.

FOR RENT---Peachtree Apartments.

We have in the Elysee Apartment house which is located on Peachtree street between Eighth and Tenth two very desirable apartments that will be vacant September 1. No 6 has six rooms \$66 per month and No 3 has five rooms \$60 per month. If you are looking for something very exclusive that can't be touched by any other apartment house in the city, investigate these.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE
REAL ESTATE-RENTING-STORAGE
PHONES BELL, IVY 671 ATL 618 12 REAL ESTATE ROW

Weyman & Connors

LEND ON REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES, QUICK ACTION, NO RED TAPE. INTEREST OF BORROWERS SAFEGUARDED. EQUITABLE BUILDING ESTABLISHED 1890

Talks to Business Men

Inspiration!

Your office, newly furnished by us, will add inspiration to yourself and to your customers. We can do our part by supplying you with the best and most durable Office Furniture and Appliances made—the famous Cutler grades—for which we are exclusive agents.

Everything for the Office

Foote & Davies Company

Edgewood Ave. and N. Pryor St.
JUST ONE MINUTE FROM EVERYWHERE

Ansley Park Lot

On Park Lane, between Westminster and Maddox Drives, we have beautiful lot, 70x305 feet. This lot is close to the Piedmont Avenue car line, and is exceedingly cheap. Price, \$2,150, on reasonable terms.

B. M. GRANT & CO

GRANT BUILDING

DRUID HILLS

In the prettiest block in DRUID HILLS and adjoining handsome homes in Atlanta, lot 100 feet front by over 175 feet deep, beautiful covered with trees of every variety, lies elevated. Every municipal facility close to car line. Price, \$8,500.

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